

PICTORIAL REVIEW

OCTOBER 1923
FIFTEEN CENTS

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SERIALS AND
SHORT STORIES BY

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Elsie Singmaster
T.S. Stribling
Paul Lee Ellerbe
Stephen Merchouse Avery
And Others

THE BIG AUTUMN
FASHION NUMBER
Go gle





On the other side of this wrapper are printed simple directions for getting cleaner, whiter, sweeter smelling clothes. And with the utmost ease and safety.

Here's a health-insurance policy for your family



Real naptha! You can tell by the smell

Besides thoroughly cleaning clothes Fels-Naptha washes dishes clean, makes painted woodwork bright and smiling, takes spots from rugs and draperies, scrubs floors, cleans enamel of bathtub and sink—leaving Fels-Naptha Cleanliness everywhere.



The original and genuine naptha soap, in the red and green wrapper. Buy it in the convenient ten-bar carton.

Fels-Naptha is a wonderfully efficient laundry soap. It washes clothes so completely clean you just feel there is healthfulness in every thread. Not mere cleanliness, but *Fels-Naptha Cleanliness*.

Those little dirt-patches, which are so often trouble-breeders, may be invisible to the naked eye, but the real naptha in Fels-Naptha finds and flushes them out. Its work done, the naptha vanishes, leaving the clothes clean, sweet and wholesome.

Use Fels-Naptha for your finery, as well as for the heavier, dirtier pieces. Remember, it cleans safely, thoroughly and quickly everything soap-and-water will clean. The results are agreeably surprising!

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PROVE the cleanliness of clothes washed with Fels-Naptha. Send 2c in stamps for a sample bar. Address Fels-Naptha Soap, Philadelphia.

FELS-NAPHTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPHTHA ODOR

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PICTORIAL REVIEW is 15 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year by subscription, postage paid, in the United States, Alaska, Mexico, Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and Canada. Postage to other foreign countries, \$1.00 extra.

BRANCH OFFICES
Boston 11, Mass., 116 Bedford Street
Chicago, Ill., 200-206 South Market Street
St. Louis, Mo., 505 North 7th Street
San Francisco, Cal., 985 Market Street

PICTORIAL REVIEW

(Registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

Edited by ARTHUR T. VANCE
The Pictorial Review Company

William Paul Ahnelt
President and Publisher

PICTORIAL REVIEW is printed in the U. S. A. and published monthly by The Pictorial Review Company, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, New York, and 163-165 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1, England. William Paul Ahnelt, President and Treasurer; Chas. W. Nelson, First Vice-President; Everett D. Trumbull, Second Vice-President; Jay A. Weber, Secretary; Paul Block, Advertising Director; B. A. Mackinnon, Circulation Director; Max Herzberg, Art Director.

VOL. XXV. No. 1 OCTOBER, 1923

RENEW PROMPTLY
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Whom Do You Want for President Next Year?

This Is the First Time That the Women Voters Have Been Asked to Write Their Own Political Platform

BY IDA CLYDE CLARKE

THE Presidential election is not until next year, but already the political pot is beginning to boil. Newspapers, magazines, and organizations have been taking straw votes, sounding people out on their choice for President and as to what the candidates should stand for. But the remarkable fact about these soundings is that no one has seemed to care what the women think—tho more than twenty-five million of us are eligible to vote in the next election.

This magazine cares how women feel about national affairs. Furthermore, the politicians care. The object of every candidate is to be elected. At this very moment every mother's son of them is feverishly wondering what sort of platform he can write that the majority of the people will approve. He knows, as well as we know, that women are doing some straight, sound thinking as they rock the cradles or stir the marmalade. He knows, as we know, that all of the political wisdom is not segregated in the brains of men.

This means that the political platforms of 1924 would be broad and constructive if the makers of the platforms could only find out what the people want. Pictorial Review believes it can render no better service to the country than to register in unmistakable terms the will of the millions of women voters regarding the great public issues upon which the campaigns of 1924 will be waged. Therefore the questions on this page are presented to you in the belief that you will consider it your patriotic duty to answer them.

Four years ago we women got very much excited at the eleventh hour concerning the national party platforms; and just so soon as the men found out what we wanted, or thought we wanted, our planks were hastily inserted. But there was no time to nail them down,

and so no one was willing to stand very firmly on them.

In presenting this questionnaire Pictorial Review gives us a chance, not only to actually register the will of the majority of American women, but to give this information in the plainest possible words to the politicians in plenty of time for them to insert our planks definitely and firmly into their party platforms. For the result of the poll will be carefully analyzed and tabulated and will be broadcasted through the magazine.

While we are all agreed that the question of world peace is a question of supreme importance, it is idle to treat it as an issue standing alone. War is not a disease in itself to be cured by a single formula. If such a formula could be stated its value could never be estimated in money. War is the result of diseases—many of them, social, economic, political—and these diseases underlie our national life and touch it vitally at every point. We learned long ago that we can not stop war by talking about it or by writing about it. We've got to find a dozen different solutions for a dozen different ailments which are the contributory causes of war.

We have but one method of getting at national ills and that is through the national political parties. We have got to have the right men standing on the right platforms if we are going to take our proper place in the world, and it is your business and mine to do all in our power to see that both men and their platforms are what we think they should be.

If America is going to assist in setting the international house in order it is important that she set her own house in order first. If we are going to continue to wrangle incessantly among ourselves over the settlement of our own affairs, how in the name of reason can we expect to influence world affairs?

There are a number of important

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Pictorial Review's Questionnaire for Women Voters

1. Who do you think would make the best President of the United States?

2. What do you think should be the main issues of the campaign?

3. Do you believe the Volstead Act should be modified or enforced?

4. What in your opinion can this country do to help along the cause of a world-wide peace?

5. Do you think that the United States should join the World's Court?

6. Do you believe in a National Uniform Marriage and Divorce Law?

7. Do you believe in birth-control properly regulated, such as Holland has, for instance?

8. Do you favor the proposed amendment to abolish child labor?

9. Are you satisfied with our educational system, or do you favor the proposed Federal Bureau of Education?

10. Do you believe in State censorship of motion-pictures and books?

Cut out this questionnaire, fill in your answers and send them to Questionnaire Editor so that they can be tabulated and the results published in Pictorial Review. These answers will, no doubt, have their influence in deciding who the Presidential candidates shall be next year and what the political platform shall stand for.

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Copyright, 1923, by The Pictorial Review Company, in the United States and Great Britain. Entered as Second-class Matter September, 26, 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry as Second-class Matter at Chicago, Ill., at Columbus, Ohio, at Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa, at Denver, Colo., at Galveston, Tex., at Indianapolis, Ind., at Kansas City, Mo., at Los Angeles, Cal., at Louisville, Ky., at Milwaukee, Wis., at New Orleans, La., at Saginaw, Mich., at St. Louis, Mo., at St. Paul, Minn., at San Francisco, Cal., at Savannah, Ga., and at Seattle, Wash.

The Average Woman and Social Success

"True Social Success Can Be Neither Inherited Nor Bought—
It Must Be Earned," Says Mrs. Keyes

BY FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES

MY DEAR, have you heard the latest about Mary Montgomery? She's been invited on a perfectly gorgeous trip around the world—invited, mind you—right on top of having that wonderful Winter in Washington, with a handsome Italian Count simply crazy about her and a Cabinet officer's wife for a hostess! She's a tremendous social success—some girls do have all the luck, don't they? The Montgomerys are poor now—we could buy and sell them a dozen times over—but their ancestors were among the first founders of Virginia, and of course if you have family back of you—

"That Mrs. Havroks, whose husband made a fortune in chewing-gum, is getting to be one of the social leaders in Boston. Did you know it? In Boston of all places! I did think that there at least some regard was still felt for birth and breeding, but this case is enough to prove to me that money is the only thing that really counts nowadays; and you know Jack's salary is only five thousand a year, so it's useless for me to hope that I can ever succeed socially at all."

This is the way that the average woman who for one reason or another has not achieved social success is apt to talk about the woman who has. And in doing so she talks not only unjustly, but inaccurately. True social success can be neither inherited nor bought; it must, like everything else that is worth having, be earned, and earned, not by proxy, but by the same person who is in the end to profit by it. Like learning, there is no royal road to it.

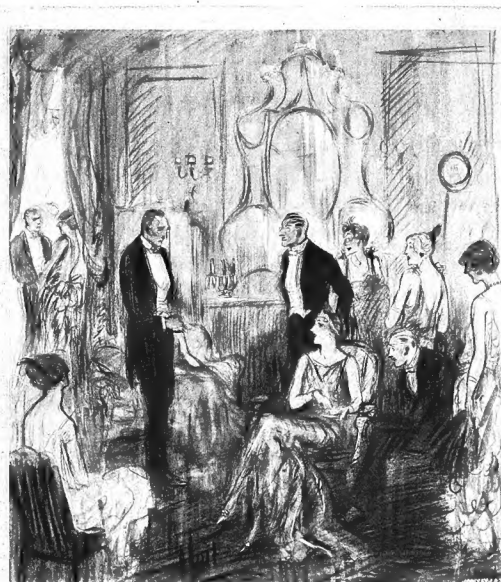
If Mary Montgomery has visits in Washington and trips around the world and Italian Counts at her command it is not because her ancestors settled Virginia. There are many other descendants of those early settlers who are doing none of these things, who are, in fact, leading a very dull life indeed. It is because she is pretty and sweet and tactful and charming.

If Mrs. Havroks is spreading a red-velvet carpet under a striped awning across the width of the sidewalk in front of her Commonwealth Avenue house, and having the satisfaction of watching the Lovells and the Cabots walk up it, this is not on account of the chewing-gum, but in spite of it. Dozens of women have spread such carpets in vain. It is because she is intelligent and adaptable and intrinsically refined. And social success is not, as so many women seem to think, something which can be obtained only by the fortunate few. It is within the reach of practically every man and woman who desires it enough to deserve it.

Of all the men I have known who have gone to college the one who became the greatest outstanding figure of his class—and that was at Harvard—entered from an obscure suburban school, about as far from even a superficial acquaintance with a single fellow there. He was graduated—incidentally with academic honors—a member of one of the two most exclusive clubs and many of the others besides; captain of the varsity crew, on which he had rowed for eight years before playing football, and first marshal on commencement day.

Of all the women I have known the one who has eclipsed every other in charm and prestige and prominence—her name is now a byword on two continents—grew up in a little Southern village so poor that she often had nothing but baked potatoes and milk to eat. Moreover, there is no earthly reason why any one should be ashamed of wishing for social success, for it is one of the most delightful things that life has to offer.

The man who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare; but he who has one enemy will meet him everywhere.



"But how am I going to make a thousand friends?" the average woman inquires fretfully. "I don't live in a big city; I live in a little one-horse town; I do most of my own work; I take care of the baby and get the older children off to school, and help Fred with the accounts; and when I've done all that I haven't time or energy for anything else—except, of course, I have managed to keep up with my music in odd moments, enough so that I sing in the choir, and during the War I did Red Cross work, and since then I've been chairman of the Pure Food Committee and I'm vice-president of our little Women's Club."

Exactly. That woman, the one who does not seem to know it, is a social success. She has a talent, and the energy and perseverance to cultivate it under difficulties. She has executive ability, and uses it, both inside her house and out of it—or she would never in the world accomplish so much. And she is popular enough to hold an elective office, which means that she has shown herself worthy of respect and trust and affection. If she were in trouble or sorrow of any kind—if Fred failed in business, if the baby were sick—she would find that she had more than a thousand friends.

Many Channels of Service and Pleasure

ON THE other hand, if some great honor fell to the town of the State fair were held there or the President of the United States passed through on a fleeting visit, for instance—she would immediately be asked to help with the attendant festivities. And she would have every right to feel proud and happy because she was. Even if she never leaves the little one-horse town she has made good. And there was some very sound and comprehensive philosophy in the remark of the ancient celebrity who said he would rather be first in a little Iberian village than second in Rome. There are just as many pleasant and interesting people—in proportion—in little Iberian villages as there are in Rome; just as many channels of service and pleasure, just as many opportunities for a full and happy life.

However, if Fred should move his family to some larger place, I doubt whether his wife would find herself "second in Rome" very long. I think she would find

herself perfectly capable of singing in a finer choir, of handling a more important committee, of becoming president of a larger club. Her first training would stand her in good stead; her ability would increase with increased responsibilities; her popularity would grow as more people had the pleasure of knowing her. For exactly the same qualities which make a woman useful and beloved in a small town will make her useful and beloved in a big one. And being beloved and useful is being a social success.

The very first of these qualities is, I believe, an intrinsic and unquestionable honesty. By this I do not mean at all that a woman should have the disagreeable habit of seeing all the faults of her acquaintances (and incidentally none of her own!) and telling them about these faults. Indeed, I have often wondered why I ever apologize when we have something pleasant to say—"I hope you do not mind if I tell you that you have on a very pretty hat," or "Your children are remarkably well behaved," or that "your husband is perfectly delightful!" (Of course nobody minds that; of course every one is cheered and charmed to hear it)—and, on the other hand, prefacing our remarks by, "I think you ought to know—" as if we have something inevitably unwelcome to relate; the I have never wondered in the least that when we do these things we make ourselves cordially hated.

But I do mean that she should have that absolute sincerity of heart and mind and soul which is so unto chided by any taint of falseness, or pretense, or evasion, even that it is almost instantly recognized and admired. The woman to whom other women—and men too—go when they are in trouble is always the one possessed of this magnificent honesty. So is the woman to whom great and important undertakings are entrusted. So is the woman whose children tell her their secrets, and whose husband depends upon her to help him with his career. And if a woman is to be honest with others she must first of all be honest with herself; simple as it sounds, is not always so very simple after all.

It is sometimes so much easier—and so much pleasanter—to say to ourselves that we did clean that room—well, anyway, we went over the flat surfaces with a duster—when we want to go off on a picnic than to admit that we left it in a perfect mess; so much more comfortable tactfully to insist that that last quarrel was entirely Harold's fault, and not a bit ours, than with a flushed face and a thumping heart that seems to have risen several inches above its proper place to go and apologize to Harold for being unreasonable and having done so much wrong to our pride to persuade ourselves that it was all right to say that the reason that we didn't go to hear Galli-Curci was because we couldn't get tickets, implying that the tickets were all sold, when we had ten dollars to spare; so much more agreeable not to feel certain that we heard the door-bell ring until after that tiresome Mrs. Smith, who uses an ear-trumpet and insists upon talking about funerals, is going safely down the front walk again. Little things? Very little, of course. But somehow the woman who is unquestionably honest and who is loved for her honesty does not do them. In a village where I lived for a long time it was customary for the committee which arranged for the little dances we gave at the town hall to consist of one young man and one young woman. Shortly before one of these dances was held the young man in charge at that particular time called up the fellow worker and informed her that he was unexpectedly going out of town and that as he had no time to find a substitute he would have

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Three new Victrola models



Victrola No. 400
Mahogany, \$250 Electric, \$290



Victrola No. 405
Walnut, \$250 Electric, \$290



Victrola No. 410
Mahogany, \$300 Electric, \$340

The three new Victrola models illustrated herewith incorporate Victrola musical quality in cabinets reflecting all the skill of the master designers of other generations—a perfect combination of art and utility with moderate cost, resulting from our unequalled facilities and long experience.

Fully equipped with albums, Victrola No. 2 sound-box, new improved Victor tapering tone-arm and goose-neck sound-box tube, full-floating amplifier, speed indicator and the simple, reliable Victor motor.

Built entirely in the Victor factories, which are the largest devoted entirely to the production of one musical product.

In buying a talking-machine consider that you must choose the Victrola or something you hope will do as well and remember that the Victrola—the standard by which all are judged—costs no more.

A selected list of Victor Records illustrating Victor quality

Lucia—Sextet	Galli-Curci, Egner, Caruso, de Luca, Journet, Bada	95212	\$3.50
Berceuse from Jocelyn	McCormack and Kreisler	89106	2.00
Elegie—Mélodie	Caruso and Elman	89066	2.00
Song of the Volga Boatmen	Chaliapin	88663	1.75
Whispering Hope	Gluck and Homer	87524	1.50
Ave Maria (Schubert)	Heifetz	74563	1.75
Minuet in G (Paderewski)	Paderewski	74533	1.75
La Capinera (The Wren)	Galli-Curci	64792	1.25
Traviata—Prelude	Victor Symphony Orchestra	35717	1.25
Waltz of the Flowers			
National Emblem March	U. S. Marine Band	18498	.75
Lights Out March	Arthur Pryor's Band		



Victrola

Look under the lid and on the labels for these Victor trade-marks.
Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J.

To prevent rough, reddened hands — To protect the things you clean

If Mother Nature had realized that women's hands would have to spend a considerable part of each day in hot soapsuds, she would probably have provided them with more protection.

But she didn't foresee this situation. So she gave you soft, sensitive hands.

Consequently, when you use harsh "kitchen soap," your naturally-soft hands tend to harden and become rough, red, and cracked.

How You Can Keep Your Hands Soft and White

Do you know there is a household size of Ivory Soap to protect your hands when you do general cleaning?

Yes, this fine big cake is exactly the same Ivory Soap that millions of women use to preserve the fresh beauty of lovely complexions—pure, mild, gentle, white.

You would not dare to think of using such a fine soap for general work? Of course you wouldn't, *unless it was economical.*

Ivory is economical. Indeed, actual tests have shown that in addition to its protective properties, Ivory is actually as cheap to use for general cleaning as all but the very commonest of "kitchen soaps."

The few-cents-a-week cost of Ivory over and above the cost of even these commonest

soaps is negligible, when you count its benefits to your hands alone.

And while the gentleness of Ivory is protecting your hands, naturally its mild yet thorough cleansing properties protect *everything you clean*—your fine bed- and table-linens, your embroidered doilies and runners, your soft, fleecy, all-wool blankets, your painted woodwork and varnished furniture, your Oriental rugs.

Won't you let us send you our booklet, "Unusual Uses of Ivory Soap?" It contains more than a hundred recipes for using this universal soap, and it is free. A postcard will bring it.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
CINCINNATI, OHIO

IVORY SOAP

99 ⁴⁴/₁₀₀ % PURE IT FLOATS



"Say," puzzles Tom, the grocer's boy, "what I want to know is—what you all use all the Ivory Soap you get for? Gee, I bring 'a awful lot of it here."

"Well, let's see," replies Julia, smiling. "Mr. and Mrs. Jollyco and the children and Nurse Tippit and I—we all use Ivory for our faces and hands and baths. Then Nurse, she washes the baby's clothes with it. And Elektra, she does the laundry with it, and the dishes and—why, come to think of it, Tom, I guess we use Ivory for about everything."

"Gee! Well, I was just wonderin'. We been sellin' more of it 'n ever. Guess I'll try it myself."

"It wouldn't do you a bit of harm, Tom," says Julia, with just a bit of a twinkle in her eye.



"Been buying some new ones, Alicia?" asks Mr. Jollyco, running his hand over the soft, fleecy blankets which Mrs. Jollyco has just put out against a frosty night.

"No, those are three years old, Henry. You ought to remember paying the bill for them—all wool and extra heavy. Aren't they in beautiful condition? Elektra takes great pride in them—every spring she washes them with Ivory Soap."

"I'd like to know, Alicia, what you'd do if they suddenly stopped making Ivory Soap."

"I think I'd give up housekeeping."



NEW!
Guest IVORY

What a welcome this dainty new cake of soap is receiving everywhere!

Wrapped in fresh new blue and white. Of just the right size for slim feminine hands. Pure, mild and gentle for the most sensitive skin.

Creamy white, as Ivory always is.

Guest Ivory will acquire itself becomingly on your washstand.

As fine as soap can be. Yet five cents is Guest Ivory's modest price.



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The ROVER

Concerning the Lieutenant's
Dangerous Commission and
the Mystery and Bloodshed
that Overshadows the Past
of the Lovely Arlette

By

JOSEPH CONRAD

Illustrations by
Mead Schaeffer

COMPLETE IN FOUR NUMBERS
PART TWO

BY THAT time the *Amelia* had been towed half a mile or so away from Cape Estérel. This change had brought her nearer to the two watchers on the hillside, who would have been plainly visible to the people on her deck but for the head of the pine which concealed their movements. Lieutenant Réal, bestriding the rugged trunk as high as he could get, had the whole of the English ship's deck open to the range of his pocket-glass, which he used between the branches. He said to Peyrol suddenly:

"Her captain has just come on deck."
Peyrol, sitting at the foot of the tree, made no answer for a long while. A warm drowsiness lay over the land and seemed to press down on Peyrol's eyelids. But inwardly the old rover was intensely awake. Under the mask of his immobility, with half-shut eyes and idly clasped hands, he heard the lieutenant, perched up there near the head of the tree, mutter, counting something, "One, two, three," and then a loud "*Parbleu!*" after which the lieutenant in his trunk-bestriding attitude began to jerk himself backward. Peyrol got up out of his way, but could not restrain himself from asking: "What's the matter now?"

"I will tell you what's the matter," said the other, excitedly, and as soon as he got his footing he walked up to old Peyrol, and when quite close to him folded his arms across his chest.

"The first thing I did was to count the boats in the water. There is not a single one left on board. And now I just counted them again and found one more there. That ship had a boat out last night. How I missed seeing her pull out from under the land I don't know. I was watching the decks, I suppose, and she seems to have gone straight up to the tow-rope. But I was right. That Englishman had a boat out."

He seized Peyrol by both shoulders suddenly. "I believe you knew it all the time. You knew it, I tell you," Peyrol, shaken violently by the shoulders, raised his eyes to look at the angry face within a few inches of his own. In his worn gaze there was no fear or shame, but a troubled perplexity and obvious concern. He remained passive, merely representing solity:

"*Doucement, Doucement.*" The lieutenant suddenly derided with a final jerk which failed to stagger old Peyrol, who directly he had been released spoke in an explanatory tone.

"For the ground is slippery



"ONCE MORE SHE SCREAMED 'FRANÇOIS!' AND, TOTTERING AS FAR AS THE DOOR, SHE SAW HER NIECE AND A STRANGE MAN IN A RED CAP AND WITH A SABER BY HIS SIDE, WHO YELLED EXCITEDLY: 'YOU WON'T SEE FRANÇOIS AGAIN. *VIVE LA RÉPUBLIQUE!*'"

here. If I had lost my footing I would not have been able to prevent myself from grabbing at you, and we would have gone down that cliff together, which would have told those Englishmen more than twenty boats could have found out in as many nights."

Secretly Lieutenant Réal was daunted by Peyrol's mildness. It could not be shaken. Even physically he had an impression of the utter futility of his effort, as tho he had tried to shake a rock. He threw himself on the ground carelessly, saying:

"As for instance."

Peyrol lowered himself with a deliberation appropriate to his gray hairs. "You don't suppose that out of a hundred and fifty or so pairs of eyes on board that ship there wouldn't be a dozen at least scanning the shore."

Two men falling down a cliff would have been a startling enough sight. They would have been interested enough to send a boat ashore to go through our pockets, and whether dead or only half dead we wouldn't have been in a state to prevent them. It wouldn't matter so much as

to me and I don't know what papers you may have in your pocket, but there are your shoulder-straps, your uniform coat."

"I carry no papers in my pocket and—" A sudden thought seemed to strike the lieutenant, a thought so intense and far-fetched as to give his mental effort a momentary aspect of vacancy. He shook it off and went on in a changed tone: "The shoulder-straps would not have been much of a revelation by themselves."

"No. Not much. But enough to let her captain know that he had been watched. For what else could the dead body of a naval officer with a spy-glass in his pocket mean? Hundreds of eyes may glance carelessly at that ship every day from all parts of the coast, tho I fancy those landmen hardly take the trouble to look at her now. But that's a very different thing from being kept under observation. However, I don't suppose all this matters much."

The lieutenant was recovering from the spell of that sudden thought. "Papers in my pocket," he muttered

to himself, "That would be a perfect way." His parted lips came together in a slightly sarcastic smile with which he met Peyrol's puzzled, sidelong glance provoked by the inexplicable character of these words.

"I bet," said the lieutenant, "that ever since I came here first you have been more or less worrying your old head about my motives and intentions."

Peyrol said simply: "You came here on service at first and afterward you came again because even in the Toulon fleet an officer may get a few days' leave. As to your intentions, I won't say anything about them. Especially as regards myself. About ten minutes ago anybody looking on would have thought they were not friendly to me."

The Story of the Story

MASTER GUNNER PEYROL, the rover, after bringing into the port of Toulon a prize that has been captured by a squadron of the republic, aspires for a period ashore. He has spent forty-five years on the high seas, and now with a fortune of 70,000 francs (gold) that he found in the unsearched lockers of the prize and secreted in a sail-cloth waistcoat) he decides that at fifty-eight he has had enough of the sea, and sets forth from Toulon to find a comfortable dwelling-place.

In his travels he meets the lonely boatman of the lagoon of Pesquiers, who directs him to the comfortable house of the Escampobar Farm. Here Peyrol meets the beautiful Arlette, whose parents originally owned the

farm, but who were killed in the revolutionary riots at Toulon; the always suspicious Citizen Sevoila Bron, a drinker of blood and a patriot who is feared throughout the countryside; and Arlette's old aunt Catherine, who are the only occupants of the house. Peyrol's soul takes root there, for his lighthouse-like room in the top of the building commands a view of the sea.

In the course of time Lieutenant Réal comes to the farm on a special commission and to keep track of the movements of the ship *Amelia*, the scout-ship of Admiral Nelson's fleet, blockading the port of Toulon, and the rover finds in him an interesting companion in whose company he spends many hours.

The lieutenant sat up suddenly. By that time the English sloop, getting away from under the land, had become visible from the spot on which they sat.

"Look!" exclaimed Réal. "She seems to be forging ahead in this calm."

Peyrrol, startled, raised his eyes and saw the *Amelia* clear of the edge of the cliff and heading across the Passe. All her boats were alongside, and yet, as a minute or two of steady gazing was enough to convince Peyrol, she was not stationary.

"She moves! There is no denying that. She moves. Watch the white speck of that house on Porquerolles. There! The end of her own touches it now. In a moment her head-sails will make it to us."

"I would never have believed it," muttered the lieutenant, after a pause of intense gazing. "And look, Peyrol, look; there is not a wrinkle on the water."

Thereafter, who had been shut out from the sun, let his hand fall. "Yes," he said, "she would answer to a child's breath quicker than a feather, and the English very soon found it out when they got her. She was caught in Genoa only a few months after I came home and got my nose rubbed here."

"I didn't know," murmured the young man.

"Aha, Lieutenant," said Peyrol, pressing his finger to his breast, "it hurts here, doesn't it? There is nobody but good Frenchmen here. Do you think it is a pleasure to watch her sail there at her peak? Look; you can see the whole of her now. Look at that red wisp hanging down as if there were not a breath of wind under the heavens! He stamped his foot suddenly. "And yet she moves! Those in Toulon that may be thinking of coming for dead or alive would have to think hard and make long plans and get good men to carry them out."

"There was some talk of it at the Toulon Admiralty," said Réal.

He never shook his head. "They need not have sent you on this duty," he said. "I had been watching her now for a month, her and the man who has got her now. I know all his tricks and all his habits and all his dodges by this time. The man is a seaman, that must be said for him, but I can tell beforehand what he will do in any given case."

Lieutenant Réal lay down on his back again, his clasped hands under his head. He thought that this old man was not boasting; he knew a lot about the English ship, and if an attempt to capture her was to be made his ideas would be worth having. Nevertheless in his relations with old Peyrol Lieutenant Réal suffered from contradictory feelings. Réal was the son of a ci-devant couple—small provincial gentility—who both lost their heads on the scaffold within the same week. As to their boy he was appointed by the *Comité* the Delegate of the Revolutionary Committee of his town to a poor but pure-minded joiner, who could not provide him with shoes to run his errands in, but treated this aristocrat not unkindly.

Nevertheless at the end of the year the orphan ran away and volunteered as a boy on board one of the ships of the republic about to sail on a distant expedition. There he found another standard of values. In the course of some eight years, suppressing his faculties of love and hatred, he arrived at the rank of an officer by sheer merit, and had accustomed himself to look at men skeptically without much scorn or much respect. His principles were purely professional and he had never formed a friendship in his life—more unfortunate in that respect than old Peyrol, who at least had known the bonds of the lawless Brotherhood of the Coast. He was of course very self-contained.

Peyrol, whom he had found unexpectedly settled on the peninsula, was the first human being to break through that schooled insensibility which the precariousness of all things had forced on the orphan of the revolution. The striking personality had aroused Réal's interest, a mistrustful liking being mixed with some contempt of a purely doctrinaire kind. It was clear that the fellow had been next thing to a pirate at one time or another—a sort of past which could not commend itself to a naval officer.

Still Peyrol had broken through; and presently the peculiarities of all those people at the farm, each individual one of them, had entered through the breach.

Lieutenant Réal, on his back, closing his eyes to the glare of the sky, meditated on old Peyrol, while Peyrol himself, with his white fed bare in the sunshine, seemed to be sitting by the side of a corpse. What in that man impressed Lieutenant Réal was the faculty of shrewd insight. The facts of his connection with the farmhouse on the peninsula were such as Peyrol had stated. First

on specific duty about establishing a signal-station, then, when that project had been given up, voluntary visits.

Not belonging to any ship of the fleet, but doing shore duty at the Arsenal, Lieutenant Réal had spent several periods of short leave at the farm, where indeed nobody could tell whether he had come on duty or on leave. He himself could not—or perhaps would not—tell even to himself why it was that he came there. He had been growing sick of his work. He had no place in the world to go to, and no one either. Was it Peyrol he was coming to see? A mute, strangely suspicious, defiant understanding had imperceptibly established itself between him and that lawless old man who might have been suspected to have come there only to die, if the whole robust personality of Peyrol with its quiet vitality had not been antagonistic to the notion of death. That rover behaved as tho he had all the time in the world at his command.

Peyrol spoke suddenly, with his eyes fixed in front of him as if he were addressing the island of Porquerolles eight miles away.

"Yes, I know all her moves, the I must say that this trick of dodging close to our peninsula is something new."

"H'm! Fish for the captain at breakfast," mumbled Réal without opening his eyes. "Where is she now?"

"In the middle of the Passe, busy hoisting in her boats. And still moving! That ship will keep her way as long as a flame of a candle on her deck will not stand upright."

"That ship is a marvel."

"She has been built by French shipwrights," said old Peyrol bitterly.

This was the last sound for a long time. Then the lieutenant said in an indifferent tone: "You are very positive about that. How do you know?"

"I have been looking at her for a month, whatever name she might have had or whatever name the English call her by now. Did you ever see such a bow on an English-built ship?"

The lieutenant remained silent as tho he had lost all interest and there had been no such thing as an English man-of-war within a mile. But all the time he was thinking hard. He had been told confidentially of a certain piece of service to be performed on instructions received from Paris. Not an operation of war, but service of the greatest importance. The risk of it was not so very deadly as particularly odious. A brave man might very

when a grown man, I was a slave to the famous Ali-Kasim. I spent a fortnight with chains on my legs and arms in the yard of a mud fort on the shores of the Persian Gulf. There were nearly a score of us Brothers of the Coast in the same predicament—in consequence of a shipwreck."

"Yes." The lieutenant was very languid indeed. "And I dare say you all took service with that sanguinary old pirate."

"There was not a single one of his thousands of blackamoors that could lay a gun properly. But Ali-Kasim made war like a prince. We sailed, a regular fleet across the gulf, took a town on the coast of Arabia somewhere and looted it. Then I and the others managed to get rid of an armed shore, and we fought our way right through the blackamoors' fleet. Several of us died of thirst later. All the same, it was a great affair. But don't talk to me of prisons. A proper Englishman would not admit can always get himself killed. You understand me?"

"Yes, I understand you," drawled the lieutenant. "I think I know you pretty well. I suppose an English prison."

"That is a beastly subject of conversation," interrupted Peyrol in a loud, emotional tone. "Naturally any death is better than a prison. Any death! What is it you have in your mind, Lieutenant?"

"Oh, it isn't that I want you to die," drawled Réal in an uninterested manner.

Peyrol, his entwined fingers clasping his legs, gazed fixedly at the English sloop floating idly in the Passe while he gave up all his mind to the consideration of these words that had floated out, idly too, into the peace and silence of the morning. There was no low tone:

"Did you want to frighten me?"

The lieutenant laughed harshly. Neither by word, gesture, nor glance did Peyrol acknowledge the enigmatic and unpleasant sound. But when it ceased the silence grew so oppressive between the two men that they got up by a common impulse. The lieutenant sprang up lightly. The uprising of Peyrol took more time and had more dignity. They stood side by side as if unable to detach their longing eyes from the enemy ship below their feet.

"I wonder why he put himself into this silly position," said the officer.

"I wonder?" growled Peyrol curiously. "If there had been only a couple of eighteen-pounders placed on the rocky ledge to the left of us we could have unrigged her in about ten minutes."

"Good old gunner," commented Réal ironically. "And what after ward? Swim off, you and I, with our cutlasses in our teeth and take her by boarding—provided?"

"This sailing was in Peyrol an austere thing. "Yes! No!" he protested soberly. "But why not let Toulon know? Bring out a frigate or two and catch him alive. Many a time before I have planned his capture just to ease my heart. Often I have stared at night out of my window up-stairs across the bay to where I knew he was lying at anchor, and thinking of a little surprise I could arrange for him if I were not only old Peyrol, the gunner."

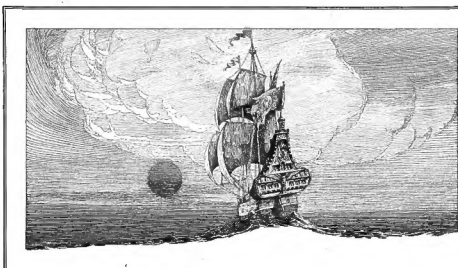
"Yes. And keeping out of the way at that with a bad note against his name in the books of the Admiralty in Toulon."

"Well, you can't say I have tried to hide myself from you who are a naval officer," interposed Peyrol quickly. "I fear no man. I did not run. I simply went away from Toulon. Nobody had given me an order to stay there. And you can't say I ran very far either."

"That was the cleverest move of all. You knew what you were doing."

"Here you go again, hinting at something crooked like this fellow with big epaulettes at the Port Office that seemed to be longing to put me under arrest just because I brought a prize from the Indian Ocean, eight thousand miles, doing clear of every Englishman that came in my way, which was more perhaps than he could have done. I had my gunner's warrant signed by Citizen Renard, the *Commissaire*. It wasn't given to me for twirling my thumbs or hiding in the *cabliotier* when an enemy was about. There were on board our ships some patriots that weren't above doing that sort of thing. I can tell you. But republic or no republic, that kind wasn't likely to get a gunner's warrant."

"That's all right," said Réal, talking with his eyes fixed on the head of which was swung to the northward now. "Look; she seems to have lost her way at last," he remarked parenthetically to Peyrol, who also glanced that way and nodded. "That's all right. But it's on record that you managed in a very short time



Of Sea-Folk

BY HAROLD VINAL

SEA-FOLK who once have listened to the sea

Can never quite forget the sound of rain;

Always they hear spray falling by a tree,

Always the sound of spray against a pane.

And so they lie out long nights listening

For sound of water moving suddenly,

And so they can not sleep for wondering

How many ships are anchored at a quay.

They who have once seen luggers in a bay,

They who have once seen schooners from a hill

Are held by signs of many a vessel still—

Their lips are always salty for sea-spray.

And so they can not sleep, but lie and moan.

For things that will not leave them quite alone.

well have shrunk from it; and there were risks (not death, from which a desperate man might shrink without shame).

"Have you ever tasted of prison, Peyrol?" he asked finally, in an afterthought sleep voice. "Heaven! No! Prison! What do you mean by prison? I have been a captive to savages," he added, calming down, "but that's a very old story. I was young and foolish then. Later,

to get very thick with a lot of patriots ashore. Section leaders, Terrorists.

"Why, yes. I wanted to hear what they had to say. They talked like a drunken crew of scallwags that had stolen a ship. But at any rate it wasn't such as they that had sold the port to the Englishmen. They were a lot of blood thirsty land-lubbers. I did get out of town as soon as I could. I remember I was born around here. I knew no other bit of France, and I didn't care to go any further. Nobody came to look for me."

"No, not here. I suppose they thought it was too near. They did look for you a little, but they gave it up. Perhaps if they had persevered and made an Admiral of you we would not have been beaten at Abukir."

At the mention of that name Peyrol shook his fist at the serene Mediterranean sky. "And yet we were no worse men than the English," he cried, "and there are no such ships as ours in the world. You see, Lieutenant, the republican god of these talkers would never give us seamen a chance of fair play."

The lieutenant looked round in surprise. "What do you know about a republican god?" he asked. "What on earth do you mean?"

"I have heard of and seen more gods than you could ever dream of in a long night's sleep in every corner of the earth, in the very heart of forests, which is an inconceivable thing. Figures, stones, sticks. There must be something in the idea. And as to what I meant," he continued in a resentful tone, "it's that their republican god, which is neither stick nor stone, but seems to be some kind of lubber, has never given us seamen a chief like that one the soldiers have got ashore."

Lieutenant Réal looked at Peyrol with unsmiling attention, then remarked quietly. "Well, the god of the aristocrats is coming back again, and it looks as if he were bringing an emperor along with him. You've heard something of that, you people in the farmhouse? Haven't you?"

"No," said Peyrol. "I have heard a talk of an emperor. But what does it matter? Under one name or another a chief can be no more than a chief, and that general whom they have made consul is a good chief—nobody can deny that."

After saying those words in a dogmatic tone Peyrol looked up at the sun and suggested that it was time to go down to the farmhouse *pour manger la soupe*. With a suddenly gloomy face Réal moved off, followed by Peyrol. At the first turn of the path they got the view of the Escampapour buildings with the pigeons still walking on the ridges of the roofs, of the sunny orchards and yards without a living soul in them. Peyrol remarked that everybody, no doubt, was in the kitchen waiting for his lieutenant's return. He himself was properly hungry. "And you, Lieutenant?"

The lieutenant was not hungry. Hearing this declaration made in a peevish tone, Peyrol gave a sagacious movement of his head behind the lieutenant's back. Well, what else happened? A man had to eat. He, Peyrol, knew what it was to be altogether without food; but even half rations were a poor show, very poor show for anybody who had to work or to fight. For himself he couldn't imagine any conjuncture that would prevent him eating a meal as well as there was something to eat within reach.

His unwonted garrulity provoked no response, but Peyrol continued to talk in that strain as the two his thoughts were concentrated on food while his eyes roved here and there and his ears were open for the slightest sound. When they arrived in front of the house Peyrol stopped to glance anxiously down the path to the coast, letting the lieutenant enter the café. The Mediterranean, in that part which could be seen from the door of the café, was as empty of all sail as a yet undiscovered sea.

A small tinkling bell on the neck of some wandering cow was the only sound that reached him, accentuating the Sunday peace of the farm. Two goats were lying down on the western slope of the hill. It all had a very reassuring effect, and the anxious expression on Peyrol's face was passing away when suddenly one of the goats leaped to its feet. The rover gave a start and became rigid in a pose of tense apprehension. A man who is in such a frame of mind that a leaping goat makes him

start can not be happy. However, the other goat remained lying down. There was really no reason for alarm, and Peyrol, composing his features as near as possible to their usual placid expression, followed the lieutenant into the house.

A single cover having been laid at the end of a long

Peyrol wrinkled the corners of his eyes in a keen, searching glance. Catherine, clearing the table, bore herself as if she had been wounded. Her face, of a walnut color, with sunken cheeks and lips, might have been a carving in the marvelous immobility of its fine wrinkles. Her carriage was upright and her hands swift in their movements. Peyrol said: "We don't want to see about the farm. Haven't you heard any news lately?"

The patriot shook his head violently. Of public news he had a horror. Everything was lost. The country was ruled by perjurers and renegades. All the patriotic virtues were dead. He struck the table with his fist and the glass remained listening as the blow could have roused an echo in the silent house. Not the faintest sound came from anywhere. Citizen Sevoila sighed. It seemed to him that he was the only patriot left and even in his retirement his life was not safe.

"I know," said Peyrol. "I saw the whole affair out of the window. You can run like a hare, Citizen." "Was I to allow myself to be sacrificed by those superstitious brutes?" argued Citizen Sevoila in a high-pitched voice and with genuine indignation, which Peyrol watched coldly. He could hardly catch the mutter of "Perhaps it would have been just as well if I had let those reactionary dogs kill me that time."

The old woman, standing up at the sink glanced uneasily toward the door of the salle.

"No!" shouted the lonely *sansculotte*. "It isn't possible! There must be plenty of patriots left in France. The sacred fire is not burned out yet."

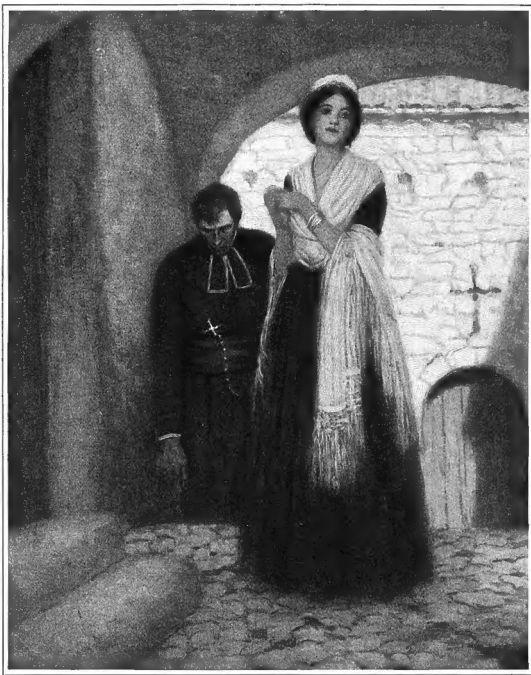
For a short time he presented the appearance of a man who is sitting with ashes on his head and desolation in his heart. His almond-shaped eyes looked extinguished. But after a moment he gave a sidelong look at Peyrol as if to watch the effect and began declaiming in a low voice and apparently as if rehearsing a speech to himself: "No, it isn't possible. Some day tyranny will stumble, and then it will be time to pull it down again. We will come out in our thousands—and *ça ira*."

Those words and even the passionate energy of the tone left Peyrol unmoved. With his head sustained by his thick brown hand he was thinking of something else so obviously as to depress again the feebly struggling spirit of terrorism in the lonely breast of Citizen Sevoila. The glow of reflected sunlight in the kitchen became darkened by the body of the fisherman of the lagoon, who mumbled a shy greeting to the company from the frame of the doorway. Without altering his position Peyrol turned his eyes on him curiously.

Catherine, wiping her hands on her apron, remarked: "You come late for your dinner, Michel." He stepped in then, took from the old woman's hand a wooden pot and a large hunk of bread, and carried it out at once into the yard. Peyrol and the *sansculotte* got up from the table. The latter, after hesitating like somebody who has lost his way, went brunkily into the passage, while Peyrol, avoiding Catherine's stare, went back to the back yard. Through the open door of the salle he obtained a glimpse of Arlette sitting with her hands in her lap gazing at somebody who he could not see but who he had no doubt was Lieutenant Réal.

In the blue and hazy air the yard the chickens, broken up into small groups, were having their siesta in patches of shade. But Peyrol cared nothing for the sun. Michel, who was eating his *soupe* under the pent roof of the cartshed, put the earthenware pot down on the ground and joined his master at the well encircled by a low wall of stones and topped by an arch of wrought iron on which a wild fig-tree had twined a slender obfahoot.

After his dog's death the fisherman had abandoned the salt lagoon, leaving his rotting punt exposed on the dismal shore and his miserable nets shut up in the dark hut. He did not care for another dog, and, besides, who was there to give him a dog? He was the last of men. Somebody must be last. There was no place for him in the life of the village. So one fine morning he walked up to the farm in order to see Peyrol. More correctly perhaps to let himself be seen by Peyrol. That was exactly Michel's only hope. He sat down on a stone outside the gate with a small bundle, consisting mainly of an



"YES, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ, I HAVE ENTREATED GOD TO KEEP THE HEART OF THE MAN I LOVE ALWAYS TRUE TO ME OR ELSE TO LET ME DIE BEFORE I SET MY EYES ON HIM AGAIN"

table in the café for the lieutenant, he had his meal there while the others sat down to theirs in the kitchen, the usual strangely assorted company served by the anxious and silent Catherine. Peyrol, thoughtful and hungry, faced Citizen Sevoila in his working-clothes and very much withdrawn within himself. His aspect was more feverish than usual, with the red patches on his cheekbones very marked above the thick beard. From time to time the mistress of the farm would get up from her place by the side of old Peyrol and go out into the salle to attend to the lieutenant. The other three people would seem unconscious of her absences. Toward the end of the meal Peyrol leaned back in his wooden chair and let his gaze rest on the ex-terrorist, who had not finished yet and was still busy over his plate with the air of a man who had done a long morning's work. The door leading from the kitchen to the safe stood wide open, but no sound of voices ever came from there.

Till lately Peyrol had not concerned himself very much with the mental states of the people with whom he lived. Now, however, he wondered to himself what could be the thoughts of the ex-terrorist patriot, that sanguinary and extremely poor creature occupying the position of master of the Escampapour Farm. But when Citizen Sevoila raised his head at last to take a long drink of wine there was nothing new on that face, which in its high color conveyed so much a painted mask. Their eyes met.

"*Sacré! Dieu!*" exclaimed Peyrol at last. "If you never say anything to anybody like this you will forget how to speak at last."

The patriot smiled from the depths of his beard, a smile which Peyrol for some reason, more prejudice perhaps, always thought resembled the defensive grin of some small wild beast afraid of being cornered.

"What is there to talk about?" he retorted. "You live with us; you haven't budged from here; I suppose you have counted the bunches of grapes in the enclosure and the figs on the fig-tree on the west wall many times over." He paused to lean an ear to the dead silence in the salle, and then said with a slight rise of tone: "You and I know everything that is going on here."

old blanket, and a crooked stick lying on the ground near him, and looking the most lonely, peaceful, and unsupported creature on this earth.

Peyrol had listened gravely to his confused tale of the dog's death. He personally would not have made a friend of a dog like Michel's dog, but he understood perfectly the sudden breaking up of the establishment on the shore of the lagoon. So when Michel had concluded with the words, "I thought I would come up here," Peyrol without waiting for a plain request had said: "Très bien. You will be my crew," and had pointed down the path leading to the seashore. And as Michel, picking up his bundle and stick, started off waiting for no further directions, he had shouted after him: "You will find a hunk of bread and a bottle of wine in a locker afit to break your fast on."

THESE had been the only formalities of Michel's engagement to serve as "crew" on board Peyrol's boat. The rover indeed had tried without loss of time to carry out his purpose of getting something of his own that would float. It was not so easy to find anything worthy. The miserable population of Madrague, a tiny fishing hamlet facing toward Toulon, had nothing to sell. Moreover, Peyrol looked with contempt on all their possessions. He would as soon have bought a catamaran of three logs of wood tied together with rattans as one of their boats; but lonely and prominent on the beach, lying on her side in weather-beaten melancholy, there was a two-masted tartan with her sun-whitened cordage hanging in festoons and her dry masts showing long cracks. No man was ever seen dozing under the shade of her hull, on which the Mediterranean gulls made themselves very much at home. She looked a wreck thrown high up on the land by a disdainful sea.

Peyrol, having surveyed her from a distance, saw that the rudder still hung in its place. He ran his eye along her lines and said to himself that that craft would sail well. She was much bigger than anything he had thought of, but in her size, too, there was a fascination. It seemed to bring all the shores of the Mediterranean within his reach, Baléares and Corsica, Barbary and Spain. Peyrol had sailed over hundreds of leagues of ocean in craft that were no bigger. At his back in silent wonder a knot of fishermen's wives, bareheaded and lean, with a swarm of ragged children clinging to their skirts, watched the first stranger they had seen for years.

Peyrol borrowed a short ladder in the hamlet (he knew better than to trust his weight to any of the ropes hanging over the side) and carried it down to the beach, followed at a respectful distance by the staring women and children, a phenomenon and a wonder, as it had happened to him before on more than one island in distant seas. He clambered on board the neglected tartan and stood on the decked fore part, the center of all eyes.

At the bottom of the open hold there were lying a little sand, a few broken pieces of wood, a rusty hook, and some few stalks of straw which the wind must have carried for miles before they found their rest in there. The decked after part had a small skylight and a companion, and Peyrol's eyes rested fascinated on an

enormous padlock which secured its sliding door. It was as if there had been secrets or treasures inside—and yet most probably it was empty. Peyrol turned his head away and with the whole strength of his lungs shouted in the direction of the fishermen's wives, who had been joined by two very old men and a hunchbacked cripple swinging between two crutches:

"Is there anybody looking after this tartan—a caretaker?" At first the only answer was a movement of recoil. Only the hunchback held his ground, and shouted back, in an unexpectedly strong voice:

"You are the first man that has been on board of her for years."

The wives of the fishermen admired his boldness, for Peyrol indeed appeared to them a very formidable being.

"I might have guessed that," thought Peyrol. "She is in a dreadful mess." The disturbed girl had brought some friends as indignant as itself and they circled at different levels, uttering wild cries over Peyrol's head. He shouted again:

"Whom does she belong to?"

The being on crutches lifted a finger toward the circling birds and answered in a deep tone:

"That's the only ones I know." Then as Peyrol gazed down at him over the side he went on: "She used to belong to the Escampobar. You know Escampobar? It's a house in the lagoon between the hills there."

"Yes, I know Escampobar," yelled Peyrol, turning away and leaning against the mast in a pose which he did not change for a long time. His immobility tired out the crowd. They moved slowly in a body toward their hovels, the hunchback bringing up the rear with long swings between his crutches, and Peyrol remained alone with the angry gulls. He lingered on board the tragic craft which had taken Arlette's parents to their death in the vengeful massacre of Toulon and had brought the youthful Arlette and Citizen Scévola back to Escampobar, where old Catherine, left alone at that time, had waited for years for somebody's return—days of anguish and prayer—while she listened to the booming of guns about Toulon and almost with a greater but different terror to the dead silence which ensued.

PEYROL, captivated by the sensation of some sort of craft under his feet, indulged in no images of horror connected with that desolate tartan. It was late in the evening before he returned to the farm, so that he had to have his supper alone. The women had retired; only the ansaclette, smoking a short pipe out-of-doors, had followed him into the kitchen and asked where he had been and whether he had lost his way. This question gave Peyrol an opening. He had been to Madrague and had seen a very fine tartan lying perishing on the beach.

"They told me down there that she belonged to you, Citoyen." At this the terrorist only blinked.

"What's the matter? Isn't she the craft you came here in? Won't you sell her to me?" Peyrol waited a little. "What objection can you have?"

It appeared that the patriot had no positive objections. He mumbled about the tartan being very dirty. That caused Peyrol to look at him with intense astonishment.

"I am ready to take her off your hands as she stands."

"I will be frank with you, Citoyen. You see when she lay at the quay in Toulon a lot of fugitive traitors, men and women, and children too, swarmed on board of her, and cut the ropes with a view of escaping, but the avengers were not far behind and made short work of them. When we discovered her behind the Arsenaal, and another man, we had to throw a lot of bodies overboard, out of the hold and the cabin. You will find her very dirty all over. We had no time to clean up."

Peyrol felt inclined to laugh. He had seen decks swimming in blood and had himself been to throw dead bodies overboard after a fight; but he eyed the citizen with an unfriendly eye. He thought to himself: "He had a hand in that massacre, no doubt; but he made no audible remark." He only thought of the enormous padlock securing that emptied charnel-house at the stern. The terrorist insisted:

"We really had not a moment to clean her up. The circumstances were such that it was necessary for me to get away quickly lest some of the false patriots should do me some carnagole or other. There had been bitter quarreling in my section. I was not alone in getting away."

Peyrol waved his arm to cut short the explanation. But before he and the terrorist had parted for the night Peyrol could regard himself as the owner of the tragic tartan.

NEXT day he returned to the hamlet and took up his quarters there for a time. The awe he had inspired wore off, tho no one cared to come very near the tartan. Peyrol did not want any one. He wrenched off the enormous padlock himself with a bar of iron and he threw it into the little cabin, which did indeed bear the traces of the massacre in the stains of blood on its woodwork, but contained nothing else except a wisp of long hair and a woman's earring, a cheap thing which Peyrol picked up and looked at for a long time.

The associations of such finds were not foreign to his past. He could without very strong emotion figure to himself the little place choked with corpses. He sat down and looked about at the stains and splashes which had been untouched by sunlight for years. He found the earring lay before him on the rough-texten table between the lockers and he shook his head at it weightily. He, at any rate, had never been a butcher.

Peyrol, unassisted, did all the cleaning. Then he turned *on* *an* *an* the fitting of the tartan. The habits of activity still clung to him. He welcomed something to do; this congenial task had all the air of preparation for a voyage which was a pleasing dream, and it brought every evening the satisfaction of something achieved to that illusory end. He rove new get scraps the masts himself, did all the sweeping, scrubbing, and painting unassisted, working steadily and hopefully as tho he had been preparing his escape from a desert island; and directly he had cleaned and renovated the dark little hole of a cabin he even slept on loose emotion which he had not known before to exist by itself in a man. He was startled by its detached character. "Is it that I am getting old?" he asked himself one evening as he sat on the bench against the wall looking straight before him, and she had crossed his line of sight.

He was himself an object of observation to Catherine, whom he used to detect peeping at him through half-opened doors or round the corners. On his part he used to stare at her openly, and enjoy the impression he produced on her, a sort of curious awe. He had an idea she did not disapprove of his presence at the farm, where it was plain to him she had a far from easy life. That had no relation to the fact that she did all the household work. She was a woman of about his own age, straight as a dart, but with an old face. One evening as they were sitting alone in the kitchen Peyrol said to her: "You must have been a handsome girl in your day, Catherine. It's strange you never got married."

"PEYROL'S EYES ROAMED ALL OVER THE SHORES OF THE BASIN, FOR HE COULD NOT DIVEST HIMSELF OF THE IDEA THAT THERE MUST BE MORE ENGLISHMEN DODGING ABOUT!"

She turned to him under the high mantle of the fireplace and seemed struck all of a heap, unbelieving, amazed, so that Peyrol was quite provoked. "What's the matter? If the old mule in the yard had spoken you could not look more surprised. You can't deny that you were a handsome girl."

She recovered from her scare to say: "I was born here, grew up here, and early in my life I made up my mind to die here."

"A strange notion," said Peyrol, "for a young girl to take into her head."

"It's not a thing to talk about," said the old woman, stooping to get a pot out of the warm ashes. "I did not think, then," she went on, with her back to Peyrol, "that I could live long. When I was eighteen I fell in love with a priest."

"Ah, bah!" exclaimed Peyrol under his breath.

"That was the time when I prayed for death," she pursued in a quiet voice. "I spent nights on my knees up-stairs in that room where you sleep now. I shunned everybody. People began to think I was crazy. We have been always hated by the noble. They have poisonous tongues. They gave me a nickname: *la fiancée du prêtre*. If I was handsome, but who would have looked at me! I had wanted to be looked at? It was my luck to have a fine man for brother. He understood. No word crossed his lips, but sometimes when we were alone and not even his wife was by, he would lay his hand on my shoulder gently. From that time to this I have not been to church, and I never will go. But I have no quarrel with God now."

THERE were no signs of watchfulness and care in her bearing now. She stood straight as an arrow before Peyrol and looked at him with a confident air. The rover was not yet ready to speak. He only nodded twice, and Catherine turned away to put the pot to cool in the sink. "Yes, I wished to die. But I did not, and now I have got something to do," she said, sitting down near the fireplace and taking her chin in her hand. "And I dare say you know what that is," she added.

"Well, lenoir," he said. "I am off to Madrague. I want to begin work again on the tartan at daylight."

"Don't talk to me about the tartan! She took my brother away forever. I stood on the shore watching her sails growing smaller and smaller. Then I came up alone to this lambourn."

Moving calmly her faded lips, which no lover or child had ever kissed, old Catherine told Peyrol of her days and nights of waiting, with the distant growl of the big guns in her ears. She used to sit on the bench outside longing for news, watching the fiddlers in the sky and listening to heavy bursts of gunfire coming over the water. Then came a night as if the world were coming to an end. All the sky was lighted up, the earth shook to its foundations, and she felt the house rock, so that, sitting alone on the bench outside, she jumped up and screamed with fear. That night she never went to bed. Next morning she saw the sea covered with sails, while a black-and-yellow cloud of smoke hung over Toulon.

A man coming up from Madrague told her that he believed that the whole town had been blown up. She gave him a bottle of wine, and he helped her to feed the stock. Before going home he expressed the opinion that there could not be a soul left alive in Toulon, because the few that survived would have gone away in the English ships.

After a week or so she was doing better. She gave him voices outside woke her up, and she beheld, standing in the middle of the salle, pale like a corpse out of a grave, with a blood-soaked blanket over her shoulders and a red cap on her head, a ghastly-looking young girl in whom she suddenly recognized her niece. She screamed in her terror: "François, François!" This was her brother's name, and she thought he was outside. Her scream scared the girl, who ran out of the door. All was still outside. Once more she screamed "François!" and, tottering as far as she could, she saw her niece clinging to a strange man in a red cap and with a saber by his side, who yelled excitedly: "You won't see François again. *Vive la République!*"

"I recognized the son Bron," went on Catherine. "I knew his parents. When the troubles began he left his home to follow the Revolution. I walked and dragged him up to him and took the girl away from his side. She didn't want much coaxing. The child always loved me," she continued, getting up from the stool and moving a little closer to Peyrol. "She remembered her aunt Catherine. She had a horrid black and white hair, and her hair was clotted with blood and her clothes all stained with it. I took her up-stairs. She was as helpless as a little child. I undressed her and examined her all over. She had no hurt anywhere. I was sure of that—but of what more could I be sure? I didn't make sense of her things she babbled at me. Her very voice distracted me."

"She fell asleep directly I had put her into my bed and I stood there looking down at her, nearly going out of my mind with the thought of what that child might have been dragged through. When I went down-stairs I found that good-for-nothing inside the house. He was ranting up and down the salle, vaporing and boasting till I thought all this must be an awful dream. My head was in a whirl. He laid claim to her, and God knows what. I seemed to understand some things, but my hair was still on end. I stood there clasping my hands with all the strength I had for fear I should go out of my senses."

"He frightened you," said Peyrol, looking at her steadily. Catherine made a step nearer to him.

"The day when I was married I was the only one in the butt of all the girls, mooning about amongst the people outside the church on feast-days in the time of the King. All the countryside knew about him. No. What I said

to myself was that I mustn't let him kill me. There was the child up again which I had just got away from him, and there was I, all alone with that man with the saber and unable to get hold of a kitchen knife even."

"And so he remained," said Peyrol.

"What would you have had me to do?" asked Catherine steadily. "He had brought the child back out of those shambles. It was a long time before I got an idea of what had happened. I don't know everything even yet, and I suppose I will never know. In a very few days my mind was more at ease about her, but it was a long time before she would speak and then it was never anything to the purpose. And what could I have done single-handed?"

There was nobody but the child, and I could condescend to call to my help. We of the Escampobar have never been in favor with the peasants here," she said, proudly, "And that's all I can tell you." Her voice faltered; she sat down on the stool again and took her chin in the palm of her hand. As Peyrol left the house to go to the hamlet he saw Arlette and the patron come around the corner of the yard, walking side by side, but as if unconscious of each other.

That night he slept on his bed in the renovated tartan, and the rising sun found him at work about the hull. By that time he heard the fiddlers in the sky and ceased to be the object of awed contemplation to the inhabitants of the hamlet, who still, however, regarded him with a distrustful attitude. His only intermediary for communicating with them was the miserable cripple. He was Peyrol's only company, in fact, during his period of work on the tartan. He had more activity, audacity, and intelligence, it seemed to Peyrol, than all the rest of the inhabitants put together.

EARLY in the morning he could be seen making his way on his crutches with a pendulum motion toward the hull, on which Peyrol would have been already an hour or so at work. Peyrol then throw over a sound rope's end, and the cripple, leaning his crutches against the side of the tartan, would pull his wretched little carcass, all withered below the waist, up the rope hand over hand with extreme ease. There, sitting on the bit of a foredeck with his back against the mast and his thin, twisted legs folded in front of him, he would keep Peyrol company, talking to him along the whole length of the tartan in a strained voice and sharing his midday meal, as of right, since it was he generally that brought the provisions slung round his neck in a quaint flat basket.

Thus were the hours of labor shortened for Peyrol by shared moments and bits of local gossip. How the cripple got hold of it was difficult to imagine, and the rover had not enough knowledge of European superstition to suspect him of flying through the night on a broomstick like a sort of male witch—for there was a manliness in the manner of his movements which struck Peyrol from the first. His very voice was manly and the character of his gossip was not feminine.

He did indeed mention to Peyrol that people used to take him about the neighborhood in carts for the purpose of curing him of his lameness, but Peyrol was not at all interested in such matters, and he himself confessed that there was not much of that sort of thing going on during the Revolution, when people didn't like to attract attention and everything was done in a hole-and-corner manner. There were no priests to officiate at weddings, and if there were no ceremony how could there be rejoicings? Of course children were born as before, but there were no christenings—and people got to look funny somehow or other. The very boys and girls seemed to be afraid on their minds.

Peyrol, busy about one thing and another, listened without appearing to pay any attention to the story of the Revolution as if to the tales of some intelligent islander on the other side of the world talking of bloody rites and the burning of some religion unknown to the rest of mankind. But there was something biting in the speech of that cripple which confused his thoughts a little. Sarcasm was a mystery which he could not understand.

On one occasion he remarked to his friend the cripple as they sat together on the fore-deck munching the bread and figs of their midday meal:

"There must have been something in it. But it doesn't seem to have done much for you people here."

"To be sure," retorted the scrap of man vivaciously.

"It hasn't straightened my back or given me a pair of legs like yours."

Peyrol, whose trousers were rolled up above the knees because he had been washed the hold, looked at his calves complacently. "You could hardly have expected that," he remarked with simplicity.

"Ah, but you don't know what people with properly made bodies expected or pretended."

"I said the cripple. 'Everything was going to be changed. Everybody was going to tie up his dog with a string of sausages for the sake of principles.' His long face, which, in response, had an expression of suffering peculiar to cripples, was lighted up by an enormous grin.

"You must jokingly well sold by this time," he added. "And of course that vexes them, but I am annoyed. I was never vexed with my father and mother. While the poor things were alive I never went hungry—not very hungry. They couldn't have been very proud of me."

He paused and seemed to contemplate himself mentally. "I don't know that I would have done in their place. Something very different. But then, don't you see, I was a cripple."

I know what it means to be like I am, but I couldn't know, and I don't suppose the poor people here very much sense. A priest from Almaranre—Almaranre is a sort of village up there where there is a church—"

Peyrol interrupted him by remarking that he knew all about Almaranre. This, on his part, was a simple delusion because in reality he knew much less of Almaranre than of Zanibar or any pirate village from there up to Cape Guardafui. And the cripple contemplated him with his brown eyes, which had an upward cast naturally.

"You know! For me," he went on, in a tone of quiet decision, "you are a man fallen from the sky. Well, a priest from Almaranre came to bury them. A fine man with a stern face. The finest man I have seen from that time till you dropped on us here. There was a story of a girl having fallen in love with him some years before. I was old enough then to have heard something of it, but that's neither here nor there. Moreover, many people wouldn't believe the tale."

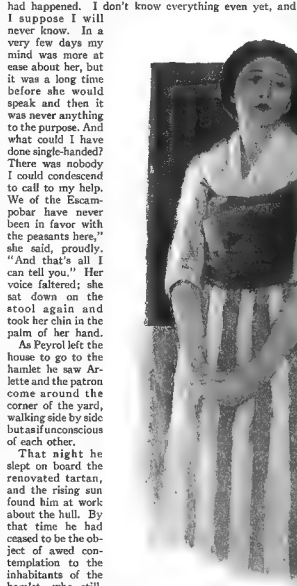
PEYROL without looking at the cripple tried to imagine what sort of child he might have been—what sort of youth. The rover had seen staggering deformities, dreadful mutilations which were the cruel work of man; but it was all amongst people with dusky skins. And that made a great difference. But what he had never seen alive he had come back to his native land, the tales, the facts, and also the faces, reached his sensibility with a particular force, because of that feeling that came to him so suddenly, after a whole lifetime spent amongst Indians, Malayses, Arabs, blackamoors of all sorts, that he belonged there to this land, and had escaped all those things by a mere hairbreadth. His companion completed his significant silence, which seemed to have been occupied with thoughts very much like his own, by saying:

"All this was in the King's time. They didn't cut off his head till several years afterward. It didn't make my life any easier for me, but since those republicans had deposed God and flung him out of all the churches I have forgiven him all my troubles."

"Speak like a man," said Peyrol. Only the misshapen character of the cripple's back prevented Peyrol from giving him a hearty slap. He got up to begin his afternoon's work. It was a bit of inside painting, and from the fore-deck the cripple watched him at it with dreamy eyes and something ironic on his lips.

It was not till the sun had traveled over Cape Cicié, which could be seen across the water like dark mist in

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"ARLETTE GLANCED ON ALL SIDES, EVEN AT THE WALLS, BEFORE SHE SAT DOWN"



*A Hitherto Unpublished
Photograph of the
Prince*



*Photograph by
Guttenberg
Manchester*



UNG in the Salon at Paris at the Spring showing was the portrait of a slender, sun-tanned lad in polo-togs—white shirt thrown open at the neck, white-suede trousers, and patent riding-boots. Of all the pictures shown—and there were hundreds upon hundreds of them—none was so popular as this. A mixed crowd of men and women, old, young, and middle-aged, rich, poor, and merely comfortable, stood continuously before it.

"It's because he's a prince," said some, cynical, even while they themselves were drawn to it time and time again.

But it was not because it was the portrait of a prince. There were portraits of other princes and of kings and queens and princesses too—dozens of them—in full regalia. It was because it was the picture of Edward David Windsor, who, first of all, before being Prince of Wales and a budding king, is just a gay and gallant youth, with honest, wistful eyes, a healthy, smiling mouth, and a lithe, young body—the kind of youth that all mothers and fathers would have for sons, young women for sweethearts, young men for comrades.

For it is not enough nowadays for a man to be a king, or a lad a prince, for him to have the affection of the

The PRINCE of WALES The Greatest Democrat of Them All By GENEVIEVE PARKHURST

people. Times have changed, and kings and princes are often without honor in their own country and the world at large. To be well beloved of the people they must themselves be of and for the people. Edward, Prince of Wales, is just that—a democrat, if there ever was one—bred at least, if not born.

We in America all felt this when he visited us three years ago. Even those who were indifferent to his coming gave way to enthusiasm for his boyishness, his air of just

being "plain common folks" like the rest of us.

I can remember standing on the street corner in New York city the day of his arrival. Crowds had gathered to greet him. At my side was a bitter, little soul, wizened and grizzled. In her hand was a Sinn Féin flag, and she waved it about, muttering angrily to herself. And then the Prince of Wales was driven by—a simple, smiling boy in khaki. The flag fell in limp hand to her side. "Sure he's just a broth of a boy," she murmured more to herself than to any one.

When I was in London this Summer I found it was the same with him at home. Wherever I went, even among those who have grown out of old ways of political thought, there was that real affection for this lad who will some day be their King.

This unbounding loyalty piqued my curiosity. What sort was His Royal Highness, Prince of Wales? What his character—his manner of life? Was he different? Or was he just a nice, simple, every-day young person who thought and felt and acted as nice, simple, every-day young persons do?

After asking myself these questions I proceeded to find out their answers—a thing that sounds impossible, and no doubt it is with most royalty. But it was not

with this young man. A letter sent through a friend to his private secretary and controller, Sir Godfrey Thomas, brought swift answer, and in two days I went right to St. James's Palace, the home of the Prince. I saw where and how he lived. I was presented to him and talked with him. Through the courtesy of others whom I met I was enabled to see him at close range at the races at Ascot, on the polo-field at Ranelagh, and when he opened the International Air Congress in the Great Hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster. I visited ex-service men in the hospitals and talked with them about their Prince.

Without Pomp or Ceremony

I FOUND that he is different from the common run of those born in high places because he is a true democrat. He is different from the common run of all young men because he works harder than most of them. Above all, he is different in having a sense of service which bids him set aside himself and the things he wants to do (because he is just a natural, fun-loving young person) for the grave cares and duties which his birth has thrust upon him. It is no fun to be Prince of Wales. If he gets any fun out of it, it is because his sense of humor and his vigorous capacity for enjoying life transcend the burden of his position.

At St. James's I was struck at once by the entire lack of pomp and magnificence. There were two guards at the quaint old archway—it was built in 1532 and is attributed to Holbein—which gives entrance to Ambassadors' Court, where stand another two guardsmen in scarlet coats and high black bearskin grandier hats. But in front of York House, where the Prince lives, stands only a genial British bobby.

York House, picturesque as it is, is a simple enough dwelling for a prince! Tucked away in the corner of the great court, it boasts no imposing entrance. One step up to a tiny portico and there you are at a dark-green door with a brass knocker. It is not opened by an austere and liveried footman who looks at you as if you were a mere worm, but by a gentlemanly man servant with a line of service medals across his chest. With a smile of welcome he asks you to sit down in the reception-hall—a name far too lofty.

About twelve feet square, it has a mahogany and leather settle at the base of the staircase leading up to the Prince's living-quarters. A Strasbourg clock; a marble-topped table, upon which was a large and elaborately decorated drum; two oil-paintings—good but not great, and not earlier than Queen Victoria's period—on the wall; a gas-stove in front of the fireplace, which shows that the young man of the house has not the luxury of steam-heat; two large bass drums, a gift from his regiment, the Third Welsh Grenadiers; and a leopard-skin rug, a beauty made up of eighteen picked skins which were a gift to His Royal Highness, complete its equipment.

The spacious reception-room is even less ostentatious. A small circular, carved marble-topped mahogany table, with nothing on it but a rough glass sphere for striking a light, occupies the center. Two long marble-topped chests of drawers, hand-carved, piled high with books and manuscripts, run along the wall on either side of the outer door.

EVEN AT PLAY A POIGNANT WISTFULNESS SPEAKS FROM THE EYES OF THIS GAY AND GALLANT YOUTH



A small table in another corner; some eighteenth-century chairs in white and dull gold, upholstered in mellowed green damask; a settle of the same period and design, and a mellowed Wilton rug are its furnishings.

Giving off this room and leading to the dining-room is another large room, used by the secretariat, and sometimes by the Prince when he has an hour or two at home—which is not often. It is the coziest room in York House—much like any comfortable country-home living-room. A deep divan, covered with white, shiny chintz with pink roses, is drawn before the Adam fireplace. There are deep, overstuffed chairs with the same covering. Rose hangings at the windows, old prints on the walls, a soft-toned rug, trophies of the field and the hunt and personal pictures, a table with magazines and books, a bookcase—and there you have manifested the kind of person who occupies it.

The wide white staircase leading to the Prince's living-apartments is relieved by two old English tapestries. His formal reception-room is done in green damask. The furniture is in dull gilt and



IN NO OTHER SETTING DOES HE SEEM SO MUCH HIMSELF AS ON THE POLO-FIELD AT RANELAGH



HIS PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS TO BE UNDER FIRE BROUGHT HIM OFFTEN IN THE DANGER ZONE

cream of a period I do not know. On a table in a corner is the armor of a Japanese Samurai, a highly prized gift from the Mikado of Japan.

His sitting-room is small and comfortable, the furniture in old mahogany of Chippendale design. A broad desk, literally covered with papers, is at one end. A portrait of his mother, Queen Mary, hangs on one wall. On the table and console are photographs of his sister and his four brothers.

A spacious and handsome bedroom could be his for the wanting. He prefers the small dressing-room into which it opens.

A dining-room and servants' quarters complete the establishment—not an imposing or ambitious one for the future monarch of a great empire.

It was here in this palace, the home of generations of royalty, that I learned the meaning of that ancient phrase, "the courtesy of kings." Every letter is answered the day it is received. Every appointment is kept on time to the dot, and if one is kept waiting for as little as five minutes—as happened to me once in my several appointments with Sir Godfrey Thomas—one is received with sincere apologies and explanations. The open mind with which my questions were met, the pains taken to make things easy for me, the attention and politeness accorded, sent my memory back by contrast to my war sieges with some of our fashionable women, when rows of footmen in gorgeous liveries lined pretentious hallways, and



MAKING SPEECHES, AS MANY AS SIX A DAY, IS A PART OF THE BURDEN PUT UPON THE PRINCE

interviews were granted with imperious condescension.

In manner the Prince of Wales has the ease and straightforwardness of any well-bred boy plus that intangible quality, charm. This he has to a high degree. He shook hands with me as if he meant it. He smiled the same way. We discussed no weighty subjects. Neither did he say that America is the greatest country in the world and its girls the prettiest. Mostly we talked about the polo match the day before, and he expressed genuine concern because it had been a miserable day and in order to see him play in the private practice game, I had had to sit out in a cold mist. He did say that he hoped to play polo in America some day—and that he hoped it would be soon.

As an index to his mind he is not steadily a brilliant player. Often for a long period he does nothing at all, and one thinks he is not going to do anything. Then, unexpectedly, at a critical moment for his team, he makes a dash and with telling stroke sends the ball through the goal. Mentally, I am told, he is the same. He is not constantly clever. No one is at twenty-nine without being didactic or erratic. But he has a ready wit and often surprises wisecracks with his understanding.

But the best thing about him is his sporting spirit—the true spirit of democracy. When he first played polo those who played with him were inclined to leave the field to him. He soon put a stop to this, declaring that the game be played by rule and that he be allowed to score only by his merits.

In no other setting does he seem so much himself as at Ranelagh, a country club famed the world over for its beauty and its historic interest. It was built for Queen Anne during the reign of her father, King James II. In the room where the seven conspirators plotted the latter's downfall, sending word to William of Orange that the time was ripe for his coup, the present Prince of Wales and his fellow polo-players have their quarters.

A Study in Contrast

THE club-house was the Kit-Kat Club where Joseph Addison, Sir Richard Steele, and other wits of the early eighteenth century foregathered. The turf, once ground under the feet of the second Duke of Buckingham as he fought a duel with the twelfth Earl of Shrewsbury and killed him, is now a putting-green. Upon the club-house wall hangs the fateful sword, Beverley Brook, the last stream in England to be the natural habitat of the beaver, ripples at one end of the polo-field. Grassy downs of that unreal English green sweep gently up to groves of beech and elm, or to shadowed lakes where white and black swans glide gracefully about.

It was a study in contrast—the sight of the young Prince of today, in his white-wool sweater, open at the throat, his white trousers and brown-leather boots, chatting easily with his friends or with his groom, often with his head thrown back in hearty laughter, and the thought of his forebears, centuries ago, proud, imperious,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 95

"The Foob Street Blues"

*Orpheus's Lyre, They Say, Could Stir the Rocks and the Trees; but
Look What Mr. Wimbleton Piffey Had Pulling Him to
the Imperial Colored Tonsorial Parlors!*

BY T. S. STRIBLING

Illustrations by J. C. Shepherd



"GLADIOLA CAME OUT TO ADMIRE HER
SON IN HIS CAR"



ROAR of jazz, care-free but strenuous, burst from the entrance of the Imperial Colored Tonsorial Parlors and roamed up and down Jobb Street for at least two blocks in both directions.

The ramping music checked a gangling negro boy with a lunch-basket who hurried through the street, captured him more and more slowly, until at the entrance of the Imperial Colored Tonsorial Parlors it stopped him dead.

As the youth peered into the doorway four fat barbers came to silence with a mighty flourish of music. The most abominous one, a mighty yellow man, who performed the strange feat of singing bass and simultaneously playing the treble on his fiddle, succeeded in stopping the fiddle along with the others, but his voice rumbled on for a moment or two as if some one had shouted down into a cistern and it required time for the echoes to die completely away.

The silence, when it was established, was as impressive in its way as the noise had been. It sounded like a large empty silence that awaited impatiently for the human bluish in the doorway to remove itself so that it might be off again into its harmonious clangor.

"Want uh ha'cut, Wim?" asked the head barber briefly.

Mr. Wimbleton Piffey felt in his pocket and discovered the fifteen cents necessary for a haircut in the Imperial Colored Tonsorial Parlors, but second thought warned him, if he stopped one barber to work on his head, he would disorganize the whole quartet, and it was music he was really purchasing; an excuse for loitering and listening. He investigated this point.

"I don't guess thwue uv you-all could play without de oth'n."

"Now look heah, black boy," hurried the big yellow barber gravely, but not ill-temperedly, "business is business, music is music, an' a ha'cut's fifteen cents."

This strange mingling of definition and price-list overawed young Mr. Piffey. He stood fingering his nickel and dime and attempted to answer with a gravity becoming the occasion.

"Is 'at de bes' you kin do, Mistuh Haidus? I've got a powahful small haid."

This answer told Mr. Haidus that Wimbleton had the fifteen cents, so he became less abrupt and more diplomatic.

"Yeh, but it's fuller of brains 'an a butcher-shop, Wim, an' you sho' does right to keep it trimmed up so you lookin' good. 'Han'som' is as han'som' do."

Here the head barber swung his cloth from his chair, shook it out with a complimentary flit, and prepared to tuck it around young Mr. Piffey's neck.

Wimbleton moved slowly toward the chair, trying to hatch up some other objection. He perceived that notwithstanding the plethora of brains attributed to him by Mr. Haidus he had talked himself into a haircut and out of

fifteen cents. He placed the coins in Mr. Haidus's yellow palm as he crawled into the chair, for the Imperial is strictly a pay-in-advance institution.

As Mr. Haidus began his operations the silence in the barber-shop grew less reminiscent of music and more an ordinary, every-day silence. It was punctuated by the slow, distant pattering of the Florence iron-furnace and the intermittent putter of the fertilizer factory. And these sounds gave Wimbleton a perfectly valid objection to receiving a haircut.

He worked at the fertilizer factory. His whistle had blown really before he had started from home. If he got in late he might possibly be fired from his job as pickman. The thought made him wriggle in the greasy red-plush chair, and he speculated swiftly on the possibility of canceling his order and getting a refund of his fifteen cents, or some aliquot part thereof corresponding to the outstanding work on his head contracted for, it is true, but as yet unfinished. He was just pondering how to word this request when Mr. Haidus grunted, "How high!" and directed Wimbleton's attention to a dust-filmed mirror.

This question, *in extenso*, meant how high did Wimbleton want his head shaved so as to leave a little round cap of wool right on top of it. The smaller the cap left, the greater toff Wimbleton would be. The whole situation

resolved itself into a query as to how much style Wimbleton thought he could bear. Wimbleton thought he could bear a great deal of style, and indicated a periphery high up. Mr. Haidus fell to work again with his clippers. Then Wimbleton suddenly realized that his opportunity to negotiate a fractional haircut had passed away forever. The fertilizer factory continued its far-away putter. The boy broke into a slight sweat at the lengthening delay. He twisted and finally asked in a respectful voice:

"Couldn't you hurry up a life, Mistuh Haidus?"

Mr. Haidus looked at him in surprise: "Hub—! dunno—I nevuh did—why?"

"'Fraid I'll lose muh job."

Mr. Haidus continued clipping away at his normal speed, interrupting himself to back off and compare Wimbleton's cap of kinks with an ideal cap of kinks situated on the crown of some ideal negro which Mr. Haidus held persistently in mind.

"As fuh as losin' yo' job is conc'ned, Wimbleton," he replied presently, "'rist nuthin', have nuthin', they tells me."

Wimbleton nodded at his image in the mirror, and the becaped head nodded back at him, "Well, I guess at's so."

"An', if you should lose yo' job, Wim," pursued the yellow man, "bright young man like you is, haid full o' brains, pocket full o' money, mouf full o' eloquence, hea't full o' cou'age—even if you should lose yo' job—"

Here Mr. Haidus picked up his razor and became rapid in carving a trench down through the middle of Wimbleton's woolly cap to represent a part, and neglected to complete his sentence. Wimbleton waited, sitting very still under the edge of the razor, but keenly impatient at the lacuna. At last he could bear it no longer.

"Well, what 'ud happen, Mistuh Haidus?"

"What 'ud happen?"

"I mean wid muh haid full o'—? modesty forbade that he should proceed—! I mean what 'ud happen if I do lose muh job?"

"Oh—yo' job! Yeh—"

Here a new idea evidently struck Mr. Haidus, for he stepped away, closed up his razor, brought the whole operation to a stand, and asked earnestly:

"Say, Wim, kin you rattle de bones?"

Wimbleton stared back. "You means kin I shoot craps?"

"Natchelly you kin shoot craps," said Mr. Haidus with some faint aster: "I ain't reflectin' on yo' accommodations as a gent'l'man. I mean knock de bones?" Here Mr. Haidus illustrated silently with his razor.

"Why, I reckon I kin; 'tain't hard. Why?"

"Well, we was wishful heah in de Impe'ial to git a bootblack to kindah drop in wid ouah quah'tet an' knock de bones an' ding a bell an' boom a drum."

Wimbleton stared. A tickling sensation of gathering glory folded his body like a robe. His eyes expanded. He was about to slide out of the chair with the haircutting-cloth hanging about his neck, and perhaps embrace Mr. Haidus's corpulent form, but he was stopped by the barber saying



"A LANKY BLACK FIGURE APPEARING AND DISAPPEARING UNDER THE GLARE OF EACH
SUCCEEDING STREET-LIGHT, LEGGING IT FOR THE DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT"



"FOUR FAT BARBERS CAME TO SILENCE WITH A MIGHTY FLOURISH OF MUSIC. THE MOST ABDOMINOUS ONE, A MIGHTY YELLOW MAN, PERFORMED THE STRANGE FEAT OF SINGING BASS AND SIMULTANEOUSLY PLAYING THE TREBLE ON HIS FIDDLE."

impersonally: "I want to git some boy. I got some musical affairs in my min' dat they ain't no way to git 'cep'n wid a ding an' a boom an' a rattle."

"Mistuh Haidus—" Wimbton's voice shook with an internal commotion. "E-ef you is willin' to trus' me in yo' qua'tet—"

"I'll try yuh," said the head barber; "tryin' ain't trustin'!" And he returned to finish the part he was shaving in Wimbton's wool.

The black boy sat still enough under the razor, but his fancy danced and prouetted. He saw himself an adjunct of this harmonious barber-shop; his wool forever in a neat round cap with a meticulous groove down its center, and with bells and drums and bones he would soar away amid plangent jazes. Then a speck, a gravel, a little stone of reality gated the back of his Pegasus. The necessity of his wages at home occurred to him. The rapt face in the dusty mirror changed and looked at Wimbton apprehensively. Then he walled his eyes around at Mr. Haidus.

"Mistuh Haidus," he asked gingerly, "how much pickin's is they in this job?"

"Pickin's?"

"Yeh, how much de las' boy pick heah evah day?"

Mr. Haidus seemed disapproving. "I was lookin' fuh a lovah uv music, Wimbton, not fuh a lovah uv pickin's!"

"The only why I mentioned it," explained Wimbton hastily, "is because muh mothah an' sistah is depen'iz on my two an' a quatah a day, what I gits at de futehulhiz fack'ry to keep 'em out de wash-pot."

Mr. Haidus nodded. "Well, Wimb, we kain't combat wid no sich prices as dat."

"Well, couldn't you gimme a idee what you kin combat wid, Mistuh Haidus, so's I could tell muh mothah an' sistah it was *subout* de same?"

Mr. Haidus paused in his shaving to scratch his own head. "W-e-l-l, you kin tell 'em it's *about* de same. You gits two an' a quatah a day at de fack'ry—well, if you knock off de two you jest about got de fighh heah."

COMPLETE discouragement settled over Wimbton. "My fo'k'll nevah stan' fuh that, Mistuh Haidus. I'm 'fraid you knocked off de wrong en' uh dat fighh to bel' my mammy's 'tention."

Mr. Haidus took a twisted green bottle of powerfully scented bay rum, deluged Wimbton's scalp, and then manhandled the boy's head jiggling it in.

"Well," he said, looking up and talking at the ceiling as all barbers do at just this period of their practice, "I allus follows de rule, Wimb: 'speck nuthin' an' git what you 'speck,' so I ain't disappointed; but in case you should lose yo' job at de fack'ry, remembah yo' 'cevig'us frien' heah at de Impe'ial Tonsol'uh'lin' fuh ju; come jine de lightfoot jaze." Here he whisked off the necktie and turned Wimbton out on the world with a highly decorative soap bearing a part that would not be denied by any amount of brushing.

Wimbton promised to remember his old "cevigorous" friend and moved to the door with the self-consciousness of the newly barbered. As he passed out into Jobb Street

again, a crash of music followed him, caught him up in its oscillating rhythm, while four negro voices soared away against the tempestuous phrasing of the jaze.

Wimbton tore himself away and pursued his course to the fertilizer factory. It lay over a stretch of low bare hills that separate old Florence and East Florence, Ala. This open space is more or less grass-grown and full of sunshine, and into it Jobb Street merges without any very adequate definition. Around this intercity hiatus circle the mills and factories of the two towns.

Wimbton Piffey entered its stretch with the barber-shop chords still thrumming through his head. The low hills were so very sunny, the sky so very blue, that they seemed a sort of continuance of the harmonies that still dreamed in his ear. But on the horizon stood the chimney of the fertilizer factory, with a smudge of smoke, a kind of break in the song.

The implications of that smoke-stack filled the black boy with a positive physical nausea. Underneath it he would have to swing a pick till his shoulders ached and his nostrils would be filled with the prickle of acid. And for a little less money—two less—he could be dinging and drumming the whole blessed day.

A melancholy seized Wimbton as he approached the unhappy place, but this in turn gave way to a certain curiosity as he saw the glint of a distant motor-car appearing and disappearing over the low hills, moving out of old Florence toward the factory.

The car could contain no one except the owner of the factory, a Mr. Walter Dalrymple. Then Wimbton knew that he was getting to work very late indeed because Mr. Dalrymple never came to the office until exactly at ten o'clock.

This alarmed Wimbton. He quickened his step with some vague notion of slipping around into the acid-ashed, getting a pick and starting to work secretly, so when the foreman eventually did see him he would simply be there, picking away, and no man might say whence he came or when he started.

Wimbton developed this plan as he hurried along. Once in, he wondered whether it would be best to be discovered working quickly or working slowly, or whether it would not be an inspired plan to fling his pick down the moment he laid hands on it and go take a long drink of water.

And yet, after all his planning, he might get caught and fired. Wimbton then began deciding what he would do in this event. Wimbton's genius leaned more toward the administrative than the executive. If he got fired he could—Then he recalled Mr. Haidus's offer of a musical career in event he lost his job at the factory.

This thought intrigued the youth. If he really should lose his place it would now be no fault of his. He was now hurrying the best he could and planning the best he could. His mother might blame him for stopping at the barber-shop for an uncertain length of time, but that was past and irrevocable. He couldn't help that now. Right now he was hurrying along, trying to keep his mother and sister out of the wash-pot, doing his best. This was all he was

chargeable with. Over the future and the past man has no power, but the present is his own!

Then a certain moral feature of this contretemps dawned in Wimbton's mind. Was he doing right to deceive the foreman? His mother always advised him to do right if he wanted to go to heaven, and he did want to go to heaven in event he was forced to leave this very agreeable earth. Perhaps he would better not sneak in, after all, but simply walk up like a man and take his chance of being forced back to the barber-shop.

Just then a still more exotic notion took his fancy. He wondered what would happen if he should walk up to the factory to go to work at exactly the same time the boss came in. Suppose they both came in together, he, Wimbton, about, the boss in his car, to go to work together—he wondered what would happen.

And Wimbton began accommodating his pace to that of the distant car, timing simultaneous arrivals as best he could.

FLORENCE, Ala., is a sedate burg of some ten or twelve thousand favored beings who live pleasant lives in old Colonial residences among groves of magnolias. One need hardly go further and say that Florence is filled with the very oldest and most aristocratic of northern Alabama families, some of whom have run to seed and a few have run to kale.

Mr. Walter Dalrymple belonged to this last fortunate few. To illustrate, his riding-nag was Lady Gay, sired by King Hal (s.o.r) out of Marie Antoinette (s.o.s), and Lady Gay could almost show her trim heels to Walter's runabout, out of the De Blissier factories (8,500 flat).

There was a certain connection between the Piffey family in Jobb Street and the aristocratic Dalrymples on Magnolia Boulevard. Wimbton Piffey's grandmother had been a Dalrymple; that is to say, the elder Dalrymples had owned a negress named Sukeey, and when the cut was made in our American social fabric that dispossessed the Dalrymples of this piece of personal property, said personality became Sukeey Dalrymple by force of custom. Aunt Sukeey Dalrymple, when she was alive, thought that the Dalrymple family had migrated into northern Alabama straight out of heaven, but that they were a high-tempered set of angels.

Aunt Sukeey had a daughter named Gladia Dalrymple, who turned out to be a very religious negress, and when Aunt Glad read about Abraham in the Bible she always visualized old Mr. Cyrus Dalrymple: stiff wing-collar, black cravat, long bobbed hair, long-tailed coat and all.

Thus the generations grew earthier, and to-day Wimbton Piffey merely thought of Mr. Walter Dalrymple as wearing the sportiest clothes in Florence, and also as having some vague sort of claim on himself. It was a tenuous, indefinable claim, but it existed. Theologically, Wimbton imagined that if he, Wimbton, led a more or less upright life and died at about the age of seventy (Wimbton was convinced that no negro man ever topped

CONTINUED ON PAGE 87

Tumbling Run

*McCreight's Dream of How a Bullet-hole
Would Look in the Back of Miss Dorsey's
Blue Dress Becomes an Ugly Obsession*

BY **ELSIE SINGMASTER**

Illustrations by *James E. Allen*



"THERE WAS A LOUD REPORT, BUT THE SHOT WENT WILD, AND HE TOPPLED BACKWARD WITH A SHRILL CRY, AND TUMBLING RUN CLOSED OVER HIM"

THE May morning was sultry, and the sky, to one who could get an unbroken view, a superb and ever-changing panorama. To the west, from behind South Mountain, the first foot-hills of the Alleghenies, rose cloud after cloud, as from a vast conflagration, whose lower masses of flame and darker smoke were wholly out of sight. Occasionally during the morning a few drops of rain fell into Tumbling Run. For the most part, however, the gusts rolled on east or north, sending back only faintest rumblings from the distance as they broke over Carlisle, a cluster of eight or ten houses, or over Harris's settlement on the Susquehanna, where there might be as many as twenty-five.

Tumbling Run had as yet no name and had been seen by no white man. High up in the thickly wooded hills lay a plateau about fifty acres in extent, with a slight slope toward the west. The surface-drainage, added to the waters of several springs, formed a large mountain

The Indian, whose name is lost in antiquity, belonged to the tribe of Iroquois, once the terror of all living men from the Mississippi to the sea, now shorn of their strength as a nation, but still a scourge to other tribes and to the whites.

The white man, whose name was Donald McCreight, was Scotch-Irish, one of the advancing front of pioneers who were taking possession of valley after valley. He was thirty-five years old and, after many love-affairs with women of his own race, and even with a half-breed, he had settled upon a wife, Ellen Nissley, a German girl at present with her parents in Harrisburg. He was now seeking some well-watered, fertile spot upon which to build a cabin. Tho he had passed many suitable places he kept on his way with the mind of one to whom the unseen is always the more attractive, the next valley always the Happy Valley, until he finds that, too, a prison.

Neither of these men, moving toward the broad ridge

brook which poured down in a rocky channel. From the plateau itself it dropped twenty feet into a deep basin. From there it seeped and dripped downward to gather to itself the bubbling waters of other springs and plunge over rocks and among giant roots, its way obstructed by fallen trees against which silt and masses of a sodden leaves, formed a thick barrier. Its age-long erosion had excavated a ravine in the hillside and turned it into fairy-land, with music of running water and tapestries of rich moss and flowers.

In a circle whose center was the fall, and whose radius measured many miles, there were at this moment only two human beings. Both were tall and sleney, the one copper-hued, clad in breech-clout and moccasins, his dirty hair wound into a knob on the crown of his head; the other almost equally dark of hue, dressed in moccasins, deer-skin leggings, homespun hunting-shirt, and coonskin cap. His face and arms and legs were almost as dark as those of the Indian, but at the edge of the tanned surface showed the white skin of the European. Each carried a clumsy, accurate flint-lock rifle of backwoods manufacture, which, placed upright, would have reached his chin.

down whose western side plunged Tumbling Run, knew of the existence of the other and still less of his approach. Both were brave, ruthless, unscrupulous, and each hated his unsuspected neighbor with a deadly hatred, sharpened by justifiable fear.

The Indian knew that settlers were daily crossing the Susquehanna and establishing themselves in the wilderness, and he was abroad for the simple purpose of picking off any that he might see. He had no respect for them as single fighters; coming one by one, they could be destroyed. They had no woodcraft; the forest darkened their eyes and tripped their feet. It was only their vast numbers which he feared. When one family was tortured and destroyed there appeared another. Before them the game fled and the trees fell, and without food and his familiar breastwork the Indian could not fight. The warrior, now making his lithe way toward Tumbling Run, did not believe there were bullets enough in all the world to kill the strangers. But of those he had he meant to make good use.

Donald McCreight hated with an equal hatred. He looked upon all Indians as cunning, treacherous beasts of prey, to be exterminated like vermin, and he had already killed a score, receiving for their scalps a bounty from the colony. Aware that he might be watched, he proceeded with caution, which even his enemy might have admired. He took naturally to the woods, and danger gave spice to this homeseking adventure.

BOTH the country through which the Indian approached Tumbling Run from the west and that through which McCreight approached from the east were thickly forested. Only where the streams cut narrow alleys in the lowlands, or where here and there a mass of rocks thrust itself up upon the peak or out upon the side of a ridge, were the ranks of trees broken. Chestnuts, oaks, maples, hickories, aspens, enormous poplars, and giant white pines and hemlocks mingled their lofty crowns. The deciduous trees were putting out their leaves in innumerable shades of green and fawn and gray and delicate rose.

Along the streams and where the forest was thin on account of lack of fertility or the thinness of the soil over the rocks, or in apertures created by the crashing down of some enormous giant which carried its fellows with it, flowers abounded, from the most frail to the most hardy—violets of many varieties, tiny irises of palest blue and deeper purple, rosy, delicately marked moccasin-flowers, deep-blue vetch, and above these low-growing beauties, laurel and aspen, rhododendron and hawthorn, wild crab, Judas-tree, and dogwood.

Through the forest still crept or stalked or lumbered a very few of its first possessors, wolves, cougars, and bears. Fish abounded in the streams and wild pigeons still darkened the sun in their migrating flight.

Some time after noon on this May day the Indian and his approaching enemy each had a bite to eat, the Indian a bit of smoked meat and a few grains of parched corn, the white man a thick chunk of hard bread. Each chewed the tender shoots of wintergreen by way of dessert, and drank from the nearest stream. They were at this time only a few miles apart, but between them lay the broad and lofty ridge whose western side was drained by Tumbling Run.

The Indian intended to climb to the summit and look toward the east, and then retrace his steps. He was fairly certain now that the rumors he had heard were false—no white man had penetrated hither. McCreight meant to surmount and cross the ridge. The ascent on his side was steep and comparatively smooth, and he began to climb, his shoulders bent. He saw in imagination a stream, a cabin of unweary logs with a woman sitting on the door-step and a child playing about her feet. Within the house would be a puncher fowl, a stone fireplace, a rough table, and a few chairs.

He did not let himself look long upon this pleasant mirage, knowing that a moment's absence of mind might mean death. Several times game tempted him to shoot, but he restrained himself. He went on steadily, now through a semitwilight, now through a sunny open space, where he heard a faint cheep of birds. The forest had for the most part, except when the wind swept the young leaves, the silence of empty space.

In the middle of the afternoon he came out upon the plateau on top of the ridge and stood panting. He had made the last steep fifty feet in one continuous progress,

The Excitement-Eaters

Telling of the Feverish Reckless Doings of "Little Eva" and Others
Who Struggle to Find the Kick in Things

BY DOROTHY SPEARE

Illustrations by Hibberd V. B. Kline

Complete in Four Installments—Part Three

Synopsis on Page 18

SINCE the Villiers dinner-party Evadne had been less hard to entertain. She went out a great deal, leaving Jerry to her own devices and with ample time to ponder upon many things which lately had been disturbing her. With the passing of the first year of marriage her eyes were opening, and the first glimmer of light revealed a shocking fact. She was not happy.

But Jerry's training had taught her the futility of dodging facts. She had learned that her only course was to face them, change them if possible, or make the best of them.

If she was not happy it was because her love for her husband and his love for her were not enough. Love was the fuel of the universe, but not the food. What, then, was the food?

The order of established things—the regular round of domesticity and social activities supposed to keep a woman happy and contented, to keep her alive and keen for life day after day—did not suffice for Jerry. Did they really suffice for the others of her set?

Why were none of the other young married girls any happier? Cora had voiced their discontent that evening at Elsie's dinner-party; and the details of her particular dissatisfaction might differ from the others the reason was universal.

What had Phil meant by "breaking the colt to run in harness"? Did one have to be broken in spirit in order to trot quietly through life? But Phil could not have meant that! Moreover Phil was not that type of man—not the type to really want to see his wife "broken" and "harnessed." Her valor was something he had loved in her.

And yet—Jerry was startled at the thought—was she all that Phil really wanted her to be? Was she honestly trying to be all that he had a perfect right to demand his wife to be? As Jerry's own eyes began to open she could see that Phil's had

never been closed; that he had weighed questions, made his own decisions—and loved her.

His, then, was the greater love. Hers had been merely the hero-worship of a "poor little rat" whom he had tempered into a refined human being. Her love was selfish; it cried out against petty disillusionments, slight concessions, but Phil's forgiveness and comprehension had never failed her. Even now his devotion circled her with a cordon of strength.

Selfish love! That was what hers had been, no matter how great she had felt it to be. That was why it did not satisfy her now, why she was seeking something else. But her spirit was her own. One had to keep something! She opened the book on her lap. It was a volume of Browning.

Be a god and hold me
With a charnel

Be a man and fold me
With thine arm!

Teach me, only teach, Love!

As I ought—

I will speak thy speech, Love,

Think thy thought.

Meet, if thou require it.

Both demands.

Laying flesh and spirit
In thy hands!

Jerry put down the book. There it was, the whole of love; and her husband was both man and god. There had been a moment of soul-ecstasy the evening that Jerry had overcome her fear and told Phil of her afternoon at the hotel-party. Then they had been in complete harmony.

But instinctively some part of her was crying out against the poem. To be as one—to think as one—filled her with terror. A final submission of spirit seemed as overwhelming as the thought of infinity after death. And yet love alone was not enough! Where, then, lay the way out? Where lay the way out for any of them?

At the sudden crash of a motor-horn Jerry jumped to her feet and ran to the door. Cora White was just stepping down from her car and she saw Jerry framed in the doorway she smiled brightly, almost eagerly, it seemed to Jerry.

"Are you awfully busy, Jerry, or might I dash in for a moment?" she hailed Jerry blithely.

"Come on in," Jerry responded, and, as she watched Cora climb out of her run-

about, she noted that Cora was looking well.

An entire allowance of rouge sat high on her cheek-bones and fought for supremacy with windburn.

She was dressed in elaborate afternoon garb of black-



and-white cobwebby material that made her look almost theatrical. Jerry glanced down at her own plain linen model as she led the way back to the living-room. Had Cora made all this drag to call on her? If so, she supposed the proper thing was to serve tea; but it was Lacey's afternoon off. And since Jerry herself had suggested to Lacey that she might devote her leisure hours to designing gowns on paper for Jerry to criticize, she would not disturb Lacey even in an emergency.

Once in the living-room, Cora sat down and solved the tea problem by drawing a silver flask from the bead bag that dangled from her arm.

"My dear, do you mind getting me a glass? I need this more than my thirsty tongue can tell you. Bring one for yourself, too."

Jerry brought in a single glass and waited while the dainty Cora consumed a stiff drink. Jerry could feel the beads of perspiration on her forehead; she hadn't realized what an ordeal this would be.

Cora sat back in her chair and leisurely surveyed her friend.

"I've just had one of the good old fights with Fred, and the only thing that could pep me up was to put on my best clothes and leave the house; it's in an awful mess, but I didn't feel like fixing it up to-day. Is Phil playing golf this afternoon?"

"No," Jerry replied; "he didn't come home at all. He and Bob Carter are working on a case and Phil won't be home till late. I'm a law widow." She came to an abrupt halt, remembering Willie's designation of Cora. Cora laughed easily and took the words from her mind.

"Well, I'm a golf widow—always, ever wake that evening till dark, every Saturday afternoon, all day Sunday without fail. None of the girls can tie that!"

"My cousin Evadne says that the only answer is to learn to play yourself," Jerry murmured. Cora shrugged her beautiful shoulders.

"When we were first married it wasn't necessary. Then the baby came and now—now it's a point of pride with me not to learn."

"I wish I knew how," said Jerry simply.

Cora stared at her a few minutes without comment. Then she burst forth:

"I like you, Jerry. Do you want to know something? I was awfully pleased the other night at Elsie's dinner, when you asked me to come around some time. And here's another thing: I think Elsie was a little cat about that dress. I do see how you could have worked it, but it was awfully clever and decent of you, and even if it was almost a professional trick, as Elsie keeps saying, what's that against any one? I wish to goodness some of the rest of us could do one thing well enough to be accused of being a professional at it."

Jerry laughed, but made no comment. Cora waited a minute and then continued:

"We all knew she intended to send the thing back—that is, all of the girls. You can't tell men a thing like that, tho', without getting accused of being caty."

She gave Jerry a sidelong look, but Jerry still sat in silence. Cora sighed again and poured herself another ration from the silver flask. Then it was Jerry's turn to sigh.

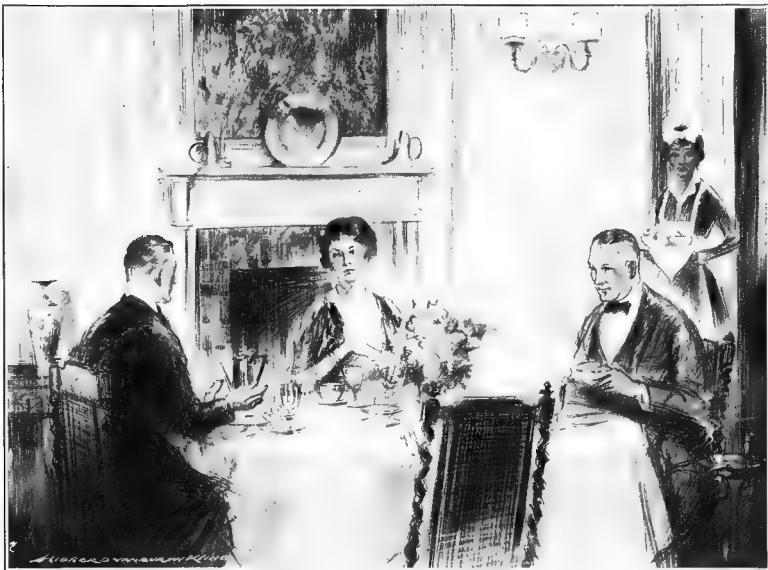
"Fred came home to lunch to-day. He usually goes right out to the club Saturday afternoons and has lunch there before he plays golf, so, of course, I wasn't expecting him. The house was all goosy—with a baby and a nurse one really never can settle down to anything approaching neatness. And this morning I didn't feel like lying around. You know how you don't some mornings?"

Jerry nodded with enthusiasm.

"I'd been trying some new hair-stuff on my scalp. It smells like I'd hate to say what, but it's supposed to grow it in bushes, and my hair's been falling out ever since baby came. That's what having babies does to you—ruins your teeth and hair. Believe me, I'll have to forget a lot about having this one before I'll ever have another!"



"YOU WENT TO CHARLETTES?" JERRY EXCLAIMED. "DO YOU KNOW WHAT I THINK OF YOU! I THINK YOU'RE A SNEAK AND A BLOODSUCKER!"



"SITTING OPPOSITE MRS. CARTER, LISTENING TO HER LOW VOICE, AND TALKING TO HER WITH THE VORACITY OF A MAN WHO HAD BEEN STARVED AT HOME"

Cora stared ahead of her, eyes momentarily shadowed. She brought herself back with an effort.

"Well, anyway, I had on the hair-stuff and an old kimono, and the house was messy, and Fred heaves in and finds me sitting down to a couple of orange-blossoms as the only nourishment in the house! He certainly was mad. It was just because he was hungry. But he had the nerve to say that my setting myself up to orange-blossoms was the last straw, and he wished I'd show some sense as a married girl and stop such nonsense once and for all. Did he ever consider cutting it out himself?" She brandished her glass in indignation at the recollection.

"Men think they can do anything and then order us to do as they darn please! I told him that, and we had a nice loud scrap, in the middle of which the baby started yelling like a buzz-saw, and Fred swore and left, banging the door—off to the club—the way you always read about the husbands doing. Believe me, I wasn't going to stay at home and pick up the house and smooth down the baby after that." She looked appealingly at Jerry. "Now, do you blame me?"

"Well," Jerry temporized, "I certainly can feel for you about the house, because that's where I lose a few tricks, too. I hate the dust-chasing game. But from experience I can tell you it's one of the things that you've got to make up your mind to bother about."

"It wasn't the house, he said, so much as my hitting it up that was getting on his nerves. I told him I wouldn't do it so much if I wasn't bored to death with nothing to do. He said, 'Well, get something to do!' Just like that—as if it was the simplest thing in the world. He said he was tired of seeing able-bodied girls sit around complaining that they were bored! Get something to do! Easy, isn't it?"

Jerry picked up the book she had dropped on going to the door and passed it to Cora, open at the place where she had been reading. "See what you think of that!"

Cora took it with a little exclamation, "Browning—how funny!—no one reads him any more—too mid-Victorian for words!" For a moment she knit her brows over the selection, holding it close to her eyes. "I should

wear glasses, but you know how they look, so I only put them on when I read and, of course, I don't carry them around with me." Then she raised her face with a little laugh. "Isn't that just like those times? Nowadays women have more individuality. More quality—and everything. Fancy the man telling the girl what to think!"

"It might be a relief if she didn't know how to think," Jerry suggested.

Cora pushed the book away. "I might have gotten a thrill over that if I'd read it when I was first married. We were married in war-times, you know, just before Fred went over, and I stayed here Red-Crossing and went through all the rest of the usual war-marriage idea. I never cared anything about him until the War came along. Then we made the jump, and he was overseas a year. I was happier then than I've ever been in my life. Sounds awful to say, but I was doing something—I was some use—and Fred and I felt sort of glorified to be married and separated. When he came back things quieted down. Somehow, you know, things don't stay romantic when you live with each other day in and day out and have a sense of humor. The whole reason of romance's exit, I suppose, is too much of a good thing. You're both there all the time; there's nothing more to look forward to, no spice, no uncertainty, no anything that used to give you such a kick."

"Kick! There it is again," said Jerry. "Why always look for a kick in everything?"

"Why not?" Cora returned. "I'm so bored I could die."

"Every time you say it you get more so," Jerry returned. Little Eva created a diversion at this by tapping in, tinsily tring in spotless sport clothes that made Jerry conscious of her own rumpled linen dress and of Cora's elaborate costume.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. White," she chirped, with her pretty air of deference that was so depressing to the young married girls. "Cousin Jerry, I'm going off on a basket picnic with Johnnie Overton and the Clarkes and all the rest of the young people. We're going in buggies. Don't you think that's a refreshing idea in this day of fast living?"

They watched her as she made her delicate way from the room, and heard the tinkle of her voice outside in response to boisterous masculine hails. With one accord they went to the window and viewed a procession of carriages departing down the drive. The Overton stables were justly famous, and it was a pretty sight, made more alluring by the laughter and chatter that floated back to them. The two girls stood in a little silence until the last carriage had rounded the curve. Then:

"Why didn't Johnnie ask me?" Cora fretted. "It looks simply marvelous. They'll have the cutest time. Johnnie used to be one of my heaviest suitors before I was married, but now he hardly ever bothers to cut in at a dance. That's one of marriage's worst blows."

Jerry made no reply. She, too, would have liked to be included; the party looked most merry. Cora pounced upon the expression in her face.

"Don't you see what I mean? Doesn't it give you a peevish feeling to see all the young girls step out while you sit at home and watch them and—you're not a young girl any more just because you're married?"

"Blah!" Jerry remarked. "I don't notice you do much sitting at home."

"I do a lot more than I want to. Fred's business and golf leave him ready for a pipe and a paper and all the rest of the quiet-evening-at-home stuff just when I'm ready to step out and whirl around. But all the girls are in the same boat, more or less."

"I know," said Jerry. "I was trying to figure that out

All That Has Gone Before

MRS. PHILIP LANCASTER, popularly known as "Jerry," a leader of the younger married set in Eastport, who has come up through all phases of life from newsprint to messenger and later designer in the famous Charlotte's dress-making salon, despite her natural fund of common sense, for some reason unaccountable to herself feels disposed to "bust out" occasionally. One of these outbursts results in unpleasant publicity in the *Eastport Gazette*.

Steve Mitchell, an old friend of Jerry's, confesses to a fondness for Ruth Taylor and an affair with a mill girl, Lacey O'Brien, which causes a break between him and Ruth. Jerry's sympathetic efforts to help Lacey and later to save Steve from himself by making a flying visit to New York and risking her reputation

at a lively stag party result in still more publicity in the distasteful *Gossip*. Comments on her conduct in this paper devoted to the wild doings of her set cause Jerry to make unpleasant comparisons between herself and Mrs. Carter, the wife of Bob Carter, Philip Lancaster's partner, and the type of woman Jerry believes Philip should have had for his wife.

Jerry's peace of mind is further disturbed by the arrival of Evadne—"Little Eva"—Philip's cousin from Boston, a gay young thing who has caused her mother a nervous breakdown trying to keep track of her. As a matter of entertainment for herself and friends, Little Eva invites Lacey O'Brien, whom Jerry has taken into her home as a domestic to teach her dressmaking, to a typical Eastport party.

the other day. The only solution is for us to work so hard at something or other that we're all in at the end of the day."

Cora laughed.

"You're awfully funny. Tracy said the other day that you had a dry wit, like his. Of course, some one passed the obvious remark that they were glad to hear there was something dry about Tracy. Too bad he pours it down so. If he could only do it in moderation. But, honestly, every time you see him nowadays he's floating around in midocean."

"I like Tracy," said Jerry. "He seems to get a lot more

out of life than people who sit around and gloat over the responsibilities of it, even if he is riding for a fall."

Cora was beginning to be restless, as she always was after five minutes in one spot unless in the company of a man.

"Well, I've got to go—want to ride up with me? We can drop by and see what's doing at the country club."

Jerry followed her as she drifted to the door. A familiar bloated car had just settled itself in the driveway; from it was clambering a figure in white flannels with a familiar bloated face.

"Tanky!" Cora's voice was a pean of welcome. "How did you find me?" She flew to meet him, while Jerry stood on the door-step. Lazily Tanky approached, shaking a pudgy finger at Cora.

"You dog!" he called out to her. "I've been tracking you down for hours—and hours—and hours! H'lo, Jerry!" After her first involuntary joy Cora's attitude had merged into apparent indifference.

"Just in time to take me home, little one, only you'll have to drive behind in your car. We'll get a lot of kick out of that."

"You are not going home," except to doff your car. Your spouse has gone on a bat with prancing steeds and everything. Therefore we go on a bat."

"Do you mean to say," Cora demanded, "that Fred has gone on Johnnie Overton's picnic?"

"Sure has," Tanky affirmed. "I was out at the club when Johnnie gathered 'em all together and drove off. And says I to myself, Cora and I will have a nice little spite party on the strength of this."

"We certainly will!" Cora spoke with conviction as she climbed into her car. "I might stand his goli, but when he starts darning around on parties where I'm not even asked I'm entitled to some whirl myself!" She thrust her head out of the car. "I've had a great time, Jerry. Wish you could get hold of some one else to hang along with me."

"Can't you come anyway?" Tanky invited faintly as he climbed into his car. Jerry shook her head.

"Phil will be home soon now. Have a good time!" The two cars whirled off down the drive, and Jerry was left in the house, suddenly the White family scrum was to be continued with interest.

Cora's restlessness seemed too futile. Jerry wondered in case she herself ever had a baby, would the time hang as heavily on her hands. There was this about babies, that they might be nerve-racking and all that, but they were never boring.

Here was Cora complaining that she had nothing to do with her time; Cora longing for careless ways of debauche days, blind to any new vista that marriage might open. Jerry wasn't sure that she blamed Cora entirely—she had left her so much of the time. He seemed deliberately trying to cut admit.

She thought of Cora on the night of the Villiers dinner-party, bored and pretty, turning to flirtation with Tanky with an eagerness that would have been pathetic if it was not so out of place. Where would it all end? Then her thoughts turned to Willie with a spurt of apprehension. She had said nothing yet. That squib without names in

the *Gossip* had brought forth no comment in her circle—at least no comment that had reached her ears. The unusual fact that Willie had not used names must mean something.

She wondered over the reason of his pursuit of Evadne. It appeared to be as sincere as it was sincerely combed by Little Eva. Phil swore that Willie had fallen in love with Evadne. This Jerry could hardly believe, knowing his secret activities. But with that possibility eliminated his motives perplexed her. At any rate she was determined to say nothing and await his next move.

While she was still wrestling with the problem of Willie

Late in the night a vague dream aroused her, and she lay for some moments listening to Phil's regular breathing. The Outdoors she could see the ray of the porch-light, left for Evadne, casting an arc into the shrubbery. While she was idly speculating on the hour, the clock downstairs chimed an answer. Three! And Evadne was not home.

Her involuntary alarm startled her. But three o'clock was nothing nowadays, and it never had been anything for her. She had always disregarded the hours of day and night in her days of excitement-eating and sensation-seeking. But she had lived in the city. What could the crowd be doing on a buggy-riding picnic that lasted until three in the morning? There was any one of a million different things they might be doing. She could remember her own days of reveling. She almost wished that she were off with them herself.

Then sleep clutched at her, and she fell back into its grasp.

"EVA, have you ever thought of me as a husband?"

Eva and Johnnie were driving smoothly over the State road from Coopers-town to Eastport. Echoes of mirth came from the carriages behind; so far the party had been one of the best. They had feasted in a field that was thickened with daisies. Then they had driven to a road-house and danced riotously until one-thirty, when the road-house became a narrow-minded and showed signs of closing.

Willie, of course, had to be in the party, but Evadne had turned her fairly back on him and striven to forget his existence.

Little Eva was glad that Lace seemed to be having a good time. Fred White was giving her a rush, and the rest of the young men were kind enough to pay her some attention; which Eva knew they would not have done if they had not been favorably impressed. To be sure, there was no occasion to ridicule Lace's manners. She had managed her fork quite well and seemed to dance just as the rest did. In fact she conformed to their customs, which was a disappointing surprise.

And now they were all driving through the highway, which was practically deserted at this hour of the night, and filling the deep country silence with efforts at singing in harmony, each carriage taking a different part in a different key. Evadne and Johnnie had been trying to think up the next number on the buggy-ride program, since every one

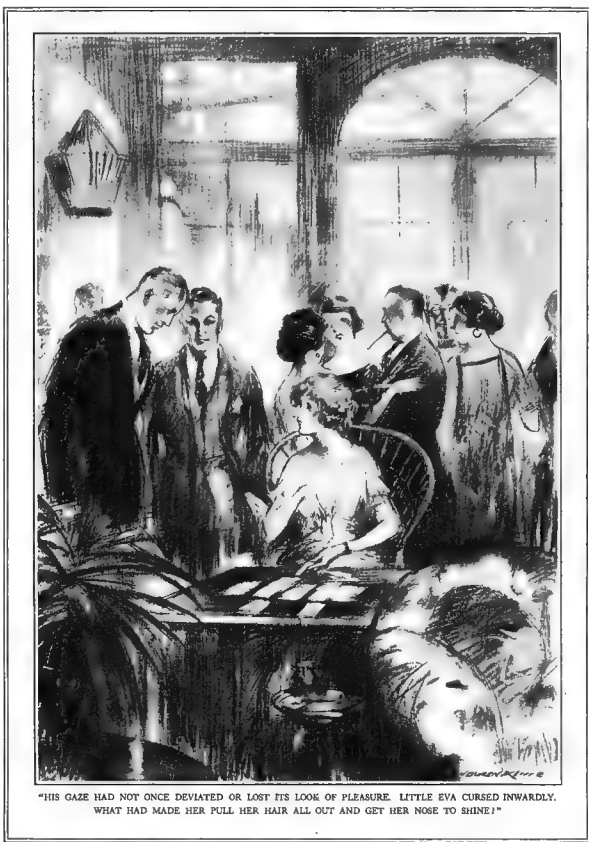
else was too merry to stoop to serious invention. Johnnie's sudden question startled Little Eva. Of course she had been trying to get him into her net, the classic net of most girls of her age—that she liked him especially. But to have a man give you a rush and not make him to commit himself during the process classes a girl as an amateur. Eva liked to bring most of the young men about her to a state of declaration, because they were much easier to handle after they had proposed. You know where you stood then, whereas the man knew his status less before. After he had been reduced to a pulp, simple and convenient to handle, a girl was left free to pass on to her next problem, and a poor girl's life was so full of problems anyway.

But Johnnie was known to be very difficult and elusive. Therefore this question, coming after all her work upon him, almost unnerved her. She peered into his face with her baby eyes and gave response in her sweetest childlike tones.

"Of course, Johnnie, you have been the hero of my maiden's golden dreams. But I think you might have spared me and not spoken of it."

"Now, listen; don't get funny. That's the trouble with you—you're always tripping the light fantastic at a serious moment."

Johnnie spoke with some irritation, which Eva viewed



"HIS GAZE HAD NOT EVEN DEVIATED OR LOST ITS LOOK OF PLEASURE. LITTLE EVA CURSED INWARDLY. WHAT HAD MADE HER PULL HER HAIR ALL OUT AND GET HER NOSE TO SHINE!"

the telephone rang and Phil's voice greeted her. He was at the Carters', working over a case with Bob; he was going to snatch some supper over there and would not be home until late that evening.

Jerry said, "All right," and hung up. What else was she to say? Her throat had gone dry, her temples pounded. For a moment of passionate resentment she had longed to cry out to her husband that she would rather be treated as his door-mat than have him dining with the Carters, sitting opposite Mrs. Carter, listening to her low voice, and talking to her with the voracity of a man who has been starved at home. Jerry caught herself up.

"What a selfish fool I am! I'm jealous all over again! And jealousy is the most selfish thing in the world!"

Then there followed a debate between her two selves. "Jealous! But that's not the way I feel. It's because I know Mrs. Carter's got what I haven't, and I know Phil knows it! I'm not jealous of her!"

"What do you call it then? If you had her soul you wouldn't be afraid of her intellect, which is no better than yours if you'd give yours half a chance!"

"There you go on that old soul-stuff again!" And Jerry flung away and suffered.

She did not fall asleep until she heard Phil come in; and then she did not speak to him, for she had nothing that could be said.

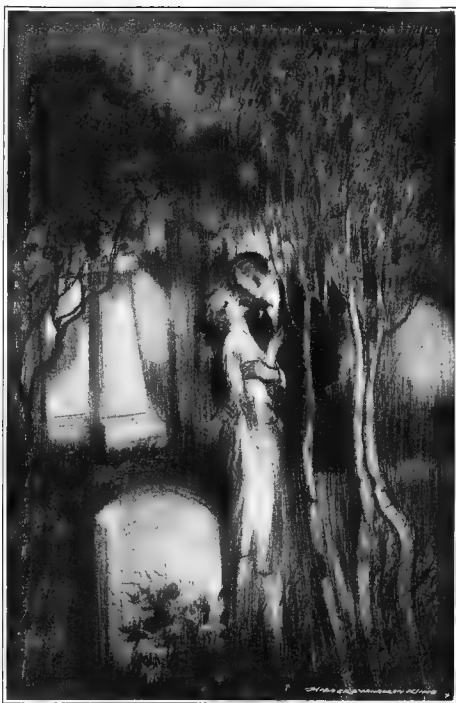
with delight; delight concealed beneath her bland, angelic countenance. Did not Johnnie know that the flip line was, after all, the surest? The young man of to-day was so wary, so afraid that anything he might drop in an idle moment would be used against him, that the only way to beat the system was to receive his every remark with buoyant humor and toss it back to him, unbelieved, and laughed at. It was an almost infallible method once the young man in question was moderately interested. First, he would laugh, too, and let his statement pass without combat, or wax humorous himself; gradually he would become annoyed; and then he would grow grimly determined to be believed at any cost. Johnnie had reached the annoyed stage, Eva thought; hence this surprise which called forth all her powers of control.

"Well, what do you want me to do?" she inquired; "hang on your words? They aren't heavy enough for that."

He ignored this.

"I wish, Eva, that we were—oh, in love with each other and all that twirler. Do you think you could fall for me?"

"No," Eva responded sweetly. "You're too—too—I dunno what, but, anyway, you are."



"I'VE BEEN THINKING OF THIS FROM THE FIRST MINUTE I MET YOU—AND YOU KNOW IT!" HE SAID, HOLDING HER TIGHTER THAN EVER



"Funny," Johnnie slacked his reins and looked at her almost piteously. "That's the way I feel about you, too; yet you give me more of a thrill than any one I've struck so far in life. Listen, Eva, let's pretend we're in love with each other. What do you say?"

A pause while the horses trotted easily, and Eva regarded him with quiet speculation behind her wide blue eyes. Johnnie grew uneasy.

"Of course," he stipulated, "you understand, this is not a proposal."

"Oh, really?" Little Eva's voice had the bite of a candy lemon-drop. "I'm glad you explained. You see, I've never had one and I was getting all excited!" "There you go again, flying off the point! Put your brain to work on the question at hand. I've made a proposal—" he gulped over the dangerous word—"a proposal that we pretend we're in love with each other. What do you think about it?"

It was an old line—so old that Little Eva felt at least a hundred as she listened. There were many and devious ways of leading up to man's dark designs, but Eva knew them all. Johnnie's beginning had been deceptive and enticing, but now she was treading on familiar ground. Things like this were what made her feel her age.

Her answer had all the sweet ingenueness of a child; transparent as water it flowed forth, but the water was so deep one could not see to the bottom.

"I don't see why we should, Johnnie; do you? As long as we're not in love with each other."

"Well—it might come then. All of a sudden. How do you know?"

"I know that you make me realize that the night, as well as ourselves, isn't as young as it used to be," Eva retorted, and disentangled her hand from his, which had left the reins in search of hers. "Stop it! Will you? You're getting boring."

They were in the outskirts of the town near a hillside which was being cut up into a community of small houses, and Little Eva turned to look at them. Before Johnnie had a chance to reply to her last attack she seized the reins and brought the horses to a standstill.

"Johnnie Overton! Look at that sign—will you?"

The sign at which she pointed was a large white billboard put up by the real estate company that was developing the hill. In flaming letters a foot or long it read:

GROUND BEING TAKEN UP RAPIDLY
RESERVE YOUR SPACE HERE NOW
Apply to us—

then followed the name of the firm.

"Well, what of it?" Johnnie demanded a trifle sulkily. The people in the carriages behind them had also reined up and were calling out questions. Evadne leaped down and rushed to the sign-board.

"Listen, every one!" she cried in her sweet, childish voice. "We're going to transplant this sign by the front gate of the cemetery!"

The whoops of enthusiasm that greeted her proposal made her aware that she had stumbled upon a *coup d'état*. With modesty cast down eyes she stood aside while the party swarmed about her, and the more enthusiastic young men started work without even a look up and down the road to see that the coast was clear. They were moderately near an arc-light which had made the message of the board clear to Evadne. In almost a breath the sign-board was uprooted, and in another the party was off again, rolling down the highway in waves of laughter.

The cemetery was only a short distance away, in a long-deserted stretch of road. It was the work of only a moment to plant the sign-board in the middle of the gateway beneath the stone arch of the entrance. This done, their fancy roved more freely. It was Janet Clarke who had the next brilliant idea.

"I think I'd give us an awful kick to go in and sit upon the gravestones," she suggested.

Eva was unhappy that she herself had not conceived this brilliant idea, but she realized that she must not be grasping, and they all trooped on.

It was a solemn hour to enter a graveyard—nearly three o'clock, that blackest, most breathless of moments. The only sound that greeted them as they pushed forward was the croaking of the bullfrogs in a distant pond. Dark shapes rose before them in the night. They greeted them familiarly, delighted with the novelty of the situation.

Johnnie discovered that one of the distant bullfrogs when grunted at would indignantly reply and in fact go to any measure to have the last word. Several of the young men lost themselves in a rhapsody of grunting, perfecting the bullfrog note, receiving deep bullfrog notes in reply. Eva finally wearying of this childish pastime, started to walk away with the young man who happened to be at her elbow. Suddenly she made the awful discovery that her companion was Willie.

She stopped short.

"I'm not going back to the carriages at all. I want to—" "Want to sit here on this gravestone and wait for the others?"

"No, I do not," she responded with dignity. "I want to go back to the others."

"You're not going back. You're going to sit here with me until they come. Do you hear?" His hand shot out and closed on her arm as she turned.

"Stop shouting, then; I'm not deaf!" Eva snapped and sat down with a jerk. When force is to be used, always anticipate it by giving in. It was the only way, Little Eva had found, by which frail woman could preserve her dignity.

There are a few things I want to know," Willie was saying. "One of which is why have you ducked me every chance you could get?"

"Because I don't like you," Little Eva gave response without hesitation. "Nowadays a girl is supposed to have some freedom of choice."

"You don't like me because I told you the truth about myself. I suppose no one ever before told you what was wrong."

"Now listen!" Little Eva's voice was steely. "We're not going over all that old stuff again. You are alone in your glory with your opinions and you can stay there." "I'm going to explain something to you, and you've got to listen until you get it sifted down. You are a perfect example of a successful girl of to-day. Don't interrupt; I am not giving you a compliment. I've been making a study of conditions."

"You never made a study of anything."

"That's right, comment intelligently now and then, just to show you're listening. As I was saying, you are a successful girl. Who decides what makes a successful girl? The girls themselves! The world's the men, their styles, their make-ups, and flash 'em on the men, saying, 'Here is the latest thing. And the men take from the mass presented the things that appeal to them. Did you ever realize how helpless men are in this particular?'"

"Not in this particular, no; but we'll have to go back a bit," she pressed on; "women always have had to set the pace. You know that."

"There's the question of ideals and morals. Men will do anything that women will let them do. If the women don't keep them jacked up, if the most popular girls of the day are like you, if you are an example for other girls, if you have to be man's ideal woman, what are we all coming to?"

Little Eva got up. Willie's voice grew monotonous in the darkness, and it was too near morning to keep up an interest in argument.

"We're all coming to a world that's going to be much more interesting than it used to be. I've dropped a pearl, which you may meditate over. And now—I'm going back." Arms from the darkness reached out, seized her, and Willie flung her to him. His lips found hers in a long, ruthless kiss, and for the first time she felt the situation become interesting. Who would have dreamed that Willie would behave like that? One never really knew a man's character until he was kissed, not relating his stranglehold.

"I suppose you knew all the time why I was talking to

you so. I fell for you right off—and I always swore I'd never fall for a girl like you. That's why I've been trying to get a ray of light inside you—that's why I was trying to change you—because I'm in love with you!"

"Stop it!" gasped Little Eva perfunctorily.

"I will not!" he retorted, holding her tighter than ever. "I've been thinking of this from the first minute I met you—and you know it!"

He kissed her again, and for a few moments longer held her to him in the darkness. She was undimayed. Long, long ago, when she was young, she had lost her pet illusions. A sudden augmenting of the distant voices startled them, and they fell apart and listened in silence. The voices were approaching; evidently the party was breaking up.

Willie was the first to speak.

"You've kissed me before." He made the statement with calm positiveness.

She laughed.

"Your method of procedure was not without signs of practice yourself. I suppose that's different, tho. Men used to demand an unkissed girl, but she went out with the War, Willie dear."

"All I mean," he said sullenly, "is this: If a kiss means as little to a girl as it does to you, what is love going to amount to in the future?"

"It always meant so little to the man—now he can take some of his own medicine," she told him. "Did you expect me to say I was in love with you, to excuse my kissing you, like you excused your—um—maneuvers with me? I don't want you to come around any more, ever again, Willie. Your methods are not safe and sane for the growing girl."

"You needn't fool yourself that this is the end," he rejoined slyly. "It's only the beginning! I didn't want to fall for you, but it happened—and I'm going through with it!"

"All right, but you go alone. Read them papers!" and she turned swiftly in the direction of the bullfrog grunts that were approaching.

Just as Andy were complaining loudly that they had to get up early and meet a cousin who was coming on the morning train. It was inconsiderate of him, but then he had the artistic temperament, or something, they understood—played the piano and all that stuff. They could see no way of getting out of meeting him in the morning.

It was poky riding home. Evadne hated anticlimaxes, and this was invariably so. Johnnie was depressed because he was afraid that certain members of the party were in no condition to drive their horses. He was also depressed because Little Eva had refused to hold hands with him, and such refusals always took the joy out of an evening. Evadne understood all this and became reflective.

"It certainly shows up a man's disposition to be out all night with him," she remarked.

By way of answer Johnnie whipped the exhausted horses and brought her up the Lancaster drive in a clatter of hoofs. She regarded his peevishness without alarm. He would be around the next day, just the same. Fred White helped Lace to disembarc from his carriage—which was crowded with several members of the Useless Club—and good wishes were said, shouted, and sung by all with blithe disregard for any one who might be sleeping within a radius of two miles.

Evadne stayed at the door for a few minutes with Johnnie as they engaged in the regular formula of when—shall I—see—you again? Why—don't—you call-me-up? Well—save—to-morrow—night—any-way. It is a formality that can not be gone through with except at leave-taking; an earlier approach is bad form and makes both parties to the arrangement wary of the idea of a next meeting. Besides, it gives the girl something to work for, the youth something to lead up to. So, altho

this could have been arranged at any time during the long evening, they now held up the carriages and titivated with words for a while longer.

When Eva finally said good night and came inside she looked around for Lace. Eva was curious to get her side of the party. Really she had not had much enjoyment out of Lace. Now as further disappointment Lace had slipped away and gone to her room without waiting for Evadne. Well, it was rather late, and Lace had to get up and throw breakfast together. Eva stifled a yawn and turned off the lights. On her way up-stairs she employed her spare time massaging her scalp with the tips of her fingers. The late hour of this party was assuredly dissipation that might hasten the dread baldness.

ON THE morning following Evadne's buggy expedition Jerry arose at eight with her usual difficulty and went down to the kitchen to instruct Lace in the art of making pancakes—a surprise for Phil. The kitchen was empty. No sign of Lace save a paper-covered novel face down on the table. Jerry was annoyed. She had had to awaken Lace several times before. This reform business was not so easy as one looking on from the outside might suppose. Jerry climbed the two flights of stairs that led to Lace's room and knocked on the door.

There was no response. Then she banged on the door and flung it open. A made-up bed attacked her eyes; a room bare and desolate, stripped of all personal belongings and no Lace.

Jerry strode forward into the room, and her eye lit on a piece of paper pinned to the electric-light cord hanging from the ceiling. She snatched it and read, in Lace's painfully legible writing:

DEAR MRS. LANCASTER: I am going away. I can't stay in Eastport any more. This is not because of you and I can't thank you for what you have done. I am taking the clothes we made with me and will pay you for them some day. I am going to New York to Charlie and am going to tell them you sent me. I hope you do not mind and please don't bother about my real name.

P. S.—My real name is Mary O'Brien. I named myself Lace to be fancy.

Jerry stared about the room in a tornado of perplexity. What could have made Lace leave when she had two weeks more and had professed herself to be so happy with things as they were?

The answer that knocked at her consciousness was instinctive. Somehow, somewhere, Evadne was concerned in this—Little Eva who had brought Lace the paper-covered novels and regarded her as one washed with a pretty butterfly pinned in a glass case. She turned and went swiftly downstairs, bursting into Evadne's room without taking the trouble to knock. She knew Evadne would be asleep.

Some fluffy, sand-colored ends of hair were at that protruded from the peaceful depths of the bed. Jerry went over and spoke loudly:

"Evadne! Wake up—do you hear me?"

The hair-ends twitched and almost seized as Evadne buried her face deeper into the pillow. Jerry seized her shoulder and shook it decisively. Little Eva rolled over and blinked up at her. Her face was flushed with much needed slumber; her eyes were drowsily babyish; she looked incredibly young and innocent as she lay there.

"O—oh, Cousin Jerry! Is the house on fire, or what?"

"Lace has gone," said Jerry curtly. "I just went up to her room and she's packed and cleared away. I've got a note for me to say she can't stay in Eastport any longer. I've got no light on the subject, and I thought perhaps you might throw some."

Under her level gaze Evadne wriggled, and the expression in her eyes changed from open frankness.

"Why—I'm—," she procrastinated, "I'm so sleepy I can't think—"

"You're so sleepy you've spoiled the fact that you know something about it," Jerry remarked. "And I'd advise you to tell me everything you know." She waited patiently, regarding her with mounting brows. "Lace's more, I can see perfectly well that there's something about this business you're not telling. I know where Lace has gone, and I'm going after her to-morrow to get her story, so you might as well put your tale over first."

Evadne received this communication with signs of alarm; then she sighed and settled back on her pillow.

"There—now I'm awake. Why, it's this way about Lace, Cousin Jerry: I came down into the kitchen last night and saw her looking lonely and reading the novel I gave her, so I invited her to come along on the party."

"You—what?"

Evadne blinked more. She was beginning to look very uncomfortable.

"I asked her to come along. And she went and had a good time for once in her life."

Jerry, gone a chilly white, sank into a chair by the bed. "You—you took her with you on that picnic?"

"Yes, I did," Evadne spoke with some impatience. "I thought it was a very cute idea—and so it was at that time."

Silence while Jerry assimilated this staggering information. Then questions poured forth.

"Tell me everything that went on—tell me! Don't miss a trick!"

"It was a good party," Evadne began, vaguely defensive. "We went to the poplars and danced—and Fred White gave her a rush, and all the other boys were nice to her—and then we drove around and sang and went into the cemetery."

"I translated a real-estate sign-board in the gate of the old bone-yard, and we went in and sat around and talked and then we came home. That was all there was to it."

"Much wet floating around?" Jerry inquired. Evadne wriggled again.

"We—oh, every one had their bit. You know all those people better than I do. And we had Janet and Andy Clarke with us, anyway. Chaperons and everything."

For a fleeting moment Jerry tried to think why it was she did not consider Janet and Andy, or any married couple in their circle, in the light of chaperons; then she returned to the subject in hand.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 49



"YOU RAN OFF BEFORE I HAD A CHANCE TO SPREAD THE LATEST GOS, WHICH DUTY HAS TO BE ATTENDED TO BY SOMEBODY WE HAVE GOT TO UNITE AGAINST THE OLD PEOPLE!"

The Judge

*"When Little Men Come into
Great Power They Go Mad,"
She Cried as She Paid Her Fine
with Her Engagement Ring*

By

PAUL LEE ELLERBE

Illustrations by
Forrest C. Crooks



"YOU ARE NO COURT. YOU ARE
JUST A LITTLE MAN USING THE LAW
TO HELP YOU IN YOUR PRIVATE
QUARREL," WAS EMILY'S DEFIANT
CHALLENGE"

HALF an hour earlier than usual the Honorable Victor Lafayette Pryde crawled out of his bed and nightshirt. Being a Judge of the United States District Court even in his nightshirt—to which he clung tenaciously in the face of styles and pajamas—his Honor was a little bewildered by the pleasant tingling that titillated through his gaunt body while he garbed himself. His fingers trembled as never before while he knotted his severe cravat in front of the gilt mirror that hung between a photograph of himself and a bronze bust of Justinian beside his dresser. He was fidgety, thrilled as no Judge should be.

The most important day of his important life was at hand. At nine o'clock that very morning he was to meet Emily McGowan at the train. At one o'clock, after court had adjourned for the day, he would take her to luncheon at Elms View; and there he would arrange with her for the announcing of their engagement and for fixing the date of their marriage. This done, and speedily too, he would drive her through the pleasant vales around the town for precisely two hours, after which he would go home and read briefs. At eight o'clock in the evening he would assemble the ten most prominent citizens and their wives around his dinner-table, where, at the psychological moment, he would reveal precisely Emily, his childhood playmate, as the woman-to-be Mrs. Pryde.

While this was going on the Caxton Club would be holding its semiannual meeting to vote in new members. The president of the Caxtons, old Billings, would there arise and enthusiastically recommend the Judge. He would dwell pointedly on his Honor's immense power, on his political and legal standing, and—right delicately!—on the advantages accruing to the club in having the United States District Judge on its roster. The club would then vote in the Honorable Victor Lafayette Pryde. For what old Billings said went in social and business circles, precisely as what the Judge said went in court.

Each great man had ruled for twenty years over his particular universe. Each had ever shown toward the other those courtesies and favors which one owes to another god. When Billings's enormous factories had been imperiled by a hasty ruling of one of the many War Boards in 1917, the Judge had stayed the Government's predatory arm. And when, after years of austere aloofness, the Judge had delicately conveyed to Billings that it might be well for him to join some good club, Billings had instantly nominated him at the Caxton, which was far and away the most exclusive institution of its kind in the State. Billings had done even more. He had rounded up all the more powerful members, the big manufacturers and the corporation lawyers whose fortunes hung more or less upon occasional court rulings. And he darkly corrupted the nominating committee to submit the Judge's name ahead of sundry prior applicants.

The Judge smiled faintly at his own image in the mirror beside Justinian as he recalled how his progress toward a wife and social standing had progressed with the inexorable precision of natural law. It made him feel more keenly than ever that he was a sort of god ruling the destinies of mortal men. It confirmed his oldest and deepest conviction. He was no mere Victor Lafayette Pryde, American, white, age fifty, son of an Indiana carpenter and a Kentucky schoolma'am. He was The Law! He was a divine instrument of justice, one of that splendid lineage with

Moses and Solomon, with Solon and Justinian. In him there dwelt an impersonal power which lived, thought, and acted apart from the scheming, cheating, money-grabbing rabble of shopkeepers, grocers, machinists, and farmers who make up the thing called the people.

It had ever been his duty, as well as his joy, to manage the people in a stern, detached manner. He rode over them mercilessly, a judicial Juggernaut. He did his best to cure Americans of their scandalous disrespect for law and their flippancy in the presence of Judges. Take that ridiculous affair on the court-house steps some years back. How he had driven those money-changers from the Temple of Justice with a clear crack of his whip!

Coming to court, he had found the steps of the Judge's Entrance packed with the Executive Committee of the City Club, all seated and trying to look pleasant and important in the face of a huge camera. The Judge went forward on his rightful and appointed path as any agent of unalterable law would have done. Then from an upper step a certain whippersnapper of a law student by the name of Roger Vaughan called out: "I say, Judge! Would you mind waiting a minute? We're having our pictures taken for the Sunday paper. It'll only take a minute."

The marshal happened to be crossing the street. In his coldest bent tones the Judge said: "Mr. Marshal, clear the court-house steps!"

They were cleared in a silence as thick as that which hangs between the stars. And the Judge marked in his eyes glittering as coldly as Winter stars. Young Roger Vaughan muttered his half-articulate fury, but the Judge ignored it. He had turned to the marshal and said: "*De minimis non curat lex!*" And the marshal had laughed uproariously, as he always did even when he did not understand the Judge's wit.

Well, they had frothed for a season. Vaughan had talked rather indiscreetly. A cheap newspaper paragrapher had perpetrated his usual silly gibes. And then, almost overnight, the whole business had been forgotten. That was the way with the rabble! As for the men of substance who had been remotely involved in the affair, they saw a great light. It came over them that the Judge was a personage apart. They found that he cared nothing for the opinions of common folk. They learned that the Judge of the United States District Court was serenely independent of the people and immune against all the ordinary mischances and adversities which afflict mankind.

Millionaires, Senators, Governors, yes, even Presidents were more loath upon the face of things in comparison with Victor Lafayette Pryde. The masses might flick their political leaders into oblivion whenever they so chose. A turn of the stock-market might strip even Billings of his possessions. But he, Pryde, the agent of unalterable law, had been appointed for life. The nation had endowed him with the powers of a Pharaoh. And he could be stripped of these only by the ponderous machinery of the Congress, which never cracks and grinds to such ends.

The very building which the nation had erected for him announced the inviolable majesty of its occupant. A glorious structure of granite and marble it was! A monument to endure the millennia! Its thick Ionic columns looked down on the cheap brick stores of the flanking streets as the Sphinx looks down upon flippant tourists. In its immense corridors, through which three automobiles might have driven abreast, the Judge breathed the air of heaven and exulted in a stillness that was never shattered by the cries of the market-place. Here dwelt eternal forces, immutable principles, all of which the Judge applied to mundane affairs with the exalted joy of a high priest. High above the world he dispensed justice in a colossal court-room blazoned with Latin inscriptions, beneath which spread the massive carved desks and rail, adorned with two silver pitchers and a deep-blue velvet curtain. And it mattered not to him what the plain people of the city of Sherwood thought about him.

THE Judge patted his sleek hair and studied his own noble figure in the mirror once more. Then he went down to breakfast in the great house which he had built as nearly like the Federal Building as his architect would allow. As his man servant brought in the coffee-tray the Judge spread out a much-creased letter beside his plate and ran through it over and over, as if it were a difficult brief. But it was not that. It ran thus:

DEAR LAFE: Your beautiful ring came last night, and I am wearing it now. I quite understand why you could not bring it in person. A Federal Judge can not drop his work to deliver engagement rings, of course. But I can drop mine, thank goodness. So I shall run down to Sherwood day after tomorrow to talk things over with you.

We have not seen much of each other since we were little tots, Lafe, dear. And I feel terribly the need of getting acquainted all over again. The beginning we made at the convention last year was wonderful, but you know and I know it was only a beginning. I respect you and admire you enormously, old friend. And I think I love you and want to marry you. But I can not be sure until you and I have talked over lots and lots of things.

We are not youngsters any more, Lafe. We can not make ourselves over. I must take you as you are, and you must do the same with me. That is one of the penalties of marrying so late in life, isn't it? And that is why we must both be very sure of ourselves before we go too far. While you have been on the bench all these years, I have been knocking around the world, doing a little bit of everything and not much of anything. I have helped Brother Tom start his ranch, have organized newboys' clubs, have conducted a party of old mads through Europe, have done Red Cross work through the War, have run for Alderman (and been licked at it), and messed generally into things. I am afraid you may find me a little less than easy, Lafe, but I can stay, if you like. And I promise you, before we go any further, that I shall not try to force any of my personal tastes and habits on you!

Good night, dear boy!

EMILY.

Every line of that precious letter stirred up a whirlwind of memories. Even that "Dear Lafe!" It gave the Judge an odd twist. Nobody had dared call him Lafe in twenty years. The nickname came down from days long past when a little girl stood twirling her pigtails while she gazed in awe at a slim adolescent. The slim adolescent was posed in front of the little girl's mirror, stroking the all but invisible down on his upper lip, and announcing that he was going to be a lawyer. First a lawyer, then a Judge! And as he said that, he eyed himself in the mirror and repeated solemnly the words: "Judge Pryde! Judge Pryde!"



Thirty-odd years had passed since that day. Soon afterward the MacGowans had gone West; and he had not seen Emily nor heard from her until a year ago, when the Judge had attended, quite accidentally, a Social Service Convention. A woman was speaking as he tipped in late. She attracted him curiously, him who had always looked upon women as the Court looks upon Mary Roe. She wasn't pretty, but she had a clean, swift vigor and a genuine directness of speech and gesture which the Judge had seen only in certain masterly lawyers. Suddenly a turn of her head and an old fling of the arm set him tingling with obscurely sweet memories. Eagerly he thumbed through the program. Yes, it was Emily!

She was pleading for funds for a settlement house, pleading with consummate skill to an audience that had evidently been "touched" to death. The money trickled in thinly, slowly. She was going to fail. Then the Judge arose, hardly knowing what he was about. He made him self known to her in a speech that quivered with suppressed emotions and hung together with iron logic. It was the wind of romance shrieking through the beams of a roof tower and vibrating the entire structure in wild music. He swept the house.

As the money poured in he mounted the stage. She came to him, her cheeks ablaze with double joy. She seized his hands and cried: "Why, Lafe Pryde! You're a darling!"

He held her hand an instant longer than immutable Law is supposed to remain in physical contact with anything human. Her words and her frank delight didized him. He was horribly afraid, in the midst of his thrill, that the audience would laugh at the spectacle of a Federal Judge being called Lafe and darling in public. But the audience did nothing of the sort. It only applauded.

He had to leave that town the next morning. Home again, he felt for the first time in all his career a sickening loneliness. He walked the streets of Sherwood, solitary, friendless, shunned save by men on business bent. This business of being the incarnation of justice on earth began to have its drawbacks. The Judge peered wistfully into the bright windows of homes beneath the drooping elms. Then he went to his lonely house and wrote a long letter to Emily. She replied quickly. Missive followed missive.

HE TUCKED the precious letter into his pocket and set out for the railway-station. On his way he rehearsed the arguments he would use to persuade Emily that their engagement should be announced that very evening. Unerringly he drove to her central doubt. They had seen little of each other since childhood, she had said. She cherished the fear that they might have grown up too different in tastes and habits. Well, what of it? All people differed. And, after all, he did not want a wife exactly like himself. He needed a dear companion, a social manager; and she had confessed in her letters to a deep dread of a lonely old age, as well as to a keen ambition to find a field of wider usefulness.

"I can manage her all right!" The Judge smiled. "It's only a womanly whim, this fear of hers. And I—"

The train roared in, and the Judge dropped the rehearsal. He spied her on the platform of a Pullman, looking about for him. As his heart leaped like a boy's. Before he could reach her through the thick crowd, she had alighted and handed her bag to a runt of a boy. The rascal had more than he could manage. He set his bags down and puffed helplessly. Then Emily laughed at him, picked up her bag, and strode toward the Judge.

"Porter!" The Judge snapped and looked about, thoroughly indignant. Then he spied a passing gatekeeper. "Here you! Get that valise from the lady with the blue hat. And quick!" And he twirled a half-dollar between his fingers.

Then she saw him and waved a hand girlishly. "That's nice of you. It is awfully heavy, that bag!" Then as the man grumbled that he wasn't a porter and wouldn't stand there forever, she waved at him: "Oh, run along! We can manage it, I guess!"

The Judge frowned at the unruly gatekeeper. He would have said some things harsh to him, but Emily caught her old friend's hands and cried: "My! But I'm glad to see you! Are you glad to see me too?"

"Gladder than I've ever been to see anybody." The Judge lost himself in the depths of her honest, tender eyes.

"I wish," she said a hand on his arm, "that you could adjourn the world the way you adjourn your court, so that we could sit right down here and talk for a year!"

"I'll be doing that soon!" he laughed and quivered. "But not to-day, alas! Let's jump into that taxi over there and ride and talk till I go to court."

"Oh, dear!" she laughed. "I can't be that romantic! I must have breakfast first, Lafe. There was no diner on that train. And I'm starving. Come on into the lunch-room. And you talk while I devour pancakes!"

She picked up her ponderous bag. The Judge snatched it from her with a savage frown at the unruly gatekeeper, who stood at his post grinning impudently at his Honor's discomfort.

"The Sherwood Hotel is only six blocks away, dear." He spoke with the kindly sternness of a father reproving a reckless child. "And there is a taxi waiting—"

"Pooh! We can't waste time that way," Emily warbled and marched on through the swing-door of the odorous lunch-counter, while sundry drummers and jitney-operators eyed the pair with languid curiosity. "You've only a few minutes free before court. And I'm too hungry to wait for a fancy hotel waiter to rustle grub for me. And I've so much to say to you."

She hopped upon a stool between a snimmering coffeeur and a pyramid of weary, wrinkled families. The Judge squirmed at the sight of her, waving familiarly at the waiter and commanding a plate of sausage and pancakes. In his embarrassment he held his huge bag on his lap while he sat down beside her. And he looked furtively around the room, inwardly praying that nobody there knew him.

"Why! What's the matter?" Emily scanned him gravely. "You look like a bookie who's caught with the goods. I promise you there isn't even a flask in my bag."

The Judge gaped helplessly at her. "I—I—I was—I did not think that," he babbled. "Of course you would never embarrass me that way."

"Well, what is worrying you then?" She attacked her coffee and watched him sidewise. "Oh! It's that bag, of course! I'm awfully sorry! It—"

"Oh, not That!" he smiled stiffly. "It's just this awful place! Taxiab-drivers, negroes, Italians. It isn't

nice. It's hardly proper for you—for me, a Federal Judge—"

His words dripped up on his parched lips as a couple of Mexican railroad-hands slunk into the place and sat down within smelling range.

"Oh, fudge, Lafe!" Emily laughed tenderly and squeezed his arm. "Don't worry over that on my account. I'm used to it. I've eaten in lots of worse places than this in my day. Fact is, I guess I'm a lunch-counter person."

"Nonsense!" He cocked his gray head at her solemnly. "Don't forget that your family is one of the oldest, the most aristocratic in—"

"Now, Lafe! You stop joshing about my family!" She set down her cup with a sharp thud. "The MacGowans are exactly as old as all the other families on earth. Ever stop to think, Lafe, that every family must go back to some nice big hairy fellow sitting tree-top?" And as for our being aristocrats, well, if father ever heard you say that, he'd get out the old family shotgun, and the body would be shipped back East for burial. Indianapolis papers please copy! Say, Lafe! We're about as aristocratic as dandelions. Oh, waiter! Fill it up again!"

As she waved a spoon at the scurrying waiter the Judge sickened at the pit of his stomach. If there was one asset that could not be dispensed with in the wife of a Federal Judge it was dignity, dignity, dignity! And here was this lovely, firm-featured woman, this beautiful, alive creature of his heart yawning at a Greek in a greasy apron, making fun of her own ancestors, calling her lover Lafe! All of a sudden his thirty years of training and his whole mass of ingrowing habits rose like a tidal wave to overwhelm the painful situation. He almost cried aloud: "All right, my dear! I know you've been rather free and easy. But I'll change you! I'll make a lady out of you! Whether you like it or not!" "Dear me!" he sighed. "I've only fifteen minutes. The calendar is badly crowded this month. I must be in court early. It's a shame—"

"Oh! I want to see you on the bench in all your glory," Emily cried excitedly. "Remember that you're sitting in front of my mirror and slicked your hair and stroked the fuzz on your upper lip and called yourself Judge Pryde!"

"I—don't recall that just now," the Judge stammered truthfully; for the god-in-him would never allow such a memory to thrust its leering head above the curtains of his mind. "And—m—m—as for your coming to court, I suggest that you wait till to-morrow. To-day will be very stupid. We have only some dry, technical matters to consider. I have to spend this morning listening to details concerning the case to a tract of coal land—"

"That does sound duller than a movie," Emily shrugged her shoulders. "And I suppose it would be more sensible of me to get unpacked and write some letters I've delayed and see some friends while you're busy. By the way, do you happen to know whether Roger Vaughan is in town?"

"Vaughan? Vaughan?" The Judge started. "I dare say he is! I believe he is connected with some law firm."

"He's hung out his own shingle. He told Tom so when he visited us last summer at Tom's ranch last Summer."

"I didn't know you knew Vaughan." The Judge eyed her anxiously. "While he strove to divert from her face and manner whether by any mischance that impudent young man had been gossiping with the MacGowans about that affair on the court-house steps."

"Oh, Tom's known him a long time." She smiled so tenderly that the Judge rejoiced. It was clear Vaughan hadn't been babbling. "He's a dear, isn't he?"

"H'm. Well, I wouldn't call him that." The Judge arose stiffly. "He's rather impertinent. I'm sure he'll never succeed brilliantly at the law. Emily, I dislike running away from you this way. But, you know, it can't be helped. I'll call for you at the hotel at one o'clock. We lunch at Elms View. Then we drive for two hours. At eight I'll meet you at my house. And, my dear, I am planning to announce our engagement then."

"Wheel! That's pretty fast work, Lafe!" She flung

CONTINUED ON



"WHY, WHAT'S THE MATTER? EMILY SCANNED HIM GRAVELY. 'YOU LOOK LIKE A BOOTLEGGER CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS. I PROMISE YOU THERE ISN'T EVEN A FLASK IN MY BAG.'"

It Isn't Done

Yet Sometimes Our Wild Impulses Are the
Keys Which Unlock the Door to Real Happiness

BY STEPHEN MOREHOUSE AVERY

Illustrations by L. Evans Parcell

ONCE when you were little, your mother and father took you out to dinner, didn't they? And you sat at the table in your ruffles and pink sash and, in a disinterested way, heard the grown-ups say how cunning you were.

But you weren't thinking about being cunning. You were wondering, "What was gonna be dessert?" Weren't you?

And finally when a big, frothy lemon pie was set before your muddie's and pop's hostess, you wriggled with joy. No apology for pie was necessary in those days. You watched everybody get his pie and then you received yours, and you ate it with your fork, though you'd rather have had a spoon.

Suddenly you noticed that your pie was gone and that all the others had some left. Of course there was more pie on the pie-plate and maybe, if you looked at the pie-plate, the lady would—well, maybe she would. And if she didn't, you'd ask.

Then you saw that look in your muddie's eye. It said, "Don't ask for more pie!" Perhaps muddie didn't like it that you had not been able to get all the meringue into your mouth. Some of it caught on your face. Muddie would scold if you asked for more. So you didn't.

All the evening and all the way home you wished you had asked. You thought how happy you'd be if you had. But you didn't deserve to be happy, any more than any of us do who think too much of scoldings and too little of pie.

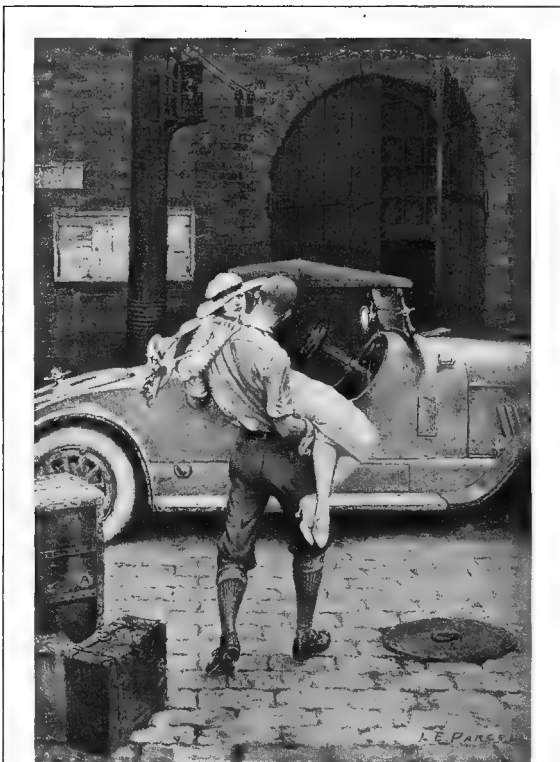
One would naturally think that "other piece of pie" hadn't much to do with Coralie, but it had. Not that Coralie suggested lemon pie. Indeed not. She suggested meadows in the sun, touched delicately with color, and then darkened softly with the sort of dusk that cools the edges of little woods at evening. She was that sort of person, not peish at all. But all her life—how vast a time when one is twenty!—she had been longing to have things and to do things, and than not having them or doing them, just because of a restraining voice. And it wasn't muddie's voice saying, "Don't do it." It was that less definite, more awe-inspiring voice, whose dictum was, "It isn't done."

Coralie inhabited that sphere of life where people don't do, or rather don't get caught doing, anything that isn't done. So it was but to be supposed that a girl of spirit at the end of her second season out was more or less unhappy, probably disillusioned, certainly bored. When she rode in the park she wanted to loose her hair, throw up her hands, and spur her mount into the morning breeze. But she didn't. Something whispered, "It isn't done." And she knew when she guffed that with a decent stance, feet freely apart, she could put her lithe young strength into her swing and drive as far as some of the men. But why discuss it? It isn't done.

Coralie, attractively en *négligé*, was thinking of these things as she abstractedly consumed toast and coffee in the breakfast-room with her mother. She wished the season would end and they could go to the water.

"What sort of an affair did the Trents offer last night, Coralie?" asked her mother. Mrs. Templeton did not like to see her daughter lose enthusiasm. It worried her.

"Oh, a deadly dinner-dance," replied Coralie. "I thought I'd perish."



"DAD TOLD ME YOU WERE GOING, AND NOT TO COME BACK WITHOUT YOU!"

"You mustn't talk that way, Coralie. The usual ones there, I suppose?"

"Of course. The same men, very suave and a little stupid; the same girls with their determined animation and alliness, I'll assure of them all. Duncan McKaye, bless his heart, was the only human one there. He has the charming grace to be occasionally embarrassed. Duncan is a dear. I wish—"

"What, dear?" Coralie's mother had a news sense. "Oh, nothing, Mother. I was just thinking," evaded Coralie. "What is in the book for to-night?"

The Blewett's, I believe. What are they having?" "Another dinner-dance. What else could it be? Barbara Blewett said she wanted us to meet that literary person, Creighton Vorhees, the sort probably that save all their cleverness for their books."

"Is Duncan going to be there?" "I hope so," said Coralie. "He may tell me I'm pretty and then blush and mean it. He feels as misplaced as I do."

"You like him pretty well, don't you, Coralie?" Coralie laughed. She and her mother understood each other. Rare thing, too. "Please don't plan, Mother, dear. He is interested mildly in business, greatly in sports, and not at all in girls. He is going to try for the State golf affair at Archmont this Summer. A remarkable golfer, you know. He likes me a little because I know a dead-stop mashie from a cleek."

"What are you going to wear, dear? The orchid and yellow?"

"That's too demure. I think I'll wear the black-and-scarlet gown I had for the Spanish party. I feel scarlet to-day and I believe I could almost enjoy myself in that. I could flame a little."

"Oh, yes," smiled Mrs. Templeton. "Of course you could. Just the thing for a bizarre occasion like the Spanish party, but not for a regular dinner-dance. Much too stagy, don't you think? That sort of thing, you know, isn't done."

Coralie sighed. "I suppose not," she said.

Some way or other Coralie staggered through the Blewett's dinner. She was placed with Howard Shapleigh and managed an occasional laugh in response to his pseudomart comments. Of course she smiled a lot. One does at dinner—whether there is anything at that to smile or not. It's part of a dinner, the smile.

Up toward the head of the table sat the literary man, forty, thinish and worn, evidently with the strain of trying to live by being clever. But he had good eyes that blinked and now and then glittered at the corners as tho he were being amused. Coralie would have liked to watch him more closely, but each time she glanced up their eyes met, and it confused her slightly. Barbara was asking him something about writing.

"I can hardly comment upon a subject about which I know so little," he smiled. Which was what one might expect from a literary man.

AFTER dinner they danced. Of course they danced, most of the men clumsily, most of the girls gracefully. The evening wore on in the usual way.

Finally the literary man took Coralie away from Ned Drewes. They danced once around the floor of the Blewett's expansive home and then stopped by a sort of mutual consent. "I'm tired of ruining slippers and offending Terepichore," said the literary man. "Let's go somewhere and be comfortable."

They climbed to the second landing of the great staircase and chose a seat behind some palms, quite secluded. Coralie breathed a sigh of relief.

"The rebel spirit feels better?" he asked.

"The rebel spirit?" Coralie raised her brows.

"Yes. You are very tired of dances and dinners and all that, aren't you?"

"I am indeed," confessed Coralie. "But you are not supposed to guess it."

"Your veneer of gaiety is quite transparent to one who looks. And I took the liberty of looking at dinner. You and young McKaye are the only ones who are not content."

Coralie was mildly interested. "You are rather keen, aren't you?"

"Oh, no," he said. "Only I feel as you do and I'm forty. I am quick to recognize the rebellion of the spirit. Perhaps it is because, consciously or unconsciously, I search for material."

Coralie rested back easily. Some of the tightness of things relaxed in this sympathetic atmosphere. "If I could only tell you how utterly tired of it all I am, how oppressed! These sleek men and these—girls, of whom I am one! Why do I go on with it?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

To every reader of Pictorial Review

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"Probably because it is the proper thing," he suggested. "That is it, the proper thing," she agreed, a little bitterly. "It is it, it warms you to do the proper thing?"

"You seem to know that it does," said Coralie.

He laughed. "The proper thing eventually warms every one, I think. Do you have impulses?"

"Do. Wild ones."

"Do you ever carry them out?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because generally the thing I want to do—isn't done."

His more or less casual attitude changed to one of intense sympathy.

"Now, do you know," he said, "that hits upon a theory of mine. Those impulses are keys to happiness. Inevitably they turn out as the things that should have been done. Yet we never learn."

"I don't think I understand," said Coralie.

He thought a minute and then blushed. "I am interested enough to give you an example," he said. "I find you very lovely to look upon. You would be more effective in red and black or something—"

Coralie sighed for the Spanish dress. "He went on."

"—but you are very lovely as it is. And I, tho a litterateur, am fairly human. I am strongly impelled to kiss you. I want to do it."

She started, but he made no move, and continued.

"Not all the conventions and my own natural shyness deter me. I am afraid you would make a scene. I am afraid you would think I was a smart old man trying to be cute. I am afraid you would think I was sentimental, instead of only reacting humanely to your loveliness. I want to kiss you, but I'm afraid. So I don't. That is the end of such impulses, isn't it?"

Coralie's feeling of relief was short-lived.

"But this is different," he said. "You see?" He bent to her lips and kissed her. "Now we will see," he concluded smiling at the "discomposure," that his impulse was the right thing to do."

For an instant Coralie was dumfounded. She flushed. Was he taking advantage of her or really trying to prove something? She looked into his face and saw that it was the nice face of a conventional man. She supposed she ought to be angry, but she didn't want to be. So without thinking any more about it she smiled.

"That was a very queer thing for you to do," she said, "but—but I believe I liked it. I think your theory is right." And they both laughed.

"They stayed behind the palms for an hour and a half and talked about impulses and conventions. He was much in earnest. It was interesting."

When finally they decided they must go down, the lean man said to her, "You see, it was the right thing to do. We have both been happy and amused and I've forgotten that I'm not twenty-five. We have saved ourselves from a dull evening, just because I did something that I was scared to death to do. I hope you will not forget."

"I'm going to be a new person," declared Coralie.

He smiled. "We old hulkas, you know, looking back a bit and wondering why we haven't been as happy as we expected to be, sometimes think we understand the reason. I'm suggesting something to you which will make you happier, it will be a great satisfaction."

"You're a nice man," said Coralie. "I shall buy all your books."

"That will be very-kind. Now whom shall I send to buy the McKays—perhaps?"

"Oh, please!"

THE next afternoon Coralie went shopping. She loved to shop. Perhaps she would buy something. Anyway she was feeling in low vein, spirit free, atop of the world, for she was going to do—oh, just anything she wanted to and could. It was a delightful attitude of mind.

But, after all, things seemed rather usual. The chauffeur put her down, and she went about exploring the shops in quite the normal way. After a couple of hours she found something she could buy with a clear conscience. It was a coat of gray-suede leather trimmed with fur, very pretty, and useful, of course. "I can wear it so many places," mused Coralie, "in the roadster and—in the roadster and—in the roadster—and—well, it will be a very sporting thing for the roadster."

Then she realized that she was tired and started back toward the bar. A step down the avenue she passed the gaudy entrance of a picture palace.

A little chap, perhaps twelve, was standing there in rapt contemplation of a feverish poster announcing "The Dare-devil." He was planted with his feet apart, slouchy cap, fat cheeks, knickers, scuffed-up shoes, his hands boring into his pockets and his eyes boring into the poster, a perfect picture of desire.

Coralie knew what he wanted. He wanted to see "The Dare-devil," and only a basic lack of funds prevented

She wanted to take him in herself. Of course she hadn't time and she was too tired and the chauffeur was waiting. Of course she couldn't do it. Then she remembered. She stopped thinking about reasons why not and thought only about the want. She wanted the little fellow to see "The Dare-devil" and she wanted to see him see it. She stood beside him a moment looking at the poster. "I certainly would like to go see it," she said.

He surveyed her coldly. "Well, I ain't holdin' you, am I?" he demanded.

"I haven't any one to go with," persisted Coralie.

He looked up from the poster in annoyance. "Beat it, chicken!" he said. "I ain't got no dough for champagne 'n' oysters. I ain't old enough for you."

Coralie blushed. "I don't want champagne and oysters. But it looks like a good picture and I have money enough to take us. Wouldn't you like to see it?"

He studied her briefly. Then his gaze fell. "Course," he said. "Wouldn't you?"

"Course," said Coralie. "Let's go in."

Together they entered the dark hall of mystery where the high-pressure shadow-life feeds the hungry fancy and one forgets that outside there are trams and taxis, people and policemen, in the commonplace light of day. Coralie's escort suggested that they sit "close to it," and they found seats up front. Almost immediately he forgot her existence and let free his heart to beat in the breast of the Dare-devil. Coralie covertly watched him.

And it was fun to watch him go through fire and flood with the desperate hero, to see excitement flash in his bright eyes, to see him thrill and twist his cap to ruin. It was enough to show Coralie that she had been right in doing something which a day earlier she would not have done. The thought pleased her.

The picture drew to its climax, what the director of it would have called "the big moment." The boy leaped forward. He was tense. His hero stood on a wide overhang in the moonlight. He was about to take the girl of his girls into his arms. Through the shrubbery, his evil weapon flashing in his hand, crept the stealthy "villain." Coralie feared the boy was going to shout a warning, and she rested a steady hand on his arm for an instant.

Without taking his eyes from the screen he reached vaguely over until his rather grimy little boy's hand gripped hers. Then came the two revolver flashes in the night which meant a dead villain and a happy hero. The boy subsided, and soon it was over.

WHEN they were blinking outside on the pavement, he looked up to her. "Now I'm gonna take you home," he declared. "—You're a reg'lar kid, an' just to show you I ain't no piker I'm gonna take you home. I got enough for my own, and I'll take you home."

"That is good of you," said Coralie seriously, "but it won't be necessary."

"I'm gonna do it, tho. I wouldn't leave you widout a feller after you been such a reg'lar kid. I ain't dat kind of a guy."

"All right," she laughed. "Only we can go in my car. It's just a step."

His eyes grew round. "I wondered—I kinda thought you was big-league stuff."

As they sped on up-town Coralie asked his name.

"Bud Brown," he said promptly. "What's yours?"

"Mine's Coralie Templeton. What do you do all day, Bud?"

"I'm in business. I caddies. I guess I'm about the best caddie there is."

"Don't you go to school?"

"Oh, yes," he admitted. "I got to. But school is only a side-line wid me. T' teacher don't know nuttin', not even a floater from a sinker." Her laughter encouraged him.

"You know," he bubbled on, "my guy, my boss, the guy I caddies for all th' time, says girls is like usin' 'th' wood in

th' field, a uncertain shot. I'm gonna tell 'em I found one of that's straight down the course."

"Is he a nice boss?" They were almost home now.

"Best ther' is," avowed Bud. "Takes me ever where he goes. He couldn't do nuttin' widout me, tho."

"Who is he?" asked Coralie.

"Mister McKaye, a reg'lar guy."

"The longest driver in th' world, I guess."

Coralie was unprepared. She flushed. "Why, Bud! I know him! He is a reg'lar guy, isn't he?"

Bud was surprised. "You know 'im an' he said that about girls? Well, I'll tell 'im 'twot I knows of 'im."

"I hope you will." The car pulled up before her house.

"Good-by, Bud," said Coralie. Over his protest she kissed him and then told the chauffeur to drive him home.

It didn't seem to trouble Coralie that she had to go in and dress for another party. She didn't mind. She sang. She had done something she wanted to, and it had turned out to be most perfectly the thing that should have been done. A kindly thought for the literary man passed through her mind. But mostly she was thinking of another man, "the longest driver in the world."

And she went to the party in the dress of black and scarlet and flamed the whole evening. That was fun too.

TWO persons lived in the McKaye home. One of them was a young man and the other was an "old boy." Father and son—they laughed together at many things themselves and life. They were in the living-room after dinner with their coffee and tobacco. The old boy was contemplative. Finally he put down his cigar. "Duncan," he said, "this somber old house cries for a mistress. What are you going to do about it?"

Duncan laughed. "Get one, I suppose, Dad. I have been thinking about it. There is a girl I have known awfully well for two years, but we've had such fun together that I've not wanted to spoil it."

"Is that so? Well, you can't just forget her. I've found one for you. You won't have to worry about it any more."

"You are as bad as my caddie, Dad," laughed Duncan. "He has picked one out for me, too. Only he had the grace to pick the one I had been thinking about myself. She found him down-town and took him to the movies, and he is convinced that she is the ultimate in womankind."

"But she is one of the tribe that dine and dance and talk vaguely about nothing. That's not what we want."

"She is quite different," interposed Duncan.

"Oh, yes, I know; but she is a pale picture compared with the girl I've found for you."

Duncan began to be seriously alarmed. "Since you force me to it, Dad, I'll tell you that I already care for the girl I mentioned."

"I already care for the girl I found," flared the old boy. "Just a little incident too, but it stamped her. I was driving to lunch to-day and we were caught in a street blockade. It was windy, and my hat blew off. The crowd laughed and I was much embarrassed. They were blocked in and no one made a move to get my hat! There was a girl there, held up by the jam. I saw her hesitate an instant and then impulsively she stepped into the street and picked up my hat. The crowd mocked her, but she ignored them beautifully—stood there brushing my hat with her handkerchief like a queen. Now what do you think of such a girl?"

"Depends on the girl," said Duncan. "What did you do?"

"I was delighted to ask her into my car and to take her to lunch at the club. I haven't enjoyed a meal so many years. She was clever and sensible and such poised! My boy, she has blood."

Duncan began to be alarmed.

"I told her I wanted my son, Duncan McKaye, to know



her. She said she had heard of you and would be very glad."

Duncan was annoyed. "Who in the world is she?"

"Templeton—yes, that's it, Templeton. I've forgotten the first name."

The old boy could not understand why Duncan should so suddenly rise and go poking among those magazines.

In the month preceding the Templeton Summer migration to Archmont Coralie lived in a realm of happiness unprecedented. Every time she wanted to do something, forgot to be afraid, and did it, things turned to gold. And Duncan himself, contrary to his habit, began riding and golfing with her. He had even done a theater with her, and several times he had been on the point of saying something very wonderful. But he was too embarrassed to go through with it.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 49

How do they accomplish it?

The women who give their skin the hardest wear manage to keep their faces young long after other women have grown old and unattractive

The actress gives her complexion harder wear and demands more of it in return than any other woman. She must keep her skin fine and clear though she covers it with cosmetics. It must be fresh in spite of late, weary hours.

How does she accomplish this? By careful study of her skin she has discovered the two indispensable things: it needs to keep it in the fresh, beautifully supple condition she demands.

First the perfect kind of cleansing at night that leaves the face soft and clear as lovely spring flowers are soft and transparently fine—every bit of dirt, every trace of cosmetic, every shadow of weariness, taken away. Then the exquisite morning freshening that keeps the skin flowerlike through the day and also guards it completely from every coarsening thing.

These are the two fundamentals of skin loveliness, the two essentials that keep the skin young and lovely for years longer than any other method.

For these two things many well-known actresses depend on the two entirely different creams that Pond's developed especially for this method of keeping a woman's skin young and fresh—Pond's Cold Cream and Pond's Vanishing Cream.

The perfect cleansing—the delicate freshening and complete protection. With Pond's two creams, no harmful dullness, no harsh dryness, no premature lines can mar the skin. Beautiful actresses of the stage and the screen tell how wonderfully smooth and fresh these two creams keep their skin.

And many other women write such enthusiastic letters as these:—

"Pond's Cold Cream takes out the dirt that clogs the pores. Also by gentle massaging with the cold cream I find there is no place for wrinkles



Photo by Edward Thayer Monroe

Charming Peggy Wood, now playing in "The Clinging Vine," says, "Pond's Cold Cream cleanses gently and leaves my skin feeling fresh. Then the Vanishing Cream really protects and is a lovely base for powder."



Photo by Edwin Bower Hesser

Mary Murray, one of the most alluring of screen stars, says, "I have found that Pond's Two Creams give the complexion a lovely freshness and smoothness."

Allyn King, a famous beauty, says, "Pond's Cold Cream leaves my face fresh and stimulated. Pond's Vanishing Cream I use to hold the powder and freshen the skin."



Raynor Studios, Chicago, from Paul Stone Boreas Evelyn Gossell says, "Pond's Vanishing Cream keeps my skin soft and holds the powder for hours. Pond's Cold Cream keeps it always clear."

to come in my face. I have been a constant user of Pond's Cold Cream and Pond's Vanishing Cream for over ten years. Although I am thirty years old my face looks twenty and I think I owe it to the use of Pond's Two Creams."

SEE WHAT THIS FAMOUS METHOD WILL DO FOR YOU

Do this every night. With the finger tips or a piece of moistened cotton, apply Pond's Cold Cream freely. The very fine oil in it penetrates every pore of your skin. Let it stay on a minute—now wipe it off with a soft cloth. Dirt and excess oil, the rouge and powder you have used during the day are taken off your skin and out of the pores. Do this twice. Your skin looks fresh and is beautifully supple.

And every morning, smooth on Pond's Vanishing Cream, covering your whole face. If you wish, rouge—powder. How smooth and velvety your face feels to your hand! Nothing can roughen it. And it will stay that way all day.

To see how Pond's two creams actually improve your skin, use this method regularly. Buy both creams tonight in jars or tubes. Neither delicate cream can clog your pores or grow hair. The Pond's Extract Company.

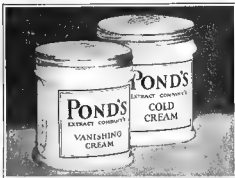
The common troubles that make a woman's skin look older—Pond's banishes them

Accumulation of oil and dirt in the pores. Sometimes the oil in your skin accumulates in the glands and attracts dirt and bacteria. Soon your whole complexion has that horrid muddy look. The oil shines through the powder, mixes with it! For this condition cleanse every night with Pond's Cold Cream, which is so light it penetrates the glands and takes out excess oil and dirt together. Then

every morning put on Pond's Vanishing Cream to protect and keep your face fresh through the day.

Premature wrinkles, scaling, dry shine. These are especially the troubles of a dry skin. To avoid them, keep your skin soft day and night. Cleanse with plenty of Pond's Cold Cream nightly and keep some on over night. Feel your skin relax. Then by day, Pond's Vanishing Cream prevents your skin from drying out again—forms a delicate, sure protection.

Coarsening Sun and Windburn. The daily repetition of weather damage does more to age your skin than any other single factor. For this exposure, use faithfully the nightly Pond's Cold Cream cleansing and in the day the delicate yet sure protection of Pond's Vanishing Cream.



Every skin needs these Two Creams—Pond's Cold Cream for cleansing, Pond's Vanishing Cream to protect and to hold the powder

GENEROUS TUBES—MAIL COUPON WITH 10c TODAY

The Pond's Extract Co., 121 Hudson St., New York

Ten cents (10c) is enclosed for your special introductory tubes of the two creams every normal skin needs—enough of each cream for two weeks' ordinary toilet uses.

Name

Street

City

Or give to.....



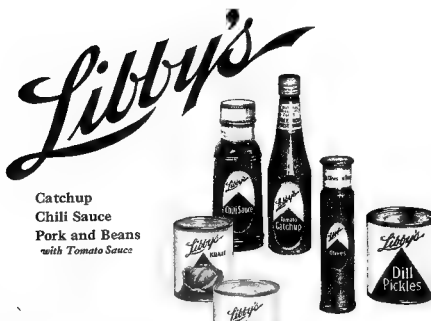
Especially in demand now

They who appreciate superlative goodness in foods are, it seems, unnumbered. Everywhere there is a constantly increasing demand for foods which bear the distinctive Libby triangle label.

Especially in demand now are Libby's Catchup—catchup unusually rich; Libby's Chili Sauce—a relish delightfully piquant; and Libby's Pork and Beans with a Tomato Sauce that's truly distinctive in its flavor.

Still, as winter approaches, many larders are filling with Libby's Fruits and Vegetables and other Condiments against the days of entertaining to come. A provisioning doubly wise since these Libby foods of Finer Flavor cost no more than the ordinary.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, 310 Welfare Bldg., Chicago
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada, Ltd.,
Chatham, Ontario, Canada



Catchup
Chili Sauce
Pork and Beans
with Tomato Sauce

Libby's Pork and Beans, Catchup, Olives, Pickles and Keweenaw are also packed in Libby's Canadian Kitchens

The American Woman

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

They were the sex instinct and those responses of the instinct of self-assertion that show in the form of anger, envy, emulation, pride, ambition, and so on. Above all, to the Puritan, as to Paul, sex was sin.

"Now," Paul declares, "the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, and heresies, jealousies, murders, drunkenness, and such like, of the which I tell you that they which do such things shall not inherit the Kingdom of God."

And observe that these sins are not sins of action alone; half of them are sins of thought. The instincts were not merely to be prevented from impelling to sinful action; they were to be stopped from getting into the conscious mind as sinful thoughts. They were to be damned up in the subconscious mind with all their undrained energy and all their unrelieved tension, and allowed no escape into the conscious mind.

The Puritans, in fact, were attempting what we now know to be practically impossible. The conscious mind can easily control instinctive action; it can not wholly control instinctive thought. It can control the action the more easily if it allows the thought into the conscious mind, where it can drain off the energy somewhat and relieve the tension. The Puritan could not permit himself the safety-valve of this drainage. When his instinctive thoughts came into consciousness they filled him with a fear of eternal punishment, a feeling of guilt, a conviction of baseness, a conscience-sickness from which he rarely obtained any secure escape.

This is the key to the Puritan character and to the code of social conduct which he set. At his worst, he had a bad case of "floating anxiety," as physicians now call it. His repression, in various disguises, leaked into his mind poisonously, and he "blew up" under the strain in an appalling way. At his best, he was likely to be a worried, sour-faced, self-persecuted, joyless hypochondriac. And the Puritan woman was in quite as unhappy a state.

The typical American woman of to-day is the true product of these Puritan founders of the nation. Most often she is brought up, as a child, in a religion that is almost as joyless and repressive as theirs; and no matter what escape she makes in later years by virtue of her adult skepticism, her subconscious mind remains Puritanic and other governs her conduct or constrains her by ill health—and particularly with nervous disorders—if she struggles against her early training. Even when her religion has not been Puritanic the social code under which she must live—the one which she learns in school and finds all-powerful in ordinary American society when she grows up—a code that has been set by Puritan traditions and she is commonly wise to conform to it and to teach her children to conform.

IT IS interesting to trace some of the items of this social code back to their Puritan beginnings and to see how they help to make the American woman different from her foreign sisters.

The original Puritans came to a new country where an unconquered wilderness gave them an outlet in physical labor for some of the energies which their repression had stored up within them. They attributed any failure, any calamity, any lack of luck at all, to divine displeasure; and when, in the New World, the colony began to succeed, its prosperity was equally looked upon as an evidence of God's favor. Industry, which produces prosperity, came therefore a public virtue. Idleness, in man or woman, was a dangerous sin. Indeed, outside of the rites of self-denial, good conduct for the Puritan was chiefly an affair of industry, and the first American woman was above all a competent and exhausted housewife. She has set a tradition, in this respect, for the great mass of American women. She has made them share, too, in our national feeling that prosperity is vaguely a blessing on virtue, that all luck and continued misfortune imply something of heavenly disfavor. To the typical American woman, as to the typical American man, worldly success has still an almost religious appeal; and in this they are distinctly different from the foreigner who has an aristocratic tradition.

The original Puritans had revolted against every ceremonial device—such as confession and communion—by which the older religions freed the conscious mind from its conviction of sin. Only God could free the Puritan of that guilt, through his conscience. He had revolted also against the belief in a clergy who could intercede for him the Word of God infallibly, and except for the prestige of the elder there was no commanding authority to assure the Puritan that his belief was available to salvation. On top of this, his repressed instinctive impulses continually burst in upon his conscious mind and had to be fought back, that he could arrive at no inner peace. His conscience never accused him.

His prosperity, showing God's favor, left him still uneasy, because worldly prosperity is an uncertain thing, always menaced by disaster. But prosperity earned

for him the respect of his neighbors. So did the practice of self-denial. And reputation, being a visible experience in the regard of the community, was a great advantage to the Puritan. His limitations, however, hence a good reputation for man or woman became a most desirable thing; the opinion of their fellow-men, since an abnormal authority over them; and it still has that power in America since an incredible degree over both men and women, standardizing them. The creature, supported by the patriarchal tradition, has much more patience with individual peculiarities and develops more marked idiosyncrasies.

Since there was among the Puritans no prestige class to act as the authorized interpreters of the Scriptures it was necessary that every one should have sufficient education to be able to read and understand the Bible. To the Puritans ignorance was the source of superstition in religion and the stronghold of "despotism in politics"; and they "cultivated knowledge with might and main. By so doing they re-established in America our characteristic belief in the magical power of education, and the American woman has shared in the benefits of that belief. She is allowed to use her mind within much more liberal limits than her foreign sister, also she is permitted no greater freedom in her conduct.

HERE, then, are three items of our social code derived from Puritanism: our devotion to industry and worldly success, our deference to public opinion, and our standard of life, and our belief in education which makes us literate. But there are other vague influences that affect character superficially. The American woman is much more prone to public opinion than the English woman in any such general ways as these. Take her, for instance, as a wife and mother.

She is easily the most important person in America—the American mother. She is far more important than any other woman, chiefly she who makes the character of the nation, because it is she who sets the subconscious mother-rhythm of the nation, her infancy before their intelligence develops; and she is the one who determines the ideal it has been impossible in the past for intelligent education to change them. She is more important than any other woman, than the foreign mother is in here, because the American woman makes in later years the mother's care. The American houses are more absorbed in their business and their social life than the English houses. American children are not so generally sent to boarding-school. The American school teacher is usually a woman, and she acts as a mother to her pupils.

Consequently, to the American subconscious mind there is no symbol so potent as the mother. The mother is the ideal in the motion-pictures, in fiction, in the popular magazines, in the advertisements, in the images. It is pathetic to find in Americans of the most distinguished achievement the feeling that still they have not been all that mother expected of them. The mother is the ideal of the American mind that is so characteristic of the American mind. She is largely responsible for the growth of the American mind, and her failure to face reality. And she derives both these responsibilities from her Puritan tradition.

The Puritan woman used her intellect devotedly in the narrowest of occupations, becoming a good wife and mother. The man saw the world as he found it. He had no conception of the physical world as it was in a new land and he had to reckon with the facts of his environment. He acted as a human nature made up of qualities of envy, rivalry, avarice, self-interest, and so forth; and he developed ways of expressing and opportunity to get along with those things in humanity in order that he might prosper.

The woman, being barred from a knowledge of the world and its forces, found a world in which she justified her ideals. In her dream world she did not have to compromise with the facts of the world as they were, and she could be an idealist, as the man was typically an idealist, as the man was largely a pragmatist.

She was forced to repress her sense of the injustice to herself that she felt in the many terms of co-operation of the world, so she made it up to herself by demanding abstract justice in her dream world, and she gave her children the means to combat this menace that she became a social reformer. The men of the family accepted her idealism, and she

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

Baltimore's Strong for Morton's

"WHEN IT RAINS IT POURS"

As in other cities, Morton's Salt is the outstanding favorite of Baltimore's 733,000 people. With numerous brands in bag and package to choose from, the more critical select Morton's for its vigorous flavor, for the way it pours in any weather. These two dominant qualities have made it the choice of the nation.



Washington Monument in Fernon Square, Baltimore, on a rainy night.



Helpful hints on uses of salt

When you have no ice, keep your butter cool this way: place a moist cloth over the dish containing the butter and set it in a vessel of cool salt water. Do not let the water come over the top of the dish. To stiffen white organdie: instead of using starch, rinse material in a strong Morton's Salt solution and iron while damp.

Good Cooks Use It

USING salt as often as you do in both dining room and kitchen, you naturally want salt that offers you the utmost in flavor and convenience—salt that you can depend on.

Most of the good cooks of the country choose Morton's; they've had experience and know what they're talking about.

They've found Morton's not only economical but a delight-

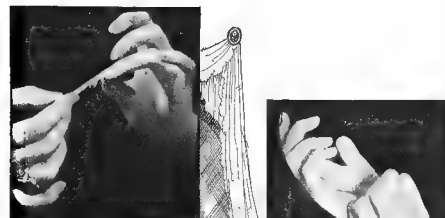
ful, year around convenience.

Economical, because a little does so much flavoring; the true zest of pure salt many times refined.

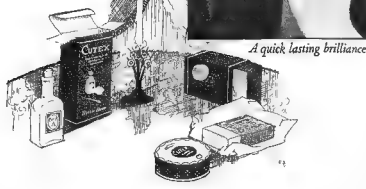
Convenient because it doesn't cake or lump in salt cellars or the handy package. It always pours—even "when it rains it pours"; bound to; the cube crystals tumble off one another.

When you're ordering, ask for "Morton's".

MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO



Smooth unbroken cuticle



A quick lasting brilliance

*Even the busiest woman
must have exquisite nails*

JUST TWO THINGS TO DO . . .
AND THE SAFE QUICK WAY TO DO THEM

There is no one so busy as the young mother. Housekeeping—the endless demands of her adorable babies—her own interests—and the social partnership with an ambitious husband. And besides all this, she herself must be always well groomed—attractive—ready for the unexpected.

Thanks to Cutex she can, with only a few moments each week, have lovely well groomed nails. The two simple steps in the Cutex manicure take only five minutes. Performed twice a week they keep the nails exquisite.

First all ragged dry cuticle must be removed and a soft and unbroken rim left in its place. Cutex does this easily and banishes the dangerous scissors forever. Just dip an orange stick wrapped in cotton into the bottle and with it work around the base of each nail. The dead dry cuticle is softened, loosened—rinse the fingers and it wipes away leaving a smooth shapely nail base. Just pass the moist Cutex orange stick under the nail tip and the nails are white and transparent.

Then—bewitching touch for lovely hands—polished gleaming nails. Cutex has lately perfected a wonderful new Powder Polish that gives a charming delicate lustre quickly and easily. It is scented, tinted, velvet smooth. Just shake a little powder on the soft part of the palm of the hand. A few quick strokes of the nails across the palm leaves them lovely—glowing like jewels. And this rose pearl lustre lasts and lasts.

In five minutes these two operations have transformed your nails—even the most neglected ones, to

lovely, gleaming things that add to the charm of your whole personality.

Then to keep the nails always perfect—while you are creaming your face at night smooth a little cream into the base of each nail. Your regular cold cream will do though Cutex has prepared a special Cuticle Cream (Comfort) with just the right oils to keep the cuticle soft and healthy.

If you prefer liquid, cake or paste polishes, Cutex has them too. Each is the best of its kind and costs only 35c. Complete manicure sets come for 60c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00, at all drug and department stores in the United States and Canada and chemist shops in England.

**Introductory Set—
now only 12c**

Fill out this coupon and mail it with 12c in coin or stamps for the Introductory Set containing trial sizes of Cutex Cuticle Remover, Powder Polish, Liquid Polish, Cuticle Cream (Comfort), emery board and orange stick. Address Northern Warren, 114 West 27th St., New York, or if you live in Canada, Dept. P-10, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada.

NORTHAM WARREN, Dept. P10,
114 West 17th St., New York

I enclose 12c in stamps or coin for new Introductory Set containing enough Cutex for six manicures.

Name _____
Street _____
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~~Bratzen~~

1999

The American Woman

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

worthy aspirations toward making a better world; but, meantime, they had to succeed in the world as it was; and without opposing her ideals they continued to compromise in their relations with reality. That is to say, those did who succeeded materially—the sons imitating the father in conduct even while they subscribed to the mother's hope.

Those sons who followed the mother's teaching and example faithfully—usually because of an antagonism to the father—became idealists and reformers and split away from what you might call the "prosperity type" of American. Anthony Comstock is an extreme example. Others kept enough of the mother's attitude of mind to create that practical sort of American idealism which goes along with hard business sense without conflict.

Among her more recognizable children are the good Americans who leave politics to the politicians, and who are content to submit to the realists, and complain that they are distorted and despised. In literature they are the mechanically minded poets, or the "escape artists" of our time, who are content to write the comedies of manners, or the psychologies of the Henry James school, or the sentimentalism of the sentimentalists from which all the crude brutalities of life have been removed. They are the poets, the landscape artists of the famous American "homesopathic school," who are content to write the sentimentalism against the artistic conventions and the artistic standards of the past. They are in matter—or it is a Greenwich Village revolt, so self-conscious that it impairs the health of the nation.

They crusade in defense of free verse, and of the "free" modernism, and of the things which imitate the conventionalized etherealities of Japanese prints. As even the most intelligent of these people are not idealists, to which their politician does only too often refer, they are not idealists. They profess a private morality which they too often find it impossible to practice, and which they too often find it impossible to lapses in conduct so long as they do not see the light of day. Their idealism, their idealism is then maintained on hypocrisy, and privately and publicly they know it.

It is in the matter of sex education particularly that the typical American mother, in the past, has given her children the most ineffective weapons against reality. She has tried to protect them from sex from the "bad boys" of the neighborhood, and the education that he received was futile, morbid, guilty against his mother's idealism, and haunted by remorse. She has tried to protect her adolescent male melancholia which is an almost universal American phenomenon. The remorse either drove in the direction of forgetting in excitement—particularly in the case of the adolescent male—or in the reversed toward an expiation of conscience by dedicating life to a high ideal, and so inspired some of the noblest, and many of the most useless, idealistic impulses of

an American youth received no real sex education at all. Sex was made wholly nasty and abhorrent to her, and all her instinctive thoughts of sex were marked for her as impure. When in the course of her development the unsatisfied instinct created its inevitable tension and emotion, that emotion, divorced from its biological purpose, was felt only as a craving for affection, a craving for romantic love. Its one permitted goal, of course, was courtship and marriage—but marriage divorced also from its purpose, was felt only as a classic instance of the American girl, in Mrs. Edith Wharton's essay, who left her husband when she found that he had only married in order to have children.

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In the earlier generations woman was more or less secluded in her dissatisfaction, but the new woman in America has obtained a liberty that compares with man's. She is making the mistake of believing that her instinct can be satisfied as a man's is. Unless she finds some way to gain a conscious understanding and intelligent control of her sex emotions, they promise to drive her

One need hardly say that all this is offered in explanation of the American woman, not in criticism of her. She is the inevitable product of American folk-ways, and it is as absurd to criticize folk-ways as to criticize any other natural phenomena. A civilization is like a climate; if you do not like it you can leave it. You can change it no more easily than you can change a climate. And, like a climate, it always has the virtues of its defects.

the behavior and attitudes. The dominant type of American woman has been the great stabilizer of the American society. If, in her idealism, she ignored certain biological elements in life, she ignored them with fair success; and, being herself successful, she taught such innocence to her children. The core of our society is formed of that innocence. It has made possible the typical American freedom of comradeship between the sexes in youth. It has permitted the sublimation of love upon the high plane of romantic dispassion and devoted marriage. The disappointed wife, profoundly disappointed but upheld by her mother's example, has found capacity for self-sacrifice and strength to endure.

IN THE mind of the American husband the sanctity of marriage comes largely of treating the wife as the mother; and marital inconstancy is a sort of sacrilege, especially if the wife has borne children. The divorced woman, even tho she be innocent, is still a symbol of impropriety in the typical American community. Such things as these are the strong foundations upon which the American social system has been securely built, and they are the work of the Puritan mother more than any one else.

In the early days of the nation the home-and-mother type was most valuable to the American man in his quest for prosperity, because it assured a supply of cheap labor for home-making; and it was most satisfying to his craving for dominance, and for comfort and approval. Its success with him made it an American ideal. And, as an ideal, it became fixed by the imitation of the daughter on the one hand, and on the other by the unconscious demand of the son for a wife after his mother's model. He would co-operate only with the girl who was like his mother and who produced a home "like mother used to make." His family and the society of his day encouraged

and supported with its preference for the ideal became the goal of all home training and of all seminary education for girls. The qualifications for women and propriety grew to be the form of feminine equipment which would give conscience itself being attached to propriety as a sort of feminine religion, so that the very thought of the commission of an act of impropriety equalled the typical American man's fear of business failure, and both the typical American man and woman, in the subconscious mind. Propriety has been sanctity. It has extended itself to dress conventions and to conventions in social behavior. The typical American woman, is now commonly indistinguishable from a pang of conscience. The typical American man, is now commonly when she revolts against her man-made world," a much more prim and conventional.

It is illuminating to see how this revolt began. In the devoted Puritan wife and mother there was a hidden trend of feeling, which was not so much a revolt as a less powerful for being choked down. Her self-repressions, damping up her ego instincts in subconsciously, filled in her a sense of injustice. Unpaid work, excessive child-bearing, dependency and lack of property rights became symbols of this injustice. The revolt against the unconscious reaction which was registered by her daughters, even when she suppressed it herself. It was registered, especially, by the daughters, because the revolt against marriage had been made unbearable by the Puritan teaching that sex is sin, and she had developed into a woman of great type in America, and the women of that type to co-operate with men in order to obtain

At first one path only was open to her: she became the New England school-teacher. At once she was confronted by the obstacles of unequal pay and unequal opportunity. As a teacher she was given only one-quarter of a man's salary for the same sort of work. And she was still dependent on man's approval for success, just as her mother had been, because all avenues to prosperity were controlled by men. She did not have the wife's restraining loyalty to repress her anger at the injustice, and it became a contagious rancor. She revolted. She revolted intellectually, but she remained virginal.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

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What is Your Mark ?

IF you have ever laughed over that delightfully whimsical story of Frank Stockton's—"Rudder Grange"—you will remember the tramp who climbed the apple-tree to get away from Lord Edward, the ferocious watch dog.

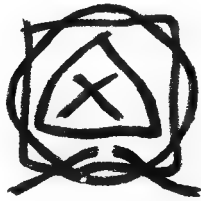
The man of the house, you recall, came to see what the trouble was all about and the tramp promised "if you'll chain up that dog, and let me go, I'll fix things so that you'll not be troubled no more by no tramps." It was a bargain. The next day a curious mark was discovered cut in a tree at the end of the lane. No tramps appeared that summer—to the great wonderment of the household.

Weeks later the man noticed another tramp looking at the mark on the tree. He bribed the hobo to tell him what it meant. And he learned that he had been branded as "a mean, stingy cuss, with a wicked dog" and it was "no good to go there."

* * * *

Every shop, every factory, every business has its mark—so that those who know the signs may read. It is the mark given it by its employees. Be sure of this: there is no way to escape the mark that is deserved—whether good or bad.

You have known factories where every employee hated his work—where constant sullen bitterness and strife were the order of the day—where Jim told Bill, "don't work down at X's place unless you are starving." A *black* mark was the symbol of such a place.



Perhaps you say:
"This is none of my affair."
—But you are wrong! —

It concerns you—wherever you are and whoever you are:

It concerns you in all your daily comings and goings—whether you live on a farm and plow the land or whether you live in the city and work in a bank—whether you are the President of your company or its least important employee:

Any general strike affects you—even though you are not directly connected with it.

For instance, when the employees of a transportation company go on strike—if you buy milk, it may not be delivered; if you sell milk, it may spoil on your hands. Either your baby or your pocketbook is liable to suffer. Perishable food may spoil and prices will go skyrocketing. Building materials won't move and work on dwellings and schools will stop.

Not only your luxuries and comforts but also your actual necessities may be cut off without warning—when work stops!

And you have known other factories and businesses where the employees were contented, where everything ran smoothly, where strikes were unknown, where it was a pleasure to work. A *white* mark for such a place. What makes the difference between the two? What gives one a bad mark and another a good mark? The difference is in the business vision

and the human kindness of the men at the helm.

* * * *

Business today is undergoing a great change. In this new-day business outlook wise employers do not grind work out of their helpers as though they were machines. A new art has entered business—the art of coöperation.

The employer who has this vision sees the *whole* man he has employed—not just his hands or his brains. He knows that Hands, Head and Heart must all be considered. And the employer who recognizes this art in business finds in practice that the day-to-day well-being of his employees makes for his own welfare.

He knows that every single one of his employees has four sides—physical, mental, social and financial. He provides better working conditions. He enables them to earn enough to live decently. He helps them to save. He enlists their intelligence as well as their skill. He knows that they need recreation. He sees that these wants are met and he goes still further by insuring their lives.

It is the dawn of a new tomorrow in business—the day when employers and employees begin to understand each other and plan together for mutual good. Men at last are learning that Humanics plays as great a part in business as Mechanics and that *happy workers* are the big concealed asset in many a business enterprise.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has searchers constantly at work in all parts of the United States and Canada, gathering data concerning various businesses. It is a giant magnet of business information—a great clearing house of better business ideas. Every day the Metropolitan receives inquiries from employers for information on what industry is doing to bring employees and employees into closer sympathy by making business more human. One phase of this new concept of business is the importance assumed by Group Insurance. It is life insurance at wholesale rates carried by an employer under one policy covering his employees.

Here in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company we have found Group Insurance a new opportunity and a new responsibility. Through it we have come in closer contact with hundreds of widely varied businesses whose needs we have studied, which we have been instrumental in helping.

One of our group insurance policies gives life insurance protection aggregating \$31,400,000,—the largest ever known in the history of insurance. One sheet of paper with one signature and the names of 42,000 people attached—42,000 people helped to greater health and happiness! It is inspiring!

A fine thing about Group Insurance is that it enables people whose physical condition will not permit them to pass a regular examination to be insured without medical examination. Think of the weight of worry this lifts from the men and women who need insurance most and without it must leave their families unprotected for.

Our Policyholders' Service Bureau has prepared reports covering many of the present day business problems—factory management, safety devices, stock purchasing and profit-sharing plans, housing, sanitation, factory routing, etc. Valuable information of this kind is at your disposal and will be mailed on request.

HALEY FISKE, President.

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK
Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



LIZABETHAN ENGLAND REVELED IN COSTUMES OF VARI-COLORED SILKS

LONDON in the time of good Queen Bess presented a pageant of costumes—fine ladies in high-standing ruffs, tight bodices, billowing skirts and gay gallants wearing knee breeches and slashed doublets faced with bright colors.

The silk merchants whose stalls sheltered in the shadow of old St. Paul's did a thriving trade in rich silks from distant ports but woe to him whose silks or whose services displeased a powerful noble—the Tower was wont to loom up ominously before him!

Nowadays, silks are no longer fabrics for the few, modern manufacture brings their beauty within reach of the most modest wardrobe, and any American woman may boast a wider range of choice than could Queen Elizabeth herself.

But even today fine silks are not to be found in every shop, and the woman who would be sure—in advance—of enduring quality will ask for, and buy, only silks with the name "Belding's" woven in the selvage. There are Belding's Silks for every purpose—gowns, linings, lingerie—your whole wardrobe should be made of these splendid silks.

Building Bros. & Company, 902 Broadway, New York City

Belding's

Fabrics, Embroidery, Spool Silks



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The American Woman

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

The ideal of propriety was particularly urgent in her because the danger of infamy to an unmarried woman was greater than to a married one; and in her teaching she emphasized propriety as a worthy goal in that she was typically American and strikingly different from the Continental woman in revolt.

The early temperance movement in America enlisted both the mother who wished to reform man and the unmarried woman who wished to realize on him. The failure of the temperance movement and of the campaign for equal pay awakened the American woman to the cause of that failure—which was her lack of the vote. All her free energies then went into the struggle for the franchise. It was a struggle for which she had been well trained, because the franchise could come to her as a gift from the enfranchised man, and the life of the average American woman had been spent in obtaining whatever she wanted in the world from the man who stood between her and the difficult facts of competitive existence.

She obtained the franchise. It is nothing in itself, but it is the key that opens the doors to social reform and to equal pay. It will be used by the woman who wishes to apply her sheltered ideals to the world of reality and by the woman who wishes to use the path of prosperity to escape from psychic anxiety. And they will make a notable revolution in American affairs. They have already helped to make one by their support of prohibition.

In the early days of the nation, then, the outstanding types of American women were these that we have noted. But with the advent of propriety, the it did not greatly alter the life of the American man, there came a great change in the life of the mass of American women. Much of the wife's earlier work in the home was taken over by machine industry outside the home; the remainder was largely withdrawn from her and her daughters by the prosperous man's desire to relieve them of labor and to use their idleness as the honorific indication of his success.

The leisured woman's first impulse was toward ornamental intellectuality in the shape of culture, in imitation of the English aristocratic ideal. This was especially true in New England, where the type appeared as the "bluestocking" of the day before the Civil War, and still exists. It was prevented from becoming a national ideal because the American young man, absorbed in the pursuit of material success, found the intellectualism of "bluestocking" an invidious reproach to his own lack of ornamental culture; he shunned her.

Her intellectuality barred her from the man's co-operation; her wit still the easiest avenue to success in life, and intellectuality as an ideal of feminine propriety was gradually driven out of fashion. Parents discouraged it. The humanists ridiculed it. The advocates of higher education for women were put on the defensive to prove that intellectuality was not a bar to marriage, while the intellectual young woman in America to-day usually conceals her attainments from the marriageable young man.

INSTEAD of ornamental culture for women another form of honorific knowledge became the national ambition. That was the acquiring of what you might call "caste marks." The prosperous young man advanced so fast that he could always look above his social standards for a wife. His employer's daughter became his ideal. She was a thoroughgoing, to him, had "class." His preference for her type began to react on girls of his own social class, and they quickly developed marks of caste in accordance with his taste. They began to imitate the clothes and manners of the leisure class, to play the same games, to dance the same dances, to cultivate the same social amabilities.

A knowledge of certain high-caste recreations became more important than education. Every American community set up its country club, as naturally as in the earlier days it had built its school. The housewife turned into a social golfer played—on the outskirts of the city, within the necessary radius of an automobile generally—made it especially honorific; and it is at present the national American game of the well-to-do and their caste imitators. A few easy forms of ornamental culture acquired much, as for instance, music and the opera, now popularized by the phonograph and the reproducing-piano, but for the most part, intellectual adornment of the old-fashioned sort decayed.

The education of the American woman in caste manners was undertaken by the popular magazine and by the woman page in the daily newspaper. Our famous "Don'ts for Girls" were largely lessons in caste manners; and the magazine's magazine devoted themselves especially to instructing her in the ritual of caste dress, caste manners, caste habits, home decoration and the service of meals, caste games, sports, hobbies, mania, and pursuits. Recently this sort of education has been greatly aided by the motion-picture and its depiction of the sort of high life that a modest but aspiring income is thrilled to see. The result is a standardization of the

American young girl in clothes, interests, and conversation beyond anything that the world has ever seen.

With such influences of the employer's daughter were progressing in popularity, she was herself advanced in caste acquirement by the assimilation of her father's life. She was proud to have a girl who looked like a thoroughgoing. She was made what the sociologists call a "recipient of adulatory wealth." She developed into the type of the spoiled child of American prosperity. The female seminary of earlier days was supplanted by the fashionable finishing-school; and after the finishing-school, the course of European travel perfected her education in acquiring caste marks. For a time the crown and summit of her caste ambition was marriage with a European nobleman, but this exaggeration induced the cult because it antagonized the successful American young man. Moreover, the foreign marriage was rarely happy.

THE American leisure-class girl had become an expert in dominating her father, and she felt the necessity of reducing her husband to a similar state of what you might call affectionate vassalage. For this status neither tradition nor home training had prepared the European man. Conflict followed, and the husband did not yield. Wars were won against the foreign marriage, and it became an American maxim that the American man made the better husband than the European in the world. They are conceded to be successful, gallant, and the force of the aristocrat, nor so decoratively intellectual, nor so highly mannered; but they have been better trained in the matter of the type of the spoiled child of wealth, and she can manage them more smoothly.

Meanwhile, the influence of the type had been affecting the typical American girl. While she was studying caste as a new form of propriety, her brother was being emancipated from his Puritan conventions in the shape of the new type of the typical American wildness of college boys became an American ideal. He developed a sort of Oriental fantasy, formed out of fairy-tales and the Arabian Nights of his boyhood, but supported as a common ideal on the philosophy of Omar Khayyam.

This fantasy realized itself in the pursuit of the ideal of the "Oriental" girl illusion. It is a very popular illusion of the American young man, and it is the scum of the mother—as a model for the desired wife—in the minds of many American young men who have means to indulge the more extravagant impulses of adolescent excitement. With some of these youths the desire of the mother has been only temporary; they have married the girl of their own type, and a wife. But many prosperous American business men married in the chorus-girl illusion, and the composition of the type has been sufficiently strong to make the illusion a part of the American ideal. She has been imitated too by the stylish "office wife" with whom a certain "propriety type" of American business man attempts to realize the Oriental fantasy of his adolescence.

In connection with the showgirl and the stylish stenographer who has adopted the use of this fact in the present mode, the leisure-class girl has discovered that the more nearly she imitates these dashing riotous types, the more popular she is with the young men of to-day. Her imitation has produced that latest type of American girl, the "showgirl," whose clothes and conversation so appeal her elders. She is coming increasingly into contact with the Oriental fantasy of her adolescent lover, but both she and the young man have overdone the fact that she is the ideal. The ideal has no practical relation to the realities of life and marriage. That is something that the young man of to-day, as the husband, tries to put her back into the social amabilities.

She has been assisted in her revolt against Puritan conventions by the War against Germany, which changed the community of American women much more than it did the men. The girl of to-day is very much the daughter of the present mode, the daughter of the present mode. Since our early Puritan days, the girl of to-day has been her to hide her life. The needs of war work, of motor-car service, and such, have made it necessary for her to be very much more efficient. She clings to her new freedom in dress, but she is the victim of the man's desire for the emanations of outraged convention. It is the symbol of her escape from male domination—in escape which even children by imitation are making from parental control.

The woman saw the War as the final blunder in man's government of the world, but as the adolescent saw it as the product of the stupidity of his elders. The woman's hatred of war came as a powerful reinforcement of her conventionalism of her master. The mother had to give up her habit of protecting her children and send them out to die. The girl saw her lover. The old dogmas of propriety were upset by the fact that the woman was proper toward those doomed to death.

The sheltered woman who had relied upon man to protect her and her children returned for the self-submission of which

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

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Distinction for the simple dinner

A simple dish, yet one having true distinction:
just a thick slice of Premium Ham baked in
milk as directed below. For this is ham unusu-
ally tender, with a notable fineness of flavor.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon



Look for this blue identification tag
when you buy a whole ham
or when you buy a slice



Premium Ham baked in milk

Rub a thick slice of Premium
Ham with mustard; place in a
casserole and cover with milk.
Bake about forty-five minutes in
a moderate oven. The milk may
be thickened and served as gravy
with the ham

Swift & Company
U. S. A.



The very attractive pattern shown on the floor is Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug No. 524; in the 9x10½ foot size it costs only \$15.75



Fresh as the Morning!

So much of the charm of a bedroom depends upon its air of immaculate daintiness. That's why women everywhere like colorful, sanitary, durable Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs for the floors of these rooms where cheerfulness and cleanliness should reign. And you're sure to find several patterns to match the draperies and cretonnes.

Patterns for Every Room

But these popular rugs come in such a wide range of attractive patterns that it's easy to find one appropriate for any room in the house.

There are richly colored Oriental motifs for living and dining room—delightful floral designs for bedroom—and neat tile and wood-block effects for kitchen and bathroom.

And think of the tedious housework Congoleum Rugs save! They put an end to dusty, tiresome beating and

sweeping. All the cleaning the firm, "enameled" surface ever needs is just a few strokes of a damp mop.

Need No Fastening

Another convenience—they lie flat and smooth on the floor without fastening of any kind—never ruffle or curl up at the edges or corners.

Yet with all their beauty, their sanitary, durable and easy-to-clean features, Congoleum Rugs are low in price.

Popular Sizes—Popular Prices

6 feet x 9 feet \$ 9.00	9 feet x 9 feet \$13.50
7½ feet x 9 feet 11.25	9 feet x 10½ feet 15.75
9 feet x 12 feet \$18.00	

The rugs illustrated are made only in the few larger sizes. The smaller rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with them.

1½ feet x 3 feet \$.60	3 feet x 4½ feet \$1.95
3 feet x 3 feet 1.40	3 feet x 6 feet 2.50

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

Look for the Gold Seal

There is only one guaranteed Congoleum and that is Gold-Seal Congoleum identified by the Gold Seal shown above. This Gold Seal (printed in dark green on a gold background) is pasted on the face of every genuine Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug and on every few yards of Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard. It gives you the protection of our money-back guarantee. Look for it when you buy!

"Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," an interesting illustrated booklet showing all the beautiful rug designs in full color, will gladly be sent to you free on request.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY

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Gold Seal CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS



Financial Service Stations for Women

BY
LOUISE WALLACE HACKNEY

Decorations by
Jessie Gillespie



SMALL producers, like small investors. For many years no place in our economic scheme of things. We thought in millions of thousands or so did not interest us. But now that we think in billions we want the cents. We are learning that it is the tiny grains that make the mighty land. Nowhere has this change of emphasis been more apparent than in the attitude toward woman's hand-work. With the going of so many women out of the home into the factory and office, has come a revaluation of the work of those that remain, financially, socially, artistically.

For many years nobody valued what they did. The more machine-stitched and made-to-pattern an article was the more value it had. The hand-made dress was passed by; a hand-embroidered one might be put away with the family heirlooms—or skeletons. Woman's work was a drag on the market. No body wanted what was made in the home.

Even before the War the cult for the factory-made had begun to pass, and the individuality of the maker, as expressed through her product, was again being valued—whether in foods or handicrafts—by the discriminating. But in the interim a new obstacle had arisen—the problem of distribution, of getting the buyer and seller together. It had grown so great that only things made in large quantities warranted the necessary expenditure for handling and advertising. The value of her article lay in individuality, not in quantity—the antithesis. Matters seemed at a deadlock. Then the home woman found a way out of the dilemma, a most unexpected one. Too many lessons of the War have been forgotten, but the one she learned over the surgical-dressings tale is bearing fruit. It came as a revelation to her, the power that lay in co-operation in team-work, in mass-action. She set about using it to reach out and draw to her the things she needed.

Exchanges and Thrift Shops

WOMEN's exchanges have been in existence for years, both in the big cities and the smaller towns, but they were almost always organized and conducted by the more fortunate women for the less. Such has not been the case with those that have come into existence since the War. They have changed their tone and often their title; and instead of being run by men at women for another, they are usually run by the women who have the articles to sell, the ones benefited by the sales. They are known as thrift shops, commission shops, "country stores," marketing centers, as well as by the older and more established term of "woman's exchange." They deal in everything a woman can make and make.

Tucked away in the White Mountains of New Hampshire is one of the most recent post-war experiments that started with scarcely more than the proverbial shoestring. It is now regarded as one of the regular businesses of the town. Even the inhabitants of Lancaster do not claim the population of more than 3,500, yet their Woman's Exchange, carried on by the local Woman's Club, has done a business of over \$7,000 in the four years it has been in operation. The exchange is only open for business for four hours on Saturdays hereafter.

Figured in the terms of a business man, its volume of business is

phenomenal. On the basis of the standard eight-hour day it has been open for business only 104 full days in the four years, and during that time its average business per day has been nearly seventy dollars. There are few small city shops that can show such a trade. It would mean a yearly business of over \$30,000. Of course its actual volume for a four-hour day has never reached any such amount; many of its orders were filled during the week when the exchange was not in operation.

Groton, another New Hampshire town, smaller still, having a population of only 1,000, followed the lead of the Lancaster exchange. Saturday night the pay-envelopes are made out and the commissions deducted. One woman added nearly \$300 a year to her income by the work she did in her spare time. A war widow clothed her two little children for school, and an Armenian woman has had her first intimate contact with New England traditions and American ideals through the opportunities her needlework brought her.

Social experiments seem to belong more to his industrial centers than to the country; to the North rather than the South. Yet Southern women have organized and been carrying on for the last three or four years an experiment that may have such far-reaching effects that it will revolutionize the method of marketing woman's work.

In this case it is not a few women's unaided efforts, but one directed by the State—somewhat after the manner in which it is done in Sweden—and comparable in importance with the organization of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. It is known as the South Carolina Home Producers' Association, which has a brand and label of its own. It is directed from Winthrop College for Women by Mrs. Frances Y. Kline, the special agent in charge of marketing.

The association deals largely in the produce of farm and garden, and in some sections it handles handicrafts as a sideline. The most remarkable thing about it is that it has succeeded in standardizing women's output so that it is sure to be as a trunk in which they carry the fancy-wares articles between Saturdays. The women who supply the foodstuffs are expected to call after the exchange closes

Their organization is very simple. In the beginning about all they had was the "will to do." Their equipment consists of a trunk in which they carry the fancy-wares articles between Saturdays. The women who supply the foodstuffs are expected to call after the exchange closes

each Saturday and remove any of their goods left unsold. The only "overhead" is the cost of the necessary bags, string, and cartons for the boxes. Different grocers have loaned them counters; but now they have settled down at one grocer's, as it seemed better business to have a definite location. The merchants favor the exchange, for they say it "brings business and crowds."

A committee of two women serves each Saturday, one having charge of the foods, the other of the handicrafts. No one but the committee knows who contributes the various articles. Each consignment is given a number with the first letter of her last name—e. g., A 30—for identification. All her articles are so marked. A ten per cent. commission is charged on all items sold and five cents a month additional on all fancy-work articles left from week to week, to cover handling.

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in which she estimates the probable amount she can deliver during the year of Pine Bark, Fish, Brunswick, Stew, Dried Gumbo (brands which are in great demand with hotels and restaurants), plum jelly, fig preserve, grape-jelly—all made according to recipes furnished by the association, and tested according to its requirements.

The contract calls for a first-class product, put up in standardized sealed containers, labeled with the association brand. Each woman further agrees to submit a certain number of samples at specified times, and not to sell unless through the association.

A commission of five per cent. is charged to cover handling. The selling of the association is in the hands of agents in each county, many of whom are connected with the local chamber of commerce. They handle the produce much as a commission merchant does, assembling the various articles, and selling them in case-lots, frequently on regular yearly contracts, to certain hotels and merchants.

Two Hundred Women Co-operate

TWO hundred women in the vicinity of Charleston sold \$3,000 worth of produce last year—food that would have rotted on the ground or been sold at a loss. They had all not such a market been found for it. The profit to them, according to the Charleston agent, ranged from one-half to one hundred per cent. The advantages gained in more comfortable homes, college education for sons and daughters, as well as the training in business methods, can not be estimated in mere dollars and cents.

They have been so successful in standardizing that most uncertain article of cookery—a cake. One woman

noted now far and wide for her delicious cakes, in speaking of her early experiences says: "At first I thought that because my product was a home-made article it could not have that uniformly high quality that factory-made (every) goods have, but I was mistaken. I have learned to make my cakes with accuracy, and thus obtain a uniform product. Nothing below standard goes out."

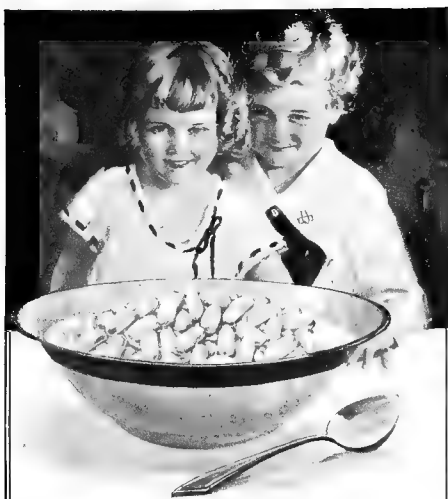
She has put her finger on the flaw and its remedy in the home-made product. It is so uncertain. Sometimes it is good, and as often it is poor. The purchaser is never sure what he is buying. The necessity for grading and standardizing, for creating a sense of responsibility in the seller for his articles, is a lesson only recently learned in the business world.

The woman's market is organized in the North has not had the same popularity in the South. Its members seem to have preferred what they call curb markets, where they sell only farm and garden products, but handcrafts and even second-hand furniture—these last two, however, are not so popular. These curb markets, or "country stores," as they are frequently called, are organized among the women themselves and officers by a committee chosen from the women of the town in which the same market is held and of the surrounding country.

One of the most successful of these is held in the small town of Rock Hill, S. C. The members of the organization form a committee that grades, prices the products, and runs the market itself, and behind every article sold is the guaranty of the committee.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 67





The Dish

That children count the finest of all breakfast dainties

Quaker Puffed Rice is toasted rice grains puffed to 8 times normal size. Each grain is an airy globule, fragile as a snowflake, as flavory as nuts. The food cells are broken for easy digestion.

Homes never serve a breakfast dainty so ideal, so delicious. Each grain is a confection.

Then blend in every dish of fruit. Crisp and dove with melted butter for hungry children after school. Use like nut-meats on ice cream—also in candy making.

Invented by Professor Anderson, to fit all elements to feed, and to bring new delights to children.

Let no day pass without the joys of Quaker Puffed Rice in some form.



At Night

Whole wheat steam exploded

In every grain of Quaker Puffed Wheat we create over 125 million steam explosions. Thus the food cells are broken so the whole-grain elements can feed.

Serve in bowls of milk for supper or at bedtime. Whole wheat supplies 12 minerals which growing children must have. Also their need of bran. Milk provides the vitamins.

Make these essentials tempting by serving in this delightful way.



The Quaker Oats Company



The American Woman

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32

propriety was the symbol—found the reliance misplaced and the propriety as antiquated as the long skirt. She and her daughters are facing a new life, with a new sense of freedom, prepared to compete with man, skeptical of his wisdom in running the world, and amused to discover the power over him which she has obtained by accustoming her sex in her costume.

"The wise kid" is temporarily running amuck. She is attempting to emulate her Omar Khayyam young man in a sexual-freedom that is causing serious scandal. In its origin, probably, this revolt is largely an egotistic gesture in her, but it is followed by a destructive remorse rising from her Puritan subconsciousness, and her present condition is rather appalling.

These are perhaps somewhat superficial trends. They are the more showy aspects of the psychology of the modern American woman, and they fill a disproportionate amount of space in the literature and the newspaper discussion of the day. Below such surface phases are basic tendencies less obvious and more important.

The intellectual woman of the leisure class—no longer a mere "bluestocking," altho she still remains within the propriety group—has been released by the suffrage campaign into public activities, and she comes to these with an idealism that has reached the high plane of a religion of abstract justice. She has commonly no interest in marriage and no place in industry, so that she is free to use all her energies in the service of those whom she finds suffering from the injustices and oppressions of the modern social system. She is herself suffering from instinctive repugnances, which set her subconscious mind in a tone of anger and revolt. She relieves her psychic mood by projecting it upon the obstacles to her desired reforms, and at the same time she satisfies her religious impulse by verbalizing and obeying an abstract principle. She is going to interfere seriously with the device by which the present type of American has exploited women and the weaker sorts of men.

It is the competing woman in industry, however, who is likely to give him the most serious turn. Her mind outwits his if she learns to take human nature and the world they are, to develop tolerance and patience, and—until she discovers better means—to use the machinery of exploitation and the police of expediency and opportunism as the man uses them. If she can make marriage a partnership in property rights, which is a competing woman with inherited capital; son and daughter would then have parallel careers, and economic conditions would soon change.

AT PRESENT the daughter is brought up to look to approval as a goal, the son to seek prosperity. For him the dollar is the evidence of success, but approval is the coin in which she feels paid. She has been trained to please successfully father, mother, tutor, and husband; who show their approval in terms of support; and not to please them depresses her profoundly. As a worker, consequently, she reacts badly to disapproval; she develops excessive loyalty and is exploited by her employer; she uses her salary to win approval at home or elsewhere, instead of investing it. These habits are the consequences of her training in dependence, and they hamper her.

More difficult for her to overcome are the conscience and idealism involved in her instinct of love. It is a great virtue, and, in competition with man, it is her heavy handicap. Her love is for her not always within her control. Once it has become fixed on a man, she may find herself enduring all kinds of injustice, but unable to face the loss of her love object. A man, with his sex instinct satisfied, easily turns to his ambition; and altho he suffers much from the loss of an unsatisfied sex object, he readily leaves a wife. The woman continues to love her husband as she loved her sweetheart. It remains to be seen whether a conscious understanding of her instinctive impulses will ever give her a working control of them.

To the intellectual woman in revolt, and the competing woman in industry, the suffrage movement has now added the reforming mother who seeks to use her vote against grown-up and boys of her husband's world. Her success with prohibition has been a great encouragement to her. She is going to interfere unobscurely with what William James has called her husband's "moral holidays." She has yet to learn how large an element of the bad boy there is in all men, and how useless is a repressive law or any sort of censorship in regenerating them.

If she is going to insist on her ideals, she will first have to face the facts of human nature as it is and of the world as it is. She will have to educate her children in these facts. In the matter of sex education particularly, she will have to teach them how to control an instinct which now betrays them because they have no intelligent understanding of it. But if she can acquire a mastery of the psychology of the instinctive mind, and apply her knowledge in the education of her children, she can do almost anything she pleases with American life according to the degree and limits of her wisdom.

Hygeia

-the SAFE Nursing Bottle



Are you protecting your baby's health?

Your baby should be fat and healthy too! If he is thin and sick—look to his food! And look most carefully to the bottle you use in feeding him his food.

Narrow-necked bottles are dangerous. They are hard to clean, and they harbor germs.

The Hygeia Nursing Bottle is the safe, sane, and sanitary bottle to use. It is shaped as straight as a water glass and is as easy to clean.

Its wide mouth makes it possible to reach every part of the inside surface for thorough cleaning. There are no germ-harboring angles. The broad, mother-like breast makes wearing an easy matter.

The new, improved Hygeia Nursing Bottle (in styles) is now on the market. The Breast type is the most popular. The circular rib, midway in the Breast prevents collapse.

The feed-out cover is now on sale. Easy to adjust.

Write for free booklet "Healthy Babies"

The Hygeia Nursing Bottle Co., Inc.
1410 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mothers—Don't use the old-fashioned, dangerous, narrow-necked bottle

The narrow neck prevents cleaning. Every time you use it—over 2000 times a year—you are endangering baby's health and life.

KIDDE-KOOP Prices
Reduced to \$14.75 Up (Freight Extra)
Crib—Bassinet—Playpen

For the Care of One Infant
Kiddie-Koop has two ten years' experience. Thousands of mothers and fathers have used our products and have written us their praise. We have the most complete line of baby furniture and equipment in the world. We can meet your needs and make you feel safe and secure.

January Size
No. 1000
42 in. Size
at Crib
Fields 12 inches wide
to Carry Anywhere
E. M. Trimble
Mfg. Co.
442 East 10th St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

By now you will be familiar with the name of the company that has been in the business for over 20 years. We have the most complete line of baby furniture and equipment in the world. We can meet your needs and make you feel safe and secure.

KIDDE-KOOP
Crib—Bassinet—Playpen
42 in. Size
at Crib

PRETTY LIPS
kept soft and smooth
by applying gentle
Menthathalium
before retiring at night
Write for free sample
Menthathalium Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Wichita, Kan.

Where Town and Country Meet

for Economical Transportation



Chevrolet enables the city housewife to buy vegetables, eggs, poultry and small fruits, direct from the farmer's wife, fresh and cheap.

Each woman benefits by the exchange as the low prices paid by the city woman are much higher than the farmer can get on wholesale shipments.

In like manner, Chevrolet enables the farmer's wife to buy dry goods, groceries and household appliances not available in country stores.

In time and money saved and health and happiness gained a Chevrolet more than pays for itself, therefore every family, in city or country can afford to own one and should have it.

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior 2-Pass. Roadster	\$510	Commercial Cars	
Superior 5-Pass. Touring	\$525	Superior Light Delivery	\$510
Superior 2-Pass. Utility		Superior Commercial	
Coupe	680	Chassis	425
Superior 5-Pass. Sedan	860	Utility Express Truck Chassis	575

Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere





The Comfort of Skin Health

Do you know that the first signs of age are shown in the skin, and that it is the surest indicator of bodily health?

Is it right, then, that anything so important should be given only chance attention? Yet that is the attitude many women have towards their skin, and it is why they look old at thirty. Remember that a soft, smooth complexion is not to be had after the age of twenty without persistent effort.

Cleanliness is the basis of beauty—yet all clean skins are not beautiful. Sometimes the cleansing has been too rough, but *more often the soap was too harsh*. You cannot be over careful in the selection of your toilet soap. Never purchase any kind because it is cheap. To save at the expense of your skin is misplaced economy.

Give yourself a beauty treatment with Resinol Soap tonight, and you will understand why thousands of women consider it the ideal cleanser. After the rich lather has been carefully rinsed, and the skin gently but thoroughly dried, you will be surprised at its softness, smoothness and delicate glow. But Resinol Soap does more. By power of the Resinol it contains, it builds with each treatment a healthy resistance to germ invasion. As these little parasites are acknowledged to be the primary cause of skin disorders, why not try to prevent their development?

The daily use of Resinol Soap will give you the comfort of knowing that your skin is properly cleansed and protected. Sold by the cake or box at all drug and toilet goods counters.

Write today to Dept. 9-A, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., and ask us for a free trial size cake. Just a post card will do. We want you to prove what we say about Resinol Soap.

"Simply perfection for any complexion"

Resinol Soap



Beautiful Women Everywhere

—women noted for their Beautiful Complexions use **CARMEN POWDER**

Oh! the witchery of a Beautiful Complexion—and you can have it. The same, smooth, delicately tinted complexion which you admire—which everyone admires (perhaps with a tenny bit of envy), for its possessor is most probably one of the more than a million women noted for their beautiful complexions who rely on

CARMEN POWDER

which is distinctively different and better than other powders because it is so fine and so delicately tinted that it blends exquisitely with the complexion, giving the skin that clear transparency and velvety texture that only a perfect complexion naturally possesses. Delightfully perfumed with a rich and delicate odor.

No creams or lotions are necessary as a base, because **CARMEN POWDER** is soft as down—so fine that it adheres closely—does not "blow off" or give that "spotted look."

Five Shades
White
Pink
Flesh
Cream
Brunette

50¢



How Does Your Complexion Look

When the Light Changes—
When the Dance Becomes Heated—
When the Wind Blows as You Motor?
There is a vast difference, you will find, between Carmen and other face powders. Carmen, because it blends so exquisitely with both the color and texture of the skin, imparts a fresh beauty that is just as charming under the

searching glare of the midday sun as it is under the soft glow of the reception room lamp.
And Carmen, no matter how heated the dance, never yields to perspiration. Though extremely fine, Carmen has "body" enough to withstand moisture. And adhering to the skin as it does, Carmen never blows off—no matter how windy the day or how long the motor ride.

The Greatest Hit in Years Women Everywhere Pronounce

CARMEN POWDER COMPACTS

50¢

the "last word" in powder quality in handy cake form. And at last you can have an article of supreme quality at a reasonable price.

CARMEN POWDER in Compact Form in handsome metal boxes, with full sized mirror and powder puff. You will like this dainty box of your favorite powder and find it a convenience.

CARMEN POWDER COMPACT BOXES, while containing a generously large cake of powder, are easily carried in the purse or pocket. CARMEN POWDER COMPACTS have the same dainty, delicate odor (a trifle more invigorated) as have the regular tins of Carmen, and cost just one-half the price of the ordinary COMPACTS.

STAFFORD-MILLER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

"More than a Million" Women Note for their Beautiful Complexions use Carmen Powder and Compacts.

Shades: White, Flesh, Brunette, "L'Asieenne"

The new shade, "L'Asieenne"—now just introduced (only in Compact)—is the result of long experimentation and is not to be duplicated in any other powder. If your dealer has not yet stocked CARMEN POWDER COMPACTS, we will very promptly mail you the desired shade on receipt of the price.

Have the complexion which stands the most critical gaze. Radiantly beautiful under the glare of artificial light or bright sunlight.

Why not enjoy the satisfaction which comes from the knowledge that your complexion is always beautiful—that under all conditions it will stand the closest scrutiny and inspire the most genuine admiration?

The complexion that wins admiration at a glance is produced by **CARMEN POWDER**. You will not be "just trying" to improve your complexion. You will improve it with Carmen.



Simple Aids to Beauty

Some Practical Suggestions to Follow After Your Summer Vacation

BY KATHLEEN EDDY

THE time for stately evening dresses and fluffy chiffon frocks for dancing will be here before you know it. And unless you begin right now to repair the sunburn, tan, and roughness your skin has acquired during the hot Summer days you will wonder just where the trouble lies; with your clothes, your mirror, or yourself. And the chances are that it is with yourself.

You may have yielded to the temptation to go rowing without a floppy hat to protect you from the heat of the sun, or to stay in the water too long when you took your daily swim. If so, you must give a little thought and care to your hair and complexion.

Occasionally one meets a woman whose skin does not burn, tan, or freckle, and of all human beings she seems to be the most fortunate. She can walk miles over country roads, swim to her heart's content, play tennis, go rowing—anything, everything—and look as fresh as she feels when it is all over. But for the delicate, tender skin the old "ounce of prevention" is the best rule.

If you are one of the majority and your face and arms do get badly burned by the sun keep away from soap and water until the inflammation and tenderness are relieved. The first thing to do is to apply a cream-lotion or cold-cream. And this is one time where economy is not recommended. Pat it on gently and generously. When you have the inflamed surface well covered sit down and read or crochet. It ought to be something you can do alone because a cold-cream pack is not the most attractive thing in the world, even if, on occasion, it is one of the most important.

If you prefer the lotion allow the full application to dry and then pat on another. When you can not sit still any more, or have to prepare yourself for another appearance in public, wipe it off gently with a soft cloth. You may apply a light powder now, but dust it on if you would keep your face and arms from burning; and as soon as you can do so, return to solitude and your cold-cream jar. Witch-hazel is also good for sunburn. Just mop it on with a piece of cotton.

Keep soap and water away from your face as long as the skin is red. Then next time protect your skin with a lotion or a vanishing-cream before you start out. And don't forget the hat. It helps protect the eyes and keeps down wrinkles.

There are so many lovely cold-creams and fragrant lotions on the market that it ought to be a pleasure instead of a difficulty to find one that agrees with your skin. Experiment a little, and when you do find one that keeps your skin soft and fresh, not too dry and not too oily, hold on to it.

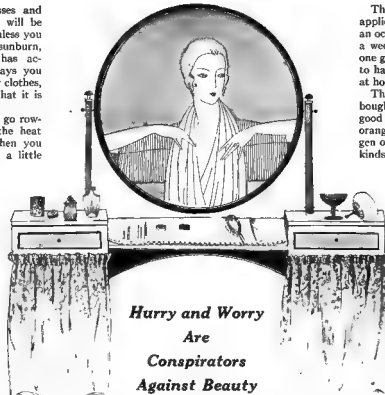
The daily use of cold-cream to soften and cleanse the skin is the rule before vacation, during vacation—all the time—and you must never permit yourself to be too busy to follow it. Always apply it gently with an upward movement and pat it in. Remove it with equal gentleness. When cold-cream is applied in the daytime, the oiliness may be counteracted by a dash of diluted alcohol or your favorite toilet-water.

Vanishing-cream is better for most skins as the foundation for the little touch of rouge and powder. Do not use too much. Apply a little with the finger-tips and rub it in lightly but thoroughly; then your skin is ready for the touch of make-up. The round, red spot on the cheek does not suggest natural coloring any more than the snow-white nose and vermilion lips. But if you look better with a touch of rouge—and most women do—use it. Use it intelligently. Rub out the line between your rouge and your skin. If your eyebrows are thin and faded use a pencil—a lip-stick if your lips are pale.

To avoid startling effects take your mirror to the window for the night. At night a strong light will tell you whether or not you have surpassed nature's noblest effort. Before going to bed, no matter how tired you are, how late the hour, if you want to keep your face and neck looking soft and fresh, you must never, never neglect cleansing your face thoroughly of the day's accumulation of dirt.

The most serious charge that can be brought against the use of make-up is that we grow to depend upon the artificial color on our cheeks instead of the natural color that ought to be in our cheeks—and will be if our health is good.

Beauty never goes out of style, but the



If you are habitually worried you can not be beautiful, and if you are in too much of a hurry to take care of your natural gifts you can not be beautiful. The real foundation for beauty is good health. Everything else is merely an aid.

methods of retaining beauty, or acquiring it, if you haven't very much, do change from time to time. How many of us use soap and water and feel that our duty is done, without considering that the skin is almost defenseless and must accept any treatment we decide to give it! If we abuse it, its only comeback is to smart, or draw, or become rough.

It is important to realize that there are many kinds of skins and soaps. A dry skin indicates a mild soap. A soap which agrees perfectly with an oily skin may be too strong for a sensitive skin. This is where you must experiment again until you find the one that does not make your skin rough or dry. And night is the time to use it, after the cold-cream.

Wash your face two or three nights a week with your favorite soap and warm water, rinsing well with cold water; and if your skin is inclined to dryness finish off with a little pat of cold-cream. Hot water encourages a tender skin to be more tender; it increases any tendency toward roughness; it encourages the muscles to droop, and you don't want that—while cold water acts as a stimulant, bringing a fresh supply of blood to the surface, and prevents chapping. If you want your face to tingle pleasantly rub it all over with a piece of ice.

Everything that has been suggested for the face is equally good for the neck, arms, and hands. And give a thought to your elbows. It is too much to expect these two corners, that are observed by all the world more often than by their owner, to be beautiful all by themselves. If they are neglected they will become brown and scaly—and the number of ugly elbows that one sees really is surprising—and disappointing. They should be scrubbed with soap and hot water and treated frequently to generous quantities of cold-cream if you want to look your best in short sleeves or no sleeves at all as fashion may decree.

The hands can be kept soft and smooth by a daily application of cold-cream or some favorite fragrant lotion, an occasional bran or corn-meal or almond-meal bath, and a weekly manicure. Two would be better than one, but one good one will do very well. It is a pleasant relaxation to have your nails manicured, but it is not difficult to do at home and does not require much time.

The requirements are not very expensive, and once bought will last indefinitely. The usual necessities are a good nail-file, some fine emery-boards, manicure-scissors, orangewood sticks, mild soap, cotton, peroxid of hydrogen or a cuticle-remover, a nail-brush, a buffer, and two kinds of polish—paste and powder or cake. And a little patience. The most convenient way, perhaps, to obtain all the necessities at once is to buy one of the attractive little manicure-sets. Go to a manicurist several times and see how she uses the file and the emery-boards.

Time spent on the hands is well spent. They respond quickly and gratefully to a little human kindness from their owner.

The housekeeper need not feel that she has been unjustly dealt with by Fate and offer her work as an excuse for unattractive hands and nails. Rare indeed is the hand of perfect beauty. Most women have to cover their hands in order to make a presentable appearance. Rubber gloves, canvas gloves, lemon-juice, cold-cream, rose-water and glycerin, and a good soap are simple, inexpensive things for frequent use. Avoid plunging the hands into very hot water. Always rinse well with cold water, dry thoroughly, and remember, if you can, to push the cuticle back with the towel.

You want your hair to be smooth and glossy and beautiful, don't you? Yet of all things you probably neglect it the most. The first thing to do for impoverished, unattractive, or falling hair, that may be too dry or too oily, be gray with dandruff, and in general look wretched, is to begin to build it up. Always rinse well with cold water, dry thoroughly, and remember, if you can, to push the cuticle back with the towel.

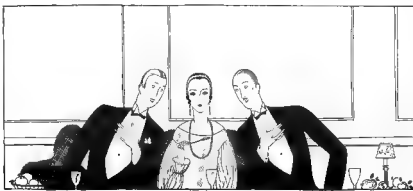
The general condition of your health is reflected almost immediately in your hair, and all the suggestions about beautifying it are useless without the foundation of good health.

If you do anything to your hair that robs it of any of its natural oil—as may happen if you curl it with the iron or have a permanent wave—you must replace the oil artificially. It is not so difficult as it sounds. Apply warm olive-oil to the scalp and massage it in thoroughly and vigorously.

If you haven't a hair-brush that goes through the hair, get one. You may be surprised at the price, but get one with good bristles. Do not put your money into a fancy hairbrush. A good brush will last several years and be worth its cost to you when you see how beautifully glossy and alive your hair begins to look. Separate the hair into small parts and brush each part. And do not be afraid to put a little energy into the strokes. Hair specialists do this and charge a fancy price for the "treatment," as they call it, but it is something you can do yourself. Let your hair hang free when the opportunity presents itself. It needs a rest sometimes too.

The hair is more than likely to present a sorry appearance at the end of the Summer if it has been buried too much by the sun or if it has not been rinsed thoroughly after each salt-water swim. If it is dry and dull a restoration of the natural oil of the scalp is indicated. Apply the warm olive-oil once or twice a week to the scalp, for the scalp is where the hair must be treated. Massage it in, then use the brush. When you are ready to shampoo it give it a generous supply of oil, massage for ten minutes, use a mild soap, and rinse it thoroughly, reducing the temperature of the water each time until the last rinse is cold. Dry in the open air in mild weather, and in the sunshine for a few minutes. Too much sunshine is not good for the hair, but a little is distinctly beneficial.

We hear a good deal of the beauty secrets of olden times, but they were for the great ladies. To-day the drugstores in the most remote village offer creams, lotions, face-powders, perfumes, at a nominal price that would arouse the envy of a queen of long ago if she could come back and see them.





"A Skin You Love to Touch"
by Guy Hoff

You too, can have "A skin you love to touch"

Are you dissatisfied—

with your complexion? Do you long for a skin so fresh and radiant that no one can see it and not admire it?

Then begin now to make your skin what you want it to be. There is nothing fixed about your complexion; your skin is a living thing that constantly changes. Each day old skin dies and new takes its place.

By giving this *new skin* the care it needs, you can actually make it over. You can free your complexion from faults that have troubled you for months, and even for years.

You will find the right treatment—

for your special type of skin in the booklet of famous skin treatments, "A Skin You Love to Touch," which

is wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

If your skin is too oily—if it is pale and sallow—if you are troubled with blackheads—with blemishes—with conspicuous nose pores—begin at once to use the special treatment that will overcome this trouble.

Thousands of girls and women—

by following these famous skin treatments, have built up a fresh clear, beautiful complexion. You, too, can have the flawless skin you have always longed for, by giving it this special care.

Get a cake of Woodbury's today, at any drug store or toilet goods counter—see what an improvement even a week or ten days of the right treatment will make in your complexion.

The same qualities that give Woodbury's its beneficial effect in overcoming common skin troubles make it ideal for regular toilet use. A 25 cent cake lasts a month or six weeks. Woodbury's also comes in convenient 3-cake boxes. The Andrew Jergens Co.

Three Woodbury skin preparations— guest size—for 10 cents

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO.,
310 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For the enclosed 10 cents—Please send me a miniature set of the Woodbury skin preparations, containing

A trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap
A sample tube of Woodbury's Facial Cream
A sample box of Woodbury's Facial Powder
Tea towel with the treatment booklet. "A Skin You Love to Touch."
If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 310 Sherbrooke St., Perth, Ont., English agents,
H. C. Quetch & Co., 4 Langate Square, London, E. C. 4.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

Cut out this coupon and send it to us today



Bon Ami

—for cleaning linoleum,
Congoleum, etc.

Principal uses of Bon Ami— for cleaning and polishing

Bathtubs	Windows
Fine Kitchen Utensils	Mirrors
White Woodwork	Tiling
Aluminum Ware	White Shoes
Brass, Copper and	The Hands
Nickel Ware	Linoleum and
Glass Baking Dishes	Congoleum

HOW easy it is! You just sprinkle a little of the soft, crumbly Bon Ami Powder on your linoleum or Congoleum—then a few swishes with a damp mop or cloth.

Now look—your floor-covering is as fresh and bright as the day you bought it—its colors clear and spotless.

It's hard to understand why some women spend so much time and effort scrubbing and scouring their bathroom and kitchen floors. Bon Ami cleans them so easily and so quickly—and it never roughens the hands!

Bon Ami has many other uses. Read the list above.

"Hain't
Scratched
Yet!"



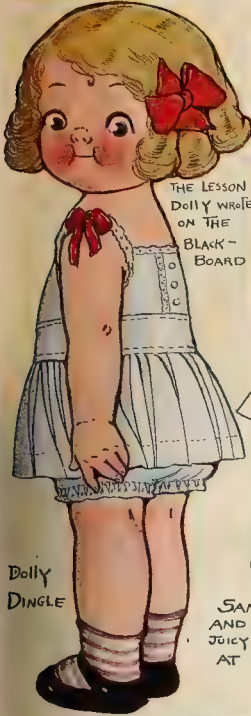
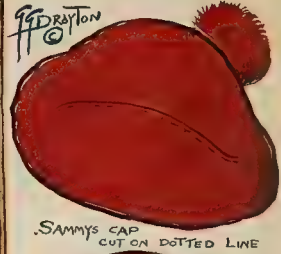
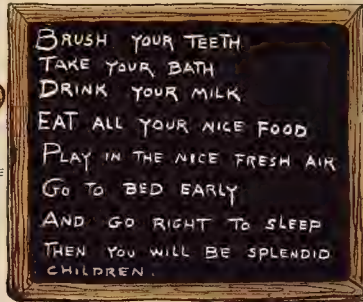
Cake or Powder
whichever you prefer

THE BON AMI COMPANY, NEW YORK

Dolly Dingle and Sammy Smart Help Teacher



Drawings by GRACE G. DRAYTON

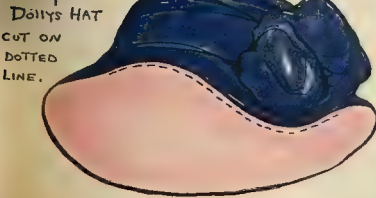


THE LESSON DOLLY WROTE ON THE BLACK-BOARD



THE BIG GOLD STAR SAMMY WON FOR OBEYING ALL THE HEALTH RULES

DOLLY'S DRESS WITH CHALK TO WRITE ON BLACKBOARD





The best "faded" of our
the "faded" of our
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3,000 Years Old

Centuries ago the ancient Egyptians discovered that the use of palm and olive oils as cleansers would keep their skin smooth and soft. Flagon of palm and olive oils equipped the sumptuous marble bath of Cleopatra.

The crude combination of these bygone days was the first Palmolive the world knew. It was the inspiration for the scientific, modern blend which is known the world over.

Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap.

Certainly—

Your own mild Palmolive

is the ideal soap for your baby

The quality which makes Palmolive the beautifying cleanser which keeps your complexion fresh and smooth also makes it the perfect baby soap. The mildness which makes the profuse, creamy lather lotion-like in its effect keeps the tender skin of infancy soft and comfortable.

If you could find milder, purer soap to use for baby, you should adopt it as your own facial soap. But, search where you may, milder, purer soap cannot be found. If it could be made, we would make it.

But, until nature herself produces finer soap ingredients than palm and olive oils, this can't be done. Nothing better has been found in 3,000 years.

Your beautifier — Baby's comfort

Millions of women have learned that the secret of a fresh, blooming, flawless complexion is daily cleansing with Palmolive Soap. They know from experience that the lotion-like lather cleanses without a trace of irritation, removing the deposits of dirt, oil and perspiration which must be washed away.

They know that to neglect this daily cleansing results in clogging, and that such clogging means enlarged pores, blackheads, blotches and general skin disfigure-

ment. And that, while harsh methods injure the delicate skin texture, Palmolive leaves it soothed and refreshed.

Thus women of mature years keep that schoolgirl complexion long after girlhood days have passed. Thus their own experience has taught them what soap to use for their babies and made Palmolive the most popular baby soap.

The price you want to pay

If we made Palmolive in small quantities for a limited number of users it would necessarily be a very expensive soap. Palm and olive oils are costly and come from overseas. And the Palmolive process is elaborate.

But, the world-wide demand of millions of users requires enormous output, which keeps the Palmolive factories working day and night. This quantity production reduces cost so that we are able to offer Palmolive for only 10c a cake.

Thus the luxury facial soap and the ideal baby soap can be economically enjoyed for general toilet use. The daily bath with Palmolive, which is baby's rightful comfort, may be enjoyed by all.

Volume and efficiency produce 25¢ quality for

10c



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Keeping your child's hair beautiful

What a mother can do to keep her child's hair healthy—fine, soft and silky,—bright, fresh-looking and luxuriant.

THE beauty of your child's hair depends upon you, upon the care you give it. Shampooing it properly is the most important thing. It is the shampooing which brings out all the real life and lustre, the natural wave and color, and makes the hair soft, fresh and luxuriant.

While children's hair must have frequent and regular washing to keep it beautiful, their fine, young hair and tender scalps cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soaps. The free alkali in ordinary soaps soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

That is why discriminating mothers, everywhere, now use Mulsified coconut oil shampoo. This clear, pure, and entirely greaseless product cannot possibly injure, and it does not dry the scalp or make the hair brittle, no matter how often you use it.

When oily, dry or dull

If your child's hair is too oily, or too dry; if it is dull and heavy, lifeless, stiff and gummy; if the strands cling together, and it feels harsh and disagreeable to the touch;

or if dandruff is accumulating, it is all due to improper shampooing.

You will be delighted to see how easy it is to keep your child's hair looking beautiful, when you use Mulsified coconut oil shampoo.

Two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified in a cup or glass with a little warm water is sufficient to cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly.

Simply pour the Mulsified evenly over the hair and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out quickly and easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil—the chief causes of all hair troubles.

Beautiful, luxuriant hair

You will notice the difference in the hair even before it is dry. It will be soft and silky in the water. The strands will fall apart easily, each separate hair floating alone and the entire mass, even while wet, will feel loose, fluffy, and light to the touch.

After a Mulsified shampoo you will find the hair will dry quickly and evenly and have the appearance of being much thicker and heavier than it really is.

If you want your child to always be remembered for its beautiful, well-kept hair, make it a rule to set a certain day each week for a Mulsified coconut oil shampoo.

This regular weekly shampooing will keep the scalp soft and healthy, the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh-looking and fluffy, wavy and easy to manage—and it will be noticed and admired by everyone.

You can get Mulsified at any drug store or toilet goods counter, anywhere in the world. A 4-ounce bottle should last for months.

Mulsified

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Cocoanut Oil Shampoo



The Judge

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40

in on him, as if he were a naughty little boy booked for a scolding.

As she stalked up the aisle toward him, utterly unafraid, the Judge sickened fearfully. His nails bit into his soft palms. His brow glistened with the cold chill of panic and the colder touch of horror. He lifted a hand, but it delivered no command. It merely gestured feebly. And on she came, right up to the rail.

"I must speak," she turned to the room, "because all the men here are afraid of you. These attorneys have to be afraid of you. It is their bread and butter. But I, thank God, don't depend on you, Late Pryde! And I am going to tell you just what you are!"

"Stop!" The Judge thundered. His habits rallied to his rescue and charged down upon this impious intruder. "These legal matters you have presumed to pass upon are entirely beyond your understanding. You have abused your friendship in coming here this way. The Court forbids you to speak! It orders you to your seat. At once!"

He had caught his stride at last! Through his lips the law spoke, impersonal, irresistible. It rang stern and terrible. He waited a brief instant to see the woman sink into her seat. Then he shuddered. His world went topsy-turvy. She did not budge! She laughed at him. She was speaking again.

"You are no Court," she was saying, while the terrified bailiff tugged hysterically at her coat. "You are just a little man venting your spite on Roger Vaughan. You have used the law to help you in your private quarrel. Everybody in this room knows it as well as I do. You are degrading your country and yourself, Late Pryde! You!"

"You are under arrest for contempt of court," the Judge all but shrieked. "You are fined one hundred dollars for contempt of court. You will not be permitted to leave this room until you have apologized and paid in full!"

EMILY McCOWAN flung back her head and bared her teeth in a defiant smile. She fumbled through her vanity-bag and brought forth a slip of paper, the very ring the Judge had sent her.

"When little men come into great power they go mad," said she to the room, her back turned squarely on the Judge, then to the bailiff. "I pay my fine, with this."

It Isn't Done

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26

"Everything, just everything turns out right!" she enthused to her mother.

Cornie, always considered Archmont becoming to her with its grays and greens and blues, its rocks, the smooth sweep of its golf-course, the sparkling Sound. She was happier there than in the city. And this season things were even more delightful.

Cornie was a convert to the Goddess of Inspiration, the goddess of the happy impulse. But the Goddess of Inspiration was not alone responsible for Cornie's blitheness. There was a man in it somewhere.

In this case the role of man-meat was played very properly by Duncan McKaye. Cornie wished he would play it not quite so properly. She was war with propriety.

One afternoon they strolled, and she and Duncan. The day demanded sailing, bright and blue and breezy. As they struck into the Sound the white mainland and jib of their little twenty-footer dipped almost to the waves as the full force of the wind heeled them over.

Cornie had a premonition that Duncan was planning to ask her something very important. She wished he wouldn't! Then she wanted it to happen spontaneously. She believed in spontaneity, in impulse, and not in plan. In fact she asked him once after a pause, "What are you thinking of, Duncan?"

But he wouldn't be routed. He had a plan. "I was thinking," he said, "that we are very far from home, and the wind is dying." He was also thinking that they would be becalmed at sunset about ten miles from port, and that it would be a very proper time for it. So they came about and headed for home.

AN HOUR and a half made Duncan's setting for him. Ahead of them was a glow of rose where the sun had been, and all about them, instead of scintillating blues and greens and whites, was purple and gray.

Duncan began by remarking how beautiful everything was. "And you know," he went on, "at that, it isn't half so beautiful. Cornie, as you are." How impressive that had sounded to himself! But she didn't seem impressed.

Desperate, he took her hand and rushed through. "You know what I mean? I want to marry you. Don't you see?"

Cornie withdrew her hand. "Duncan McKaye, that is the worst proposal I ever had. You ought to be ashamed. You thought the whole lot of it."

"He flushed. 'I don't care if I did. I want you for a wife and that's all there is to it. Will you?'"

The Judge knows what it is worth. Tell him to keep the change. He may need it. She laid the ring in the bailiff's hand and walked out. And not even the Judge made a move to hold her until she had apologized. For when little men encounter great power they sink into their holes discreetly.

AT ELEVEN o'clock that night Judge Pryde was pacing his drawing-room to meet the solitary reflection of his distinguished form in a full-length mirror. The room which he had meant to be thronged with the city's elite at that hour was empty. The dinner had been promptly called off, of course.

"What a lucky escape!" he breathed as he halted before the mirror, straightened his back and toyed with the golden chain of his eye-glasses. "Thank God! A lucky escape."

He had been saying this for two hours, occasionally adding: "That terrible female! She'd have ruined my life! Common as dirt! Common as dirt!"

His man servant peered in timidly and asked about locking up for the night.

"Yes, of course. Lock up!" the Judge waved. "Congratulations me, Denny! I have just escaped a terrible fate! I—I almost married a woman criminal!"

With slow feet he mounted the stairs and entered his huge, plain bedroom. He stood winding his watch in front of the mirror between the photograph of himself and the bronze bust of Justinian. The solitude was, oh so pleasant! To be alone was to be away from the lawless rabble! All great men were solitary, after all! Common folk could not understand them!

The door-bell tinkled. Presently the man servant came up-stairs and tapped at the bedroom door. He handed the Judge a small package.

"A messenger-boy just brought it, sir. Good night."

The Judge nodded, but did not say a good night. He was through with talking to common folks. He cut the strings of the package absently. It was a small wooden box with a sliding top on which gleamed the gilt letters "Caston Club."

"Ha!" the Judge chuckled. "I taught them their lesson, after all! This is good! A notification."

He opened the box. It was full of little ivory balls.

All the balls save two were black.

A Perfect Relish



HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Heinz Tomato Ketchup has a flavor that gives to every food a new zest—an inviting, appetizing, delicious taste. It is made in model kitchens of spotless cleanliness, from red ripe tomatoes grown where soil and climate unite to produce the best.

Gossard

Corsets and Brassieres



Silhouettes

change but good figures must be cared for

LOOK at a woman's magazine three years old and you think, "how out of date." Ten years ago styles were positively "odd" compared with today's, and twenty years ago—you smile.

Styles change from year to year—but certain women are always smart looking and well poised, no matter what the season's silhouette. Usually these women wear Gossard Corsets and Brassieres which keep the figure youthful without imposing stiffness and restriction.



As Free as Can Be
Yet Offering Support

GOSSARDS with the new soft front are straight, giving a flat abdomen without any restriction over digestive organs. Combined with absolute freedom of breathing and body movement, Gossards give support against fatigue and insurance against unbecomly lines.

Gossard back lines, too, are perfect. They are designed for nine ideal figure types—a full range of sizes and prices for each style. Ask your own corsetiere for Jane Hill's booklet, "The Gentle Art of Looking Your Best." If she is out of copies write The H. W. Gossard Co., 1006 Michigan Avenue, Chicago—originators of front lacing corsetry.

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GOSSARD CORSETS AND BRASSIERES ARE
MOST APPRECIATED BY WOMEN WHO HAVE
MOST PRIDE IN THEIR APPEARANCE

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It Isn't Done

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 49

pression. This with the bunker in the way made a bad shoe for the guest.

Duncan measured the distance with a glance, one hundred and eighty yards, probably. "The long run, Bud," he said.

"Yes, sir," said Bud eagerly. "The other guy is on in two."

Coralie watched intently as Duncan took his stance. She knew he would have to take turf to get at the ball. Finally she saw him go on slowly back and flash down, biting into the turf and continuing on in a powerful follow-through. The ball shot out, skinned the bunker, and sped on its way to the green. It was magnificent. Suddenly it came over her that she had never thought him so splendid. If he would only ask her now!

A wild desire, a great impulse, the greatest she had ever sensed, seized hold of her. It must be right as right as right. Natural impulses were always right.

She rushed out and put her arm through Duncan's. For her the other people simply didn't exist. "Duncan!" she demanded, low-voiced. "Would you—would you ask me now? I want it to be now!"

He looked at her in amazement, then a frightened glance at the astonished on-lookers. It was hardly the place for a romantic crisis, but he knew that it was Coralie's moment. She had said "—now!" There was nothing else for it. Duncan bent and said things, things Coralie had to have him say, and he felt her hand tighten upon his arm. "Anything to get you, Coralie," he whispered. "—even this."

It was all outrageously evident. The gallery applauded wildly. Walking toward the green with Coralie beside him, Duncan flamed scarlet. He was conscious with embarrassment. And Coralie paled.

The blatant publicity of the thing suddenly overwhelmed her. She was unaccustomed to that—just the very thing she would not have done if she had thought. Oh, but she had not thought. Duncan would never forget it.

Coralie wished the ground would open up to swallow her. She dropped back with the others. Bud was glaring at her fiercely. "What did you do that for?" he demanded. "Don't you know nuthin' 'bout sylology? You've got an' mixed 'em. That's what we do."

"I didn't think, Bud," she murmured. Duncan chided badly to the hole and lost. Coralie bit her lip. Why didn't they all stop looking at her?

A hooked drive and an over-swing crack Duncan the eighth and ninth. He was as they say, "shot," beaten. His nerves were on edge. Radford smiled. He had seen them crack for much less cause.

When they started on the last nine, Coralie slipped away. She couldn't stand any more and she felt faint. She had to get away, far away. Things seemed crumbling. Everything she had thought was so very right was instead all wrong. How else could that literary person and his insanity!

Down to a comfortable chair by the eighteen green sat an old boy, very distinguished with his soft straw, white, and stick. He was not at all in good humor and he fumed and fussed. Hadn't he come out just to see Duncan win this match? And some one told him that Duncan was down, that a girl had rattled him.

A girl came hurrying around the green toward him. The girl's fish-belly was so tight that she looked familiar. Well, if it wasn't that little Templeton girl! What was she doing here?

She tried to pass on with her eyes straight ahead, but the old boy wouldn't have it. He rose.

"You aren't going to pass a friend that way, are you?" he called.

Coralie stopped. "I—I didn't see you, sir. I'm in such a hurry. I—here," he said pleasantly. "It's fine, I think. It will give my boy, Duncan, a chance to know you."

She seemed very anxious to be going, but he pretended not to see. "You've been watching the play. They tell me Duncan is down."

"Yes," said Coralie. "I think he is—I mean—yes, he is."

"One of the men said a girl made a scene and put him rather on edge. These girls, Miss Templeton! I'm glad you are of a different stamp. Must you go?"

"I'm sorry, sir. I have to catch the train for Redwich and I haven't packed a thing."

"I wish you wouldn't go. I want Duncan—"

But she had gone. Coralie stopped and took a form of the little depot into the Pullman coach with the relieved feeling of a woman, and almost diving into its air. She was going to run away and not be embarrassed or embarrassed Duncan any more, and making again to come she do the least little thing without thinking it out in advance.

There was a commotion at the back of the car, and then, as if to materialize her thought, Duncan stood before her. Duncan still careless, in his knickers and golf-shoes, flushed by a fast drive in the wind.

"Don't look so scared," he said. "I'm not going to eat you not quite. You come right off this train!"

"Oh, please, Duncan—let me go!" pleaded Coralie. "I won't do it ever again!"

He stooped and picked her right up out of the seat and carried her down the aisle.

The train was already in motion when he jumped down from her, and one of the passengers who had seen the scene, and who had dropped Coralie's bag to the platform.

As Duncan put her into his car, Coralie felt a very little girl. She wept because she was happy and she didn't care.

"Did I tell you everything you said, Duncan?" "When he found out that you were the girl, he said that whatever you'd done and probably been the right thing to do. He told me not to come back without you."

"You love me, Duncan?" "I've won this match, which is the only important one. It has all come out right, Coralie. Just everything you so much wanted out right."

"It seems to," agreed Coralie with a strained little smile.

So if you ever chance to meet them, watch them go by their leap before they look and are apt to do most anything, even if it isn't done.

Whom do You Want for President?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

things to be settled at home before we can hope to achieve prestige and influence abroad, or to prevent another war. Use we make at least some progress toward the settlement of these questions now we will have another chance for four years.

Yes, we have our chance. The national political platforms are yet to be written. The national elections are yet to be held. We women voters of America can help to make these platforms and decide these elections if we will.

Does it matter who the next President of the United States is to be? Yes, it does. There is no ruler of modern times who has as much power as the President of the United States may have. We can not afford to do less at this time than to select the very best man we have for the job. Of all the men you know of, have you any read of, who is your choice for President?

Throughout the world America is being ridiculed for her honestly futile attempts to enforce the Volstead Act. Everybody admits that something has got to be done, but what? Should we modify the law or enforce it? And in either case what is the method to be?

We are ridiculed also for our conflicting and confusing marriage and divorce laws, a different law, mind you, for each of the forty-eight States! Will a Federal uniform law solve the problem? If not, how can we disentangle the snarled threads of these mutually contradictory laws?

Do you believe in birth-control properly safeguarded and regulated? Between five and eight hundred unmarried women die every day to the National Birth Control League, and there are tragedies in these letters the grating hole alone of which no woman has ever depicted. Pictorial Review is especially interested in the rapidly increasing number

of the importance of this subject, since this was the first magazine to bring it to the attention of the public.

The strength of the nation lies in its children. Every child should be given a chance—a chance to be strong and to have physical care and mental training. The children of the nation are the children under sixteen gainfully employed in the United States. How can we stop the needless waste of the nation's children? How can we strengthen the nation's child strength? Will the proposed child-labor amendment be of any use?

We have been forced to acknowledge that our system of education is defective. What are we going to do about it? Some educators contend that too many young people are going to college and that too few are getting vocational training, while others think higher educational opportunities should be broadened for all. The Bureau of Education has been proposed. Do you favor this, or do you agree with the president of Columbia University that the tendency of such a bureau would be toward bureaucracy? Up to the time of the most striking way with the whole subject of education and child welfare is the question of the motion picture and its influence. This brings us to the discussion of censorship of motion pictures, one of the most important questions of the most vital import.

Answer this questionnaire as your patriotic duty and then pass it on to your friends. Let us seize this opportunity to bring the American Woman's Platform to terms so unmistakable that no national party can afford to ignore it. And do it today. The task is arduous and multiplying the opinions is a gigantic one, but the sooner it is done the sooner we feel sure that the platform matter. By 1924 will really express the wishes of the women voters of America.

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A Change Has Come

Mark how teeth now glisten—Millions are fighting film

Watch any crowd of dainty people. Note how teeth show when they smile. Mark how those teeth glisten.

Not long ago teeth were not so pretty. They were more or less clouded by film. The difference today is conspicuous.

It is so the world over. Millions of people of some 50 nations now brush their teeth in a new way. This is to urge those who have not changed, to learn what this new way means. And to offer a ten-day test.

How dingy coats occur

You can feel on your teeth a viscous film. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. No ordinary tooth paste effectively combats it, so old-way brushing left much film intact.

Food stains, etc., discolor the film, then it forms cloudy coats. Tartar is based on film. That is why teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Tooth troubles, under old methods, became almost universal.

Germs breed by millions in film. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And that became alarmingly common.

Remedies now found

Dental science started search for ways to fight that film, and eventually two were found. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved those methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. Those two great film combatants were embodied in it for daily application.

That tooth paste is called Pepsodent. Leading dentists everywhere have long urged its adoption, and its use is now world-wide.

Other essential helps

Research also proved that other helps were necessary, and Pepsodent was made to supply them.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Those are Nature's great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth. Pepsodent, with every use, gives them manifold effect.

New conditions now

Pepsodent has brought to millions of homes new conditions in dental hygiene. Not only prettier teeth, but cleaner, safer teeth. Night and day, the teeth's chief enemies are more effectively combated.

You see the whiter teeth, the added beauty. But Pepsodent does more than that.

Learn what it does. Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. Watch the other good effects.

A book we send tells how those benefits occur. You will always want them when you know them. Cut out the coupon, lest you forget.



A new dental era has come now for your children and for you

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The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

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Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

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PICTORIAL REVIEW'S HOME BUREAU

Conducted by MARIE SELLERS

The Silver That Lights Your Table

The First of a New Series of Practical Articles on the Choice and Care of Furnishings for the Home

By JEANNE BROWN SHORT AND GLADYS BECKETT JONES

NO MATTER how perfect every tall of decoration and furnishing in the dining-room, the eye will invariably focus on the table. Quite naturally it catches the center of interest in this particular room. There is a great deal that goes toward making the perfect table—napery, glass, and china—but much of its atmosphere comes from the gleaming silver which gives a feeling of richness and a perfection of detail.

Since the time that the first bowl was hammered out of silver it has been considered the queen of table-metals. Every woman enjoys beautiful table-silver—our grandmothers prized theirs so highly that they usually washed it themselves, not delegating the duty to a maid. The modern manufacturer who employs skilled designers offers us pieces which are distinctive and artistic, but are available in price. There is a choice of plated and solid silver. Jewelers state that many women do not know the difference—solid or sterling silver is by law 92.5 parts out of every 1,000 pure silver. The other 7.5 parts are mainly copper. Every woman aspires to solid silver, but it is out of the question for many of us, so why worry when there are so many beautiful plated designs to be had that do not announce their platedness? You need not concern yourself about the wearing qualities of good plated ware if you do your part in taking care of it.

At the Silver-Factory

BEFORE writing this article we took a trip through one of our great silver-factories and came away with a new idea of the quality of the silver, both solid and plated, which the right kind of modern methods could achieve. Modern machinery has to a large extent taken the place of the hand workman in the making of the silver of today. We saw some fine silver, both flat and hollow-ware, and came to appreciate what the products of electroplating means in its production at a moderate price.

Much of the plated flat-ware is reinforced by insets of sterling silver in the places which receive the hardest wear. These insets are put in before the usual is shaped. We have seen forks which showed a fourth inch of solid silver on the end of each tine, some forks have a band of silver across the back of the heel and at the tip of the handle. Spoons are reinforced at the points where they rest upon the table, both on the bowl and handle. These reinforcements quite naturally lengthen the life of the article.

When buying silver either by the single piece or in a set, go to a thoroughly reliable dealer and ask for well-known marks. You have then protected yourself in case there is anything wrong with your purchase. We are thinking of a lady whom we will call Mrs. B. Some time before she became Mrs. B she was given a birthday present of a solid-silver teaspoon. She liked the spoon, and her relatives conceived the idea of giving a spoon two at a time for birthday or Christmas. Finally she had a dozen spoons, and her relatives decided that it might be as well to change to forks, thinking that every girl is likely to need them some time. To make a long story short, it is with these forks that were bought one by one from Mrs. B. that we are most concerned. The pattern was a standard one of a well-known maker. As far as good, the work was a fork to the relatives, and none of the jewelers explained that the manufacturer made the forks in this pattern in three different weights—light, medium, and massive. As



THE SIMPLEST TABLE SPARKLES WHEN SET WITH SHINING SILVER AND GLASS THAT GLISTENS

a result four of the forks were of such light weight that they broke at the point of greatest strain, the shank, where the index-finger rests when cutting.

It was the business of the jewelers to explain that this pattern of fork came in more than one weight and to say which in their judgment was the best one to buy. In this case none of them did, thinking possibly that if a heavier fork were advised the increased price would make it out of the question. If there is a choice in the weight of the forks in a certain pattern and you are told that a "medium" is the best to buy for the average family. Some manufacturers do not make a light-weight solid-silver fork, fearing that it may break or that the times will bend. Another reason that forks sometimes break in the shank is because the engraving is too deep at this point and the piece is weakened.

To go back to the four broken forks, we want to say that the manufacturer was more than glad to make good on his product and regretted the happening very much. Always appeal directly to him if necessary. Manufacturers differ as to the number of weights of teaspoons they make. We can think of one pattern that comes in four weights—light, medium, heavy, and massive, and cost \$21, \$24, \$27, and \$34 per dozen. To use the heaviest or the lightest might seem quite satisfactory, but in this pattern the heavy spoons are the best buy for ordinary use. Never buy a light-weight teaspoon, the expert tells us; the wear on it is too hard. Teaspoons get thin at the bowl, sharp on the edges, dented, and bent. Remember those light spoons that came down to you from your grandmother, with several generations of teeth-marks on them. But very few people buy massive teaspoons, as they are really too heavy for comfort and appearance.

When buying dinner- and dessert-forks, tablespoons, and dessert-spoons ask for a medium weight if there is a choice. Salad-forks and all kinds of knives are, we believe, always made in a medium weight.

Jewelers are afraid of overstocking on any pattern, and because the margin of profit is so nearly the same on all weights they are not inclined to stock a large quantity of the lighter and cheaper weights as much the better, they are inclined to concentrate on them and the ultimate consumer suffers.

All this applies to sterling silver, not to plated. As the price of a pattern of plated ware has been in just one quality and weight.

We have said "buy a well-known make" so that you will be safe as to quality.

There is another reason, and that is so you may be able to purchase at a later date those pieces of silver for which you longed but could not afford when first buying. But if the pattern is out of date and the cost has risen the price may seem exorbitant. It hurts to pay \$10.50 to replace a salad-fork that a few years before cost \$3. New patterns are introduced frequently and vary with the changing fashions. There are so many patterns in both flat- and hollow-ware that it is difficult to make a choice. There seems to be a leaning toward the simpler patterns just now, and they are the best investment for the average family, as one seldom tires of them. The simpler the silver the easier it is to clean, but the simpler patterns show scratches more readily than the heavily ornamented. Usually a pattern can be purchased in a bright finish or in a satin or frosted finish to suit the fancy of the individual.

Gold Plate Resists Acids

SUCH pieces as salad-forks, bouillon- and orange-spoons, ice-cream spoons, and salt-cellars are often partially gold-plated. This may be purely for decorative purposes, as with the ice-cream spoons and bouillon-spoons, but in the case of the salad-fork with its gold tines, and the gold-lined and -tipped salt-cellars the reason is also because of the possible action of certain acids and in the case of the salt-cellars because of the effect of salt on silver. And the manufacturer who does this feels that the gold plating serves a purpose other than a decorative one.

Most of the table-knives of to-day are made with hollow handles. These are not really hollow, but are filled with a cement or pitch-like substance which prevents them from denting and gives balance to the knife. The back word in knife-blades is stainless steel, and both solid and plated knives come with this kind of blade. This makes the most desirable blade for cutting, as it can be sharpened and the cleaning amounts to nothing. Fluted blades have a foundation of steel. If there is a weak spot in a knife, it usually is at the handle, where the handle is joined to the blade either by soldering or cementing. We have seen knives open at this point and a black, pitch-like substance appear. Such knives were very poorly joined or badly treated.

A sufficient amount of silver-ware adds considerably to the ease and pleasure of serving

a meal. It is discouraging to be forced to disappear surreptitiously and wash the forks for the salad course. Perhaps nothing makes the bride feel more luxurious than her chest of flat silver with its beautifully arranged service. Her silver is such a permanent thing that she knows she is equipped for a lifetime. But if the matter is not comfortably settled in some such way, the question "How much shall I buy?" is bound to arise after the pattern has been decided upon. The bride usually starts out with sets of six or twelve, salad-forks, etc., but a convenient but not a conventional number. This allows for a dinner of eight—just two tables of eight.

The size of your family, the number and kinds of courses you wish to serve, the number of sets—need to be considered at one time—all these help to determine the extent of your silver service. It would hardly be possible for us to make a list of flat silver that would meet the exact requirements of many families. There are so many pieces which contribute to the ease and smoothness of service that are not absolutely necessary. Few of us can afford to have a complete set of silver, but we suggest the following as a start for a family of four:

- 6 or 8 dinner-forks.
- 6 or 8 dinner-knives.
- 12 or 16 teaspoons.
- 6 or 8 dessert-spoons or round-bowl soup-spoons.
- 6 or 8 butter-spreaders.
- 3 tablespoons.
- 1 sugar-spoon.
- 1 sugar-sieve.
- 6 or 8 salad-forks.

The list would be much more complete if to it were added bouillon- and dessert-coffee-spoons, fruit-knives and dessert-knives, a cold-meat fork, a berry-spoon and a gravy-ladle, and a carving and a beefing knife. But all these and others will come in time.

The children's silver has not been neglected. For the very little child there are spoons with curved handles, and pushers to facilitate eating. And there are fascinating alphabet pieces which any youngster would love. Sets made up of a small knife, spoon, and spoon are ready for the older children.

All the silver except flat-ware is called hollow-ware. When buying pitchers, pichers, and tea and coffee sets ask this question: Will this piece stand extreme heat? The best plated hollow-ware has a base of hard metal, sometimes called nickel silver. It is composed mostly of nickel. The best grade is heavily plated and the decorations and handles are soldered on with hard or silver solder. This makes them more resistant to ordinary circumstances. Inferior pieces have a base of Britannia metal and soft instead of hard solder is used. In consequence handles and decorations are likely to come off.

While the first outlay of money necessary to buy good pieces of hollow-ware may seem considerable, the investment is a profitable one. We haven't had a platter casualty since we started using silver. The "two in one" vegetable-dishes with covers which serve as additional dishes when needed are among the most useful. There are also cream-pitchers and sugar-bowls, bread-plates and tea and coffee sets which are serviceable, durable, and artistic. When a complete service is desired, platters, pitchers and tea and coffee sets are made to match the flat-ware.



\$1000 in prizes for the best interpretation of this picture

This is one of a series of pictures used in the advertising of Eaton's Highland Linen. Four of these pictures have already appeared in this magazine. Look them up, study them, read the advertisements, see how the pictures are used and what they illustrate.

Then write a 25 word interpretation of this picture in which the thought expressed by the picture is connected with the use of writing paper.

The best interpretation of the picture and the best application of its meaning to the use of writing paper will win the first prize. Prizes will be awarded to other successful contestants as indicated.

\$500 . . .	1st prize	2 prizes of . . .	\$50 each
\$200 . . .	2nd prize	4 prizes of . . .	\$25 each
\$100 . . .	3rd prize	100 prizes	in boxes of stationery

RULES

Please read these simple rules and follow them, otherwise your contribution will not be considered:

1. Your interpretation must not exceed 25 words.
2. You may submit as many answers as you wish provided each answer is written on a separate sheet of paper.
3. All answers must be written on Eaton's Highland Linen. This paper may be obtained wherever good stationery is sold. If you cannot readily obtain this paper, or if you do not wish to buy it, send a postal card to the Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, Pittsfield, Mass., and we will mail you, free of charge, a sheet of Eaton's Highland Linen and a Highland Linen Envelope for your use in entering this contest.
4. All answers must be addressed to Contest Committee, Eaton, Crane & Pike Company,

225 Fifth Ave., New York, and must bear a post mark not later than midnight Friday, November 30th, 1923.

5. No person in the employ of the Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, or member of the family of such employee will be eligible to compete.
6. If two or more contestants send answers alike in thought and of equal merit, the full amount of the prize will be paid to each.
7. The announcement of the winners will be made not later than February 1st, 1924.
8. The judges who will pass upon all contributions and make the awards are:

EMILY POST, Author of "Etiquette, the Blue Book of Social Usage."
CHARLES DANA GIBSON, President, Life Publishing Co.

BRUCE BARTON, President, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, advertising agency.

Enter this contest. It is an opportunity. It calls for original thinking and clear, concise writing. It may enable you to discover a gift you did not know you possessed.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY, New York, Pittsfield, Mass.
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Houses Planned By Women

Based on Suggestions from the
Readers of Our "Planning the House
to Save Labor" Series

BY MAE SAVELL CROY

Drawings by Ella Briggs, Architect

THESE two Pictorial Review bungalows were planned and designed by women. They were developed from original drawings submitted by our readers and selected by Mrs. Croy as the best one-story, step-saving houses in our Labor-saving House competition. The arrangement of the equipment has been approved by Mrs. Croy, and the architectural features have been developed by Miss Briggs, a woman architect. Two two-story houses will appear in an early issue.

THERE is no question but that the carefully planned home saves labor for the housewife and gives her a greater chance for recreation and diversion. Women are coming to this realization more and more, and certainly the influence of their ideas is being felt a great deal in the construction of homes of all types.

The response to our offer in the March, 1923, number of Pictorial Review to purchase for publication a limited number of house-plans from our readers was most gratifying, indicating as it did the tremendous interest women are taking in the planning of homes to systematize and professionalize housework.

The two plans shown are pictured as they were sent to us with the exception of a few changes in order to make them adaptable to the majority rather than suited to the requirements of an individual. These particular plans were chosen largely because they can either be reduced in size or enlarged without affecting the general attractiveness of the original plan.

Some changes were made for the purpose of conforming the plan to architectural beauty, such as to give balance to a room by the placing of doors and windows. From an architectural standpoint this feature of a house is of great importance. Personally, the writer would sacrifice in certain rooms, such as the nursery, laundry, and kitchen, beauty of line for convenience of arrangement. But this is a matter for the individual woman to decide, and where any such change has been made in the plans shown, comment will be made in the description.

House No. 1, planned by Mrs. R. W. Lang, 3546 Thirteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., can be reduced in size materially by omitting the present living-room and making of the dining-room a combined living-room and dining-room. The breakfast-sleeve located between the kitchen and dining-room can be made a great convenience. It can seat four persons, and it will serve as a dining-room when only the family is present.

In eliminating the present living-room the front exterior naturally undergoes a change. Either an open or a closed porch may be placed on the front of the house, and in order to provide cross-ventilation for the then two front rooms this porch should not extend across the entire front, but enough space should be left at each end to allow for a window. In addition to the advantage of having better ventilation for the rooms, the house will present a more attractive appearance with a smaller porch which

does not extend entirely across the front.

The chimney and fireplace, too, will have to find another location, and may be placed either at the side of the house or between two rooms. A chimney requires a great deal of space, and the size of the dimensions of this one can ill afford to give up the square footage necessary for placing a chimney on the inside.

The linen-closet taken from a part of the bathroom space opens into the hall, which obviates the trying delay in procuring fresh linen while some one takes a bath.

The hall, which has no outside ventilation, may be lighted and ventilated from skylight in the roof or it may be adequately lighted by the upper half of the doors to the pantry and bathroom being of glass. The bathroom door, of course, should be ground glass, since not even a thin curtain will serve to insure privacy when a night-light is shining, and a shade is a bit of a nuisance. A transom over the bathroom door will ventilate the hall when the bathroom window is left open.

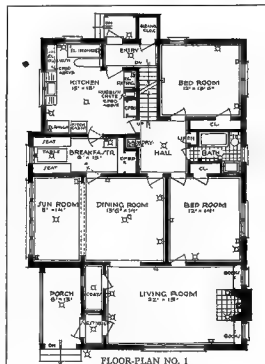
Note the very adequate kitchen equipment—an electric range, an electric ironing-machine and wall-installed ironing-board, the electric dish-washer and electric refrigerator, so placed that were it not electric it could be leech from the porch without the necessity of the iceman entering the kitchen.

If the porch were a little larger the electric washing-machine could be placed on it, and since the porch could easily be enclosed, either by putting up wooden panels, or glass, it would be comfortable for Winter work.

The kitchen range receives excellent light, and, being placed where it is, no odors or smoke passes the door before reaching the window outlet, though there is practically no smoke from an electric range and very few odors escape when employing oven cooking. The sink and drain-board are placed at the popular and convenient height of thirty-six inches from the floor to the drain-board, and since the windows are of ample size the worker at the sink has a good view of the outdoors. If the house is so placed that the morning sunlight shines on the kitchen windows, let us hope there will be a window-box attached on the outside, to serve as a pansy-and-mint bed, or for a flower-plant, or both. A plant in the kitchen window usually thrives, for it is so easy to cultivate and water it in an odd moment.

As the plan now stands there is a good deal of waste wall-space in the service department, excused for architectural harmony. An alternate plan, and one which the writer prefers, is to close the door between the kitchen and hall

HOUSE NUMBER ONE.



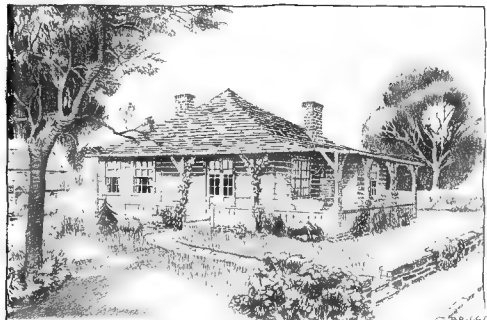
and install the built-in cupboards into the corner and against the wall between the breakfast-room and kitchen. The door to the hall could be cut through the breakfast-room, eliminating the cupboard now there, but building narrow cupboards on each side of the two walls. Unless a dumb-waiter is installed the linen-closet need be only a foot square.

Other features of this house deserving of consideration are the rubbish-chute in the floor, through which all debris can be hurled to a receptacle near the furnace; the full-length mirror in the coat-closet; well-placed electric-light outlets and base- and wall-plugs for electrical equipment and electric reading-lamps; a towel-rack placed under the sink; all electric outlets placed for right-hand use, including an outlet for the curling-iron and water-heater, and a plug for the heater in the bathroom.

This house may be enlarged by raising the roof and finishing off one or two rooms in the attic. Another suggestion is to make of the front bedroom a combined living-room and bedroom by installing in a closet the satisfactory closet-bed described and pictured in the November, 1922, number of Pictorial Review. This closet can be taken from the space now occupied by the bathroom basin, and the basin may be placed on the other side of the bathroom, using the space now devoted to the linen-closet. In this case a linen-closet could be placed over the laundry chute since the laundry chute in this house of this size would probably be needed only to convey clothing from the ground floor to the basement. Should it be desired to use the linen-chest from the attic, then the closet from the back bedroom could be made smaller and the end toward the hall devoted to a second and smaller closet for linens.

House No. 2, sent by Mrs. Anna Archbold, Barker, Conn., Connecticut Avenue, Dormant, Pa., is likewise adaptable. While the kitchen arrangement varies radically from that in the former plan, this arrangement will have a strong appeal for us many women as the other, being so flexible as to the location of equipment. The range, for instance, placed against the left-hand

CONTINUED ON PAGE 67



HOUSE NUMBER TWO

COMMUNITY PLATE



© 1923 ONEIDA COMMUNITY, INC.

"**B**EAUTIFUL! How dear of Tom . . . Wonder why they call it an 'Add-a-Piece' Chest. Oh, I know—because you can add new pieces of silver—Somebody has brains!"

There is truly a fascination about this most delightful Add-a-Piece Chest. You start with as few pieces or as many as you may desire. Then later add an extra half-dozen

Teaspoons, the Salad Forks you've always wanted or the dainty Cold Meat Fork. And presto—in no time, a Complete Service. The expense has hardly been a factor.

Chests with minimum
of necessary pieces—\$53.00

At Your Jeweler's

Note—Our dainty booklet on Correct Table Service—edited by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's social secretary—may be had from your dealer, or from us upon receipt of ten cents.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY LTD., ONEIDA, N. Y.



Go gic

HEAVY DUTY

Science Speaks!

High Authorities
Prove Remarkable Health
Value in

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

AN exhaustive investigation and confirmatory tests just completed by high scientific authorities, prove that Knox Sparkling Gelatine has remarkable health and food value combined with its many appetizing delights.

These tests have proved that Knox Gelatine aids digestion, stimulates delicate appetites, promotes the healthy growth of children, corrects under-nourishment, and is an invaluable addition to cow's milk in infant feeding.

As An Aid To Digestion

Prepared, as desserts or salads, Knox Sparkling Gelatine aids the digestion because of its action in softening the masses of other foods.

For Delicate Appetites

Knox Sparkling Gelatine is not only beneficial to itself, but it is an ideal conveyor of other wholesome foods to invalids, convalescents, and those who have "finicky" appetites.

To Promote Child Growth

Knox Sparkling Gelatine has been found to be unusually rich in nature's essential protein element—Lysine, which promotes healthful growth. It is therefore of the utmost value in the diet of children.

For Under-Nourishment

As a corrective in malnutrition and under-nourishment, and in cases of rickets and scurvy, Knox Sparkling Gelatine combined with fruit juices is of great value.

In Infant Feeding

One of the most important facts proved by the investigation, is the value of Knox Sparkling Gelatine dissolved and combined in the right proportion with the milk in infant feeding. Ask your physician about this and write to us for the special pamphlet for mothers.

FOR EXAMPLE: Here is one of many recipes so rich in nutrition that it is almost a meal in itself. It will serve eight people.

Spanish Orange Cream

$\frac{1}{2}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine Yolks of 3 eggs 2 cups of milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful lemon extract
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar Whites of 3 eggs

Soak the gelatine in milk ten minutes. Place over hot water, and when gelatine is dissolved, add sugar. Pour slowly on the yolks of the eggs slightly beaten, return to double boiler and cook until thickened somewhat, stirring constantly. Remove from range, and add orange juice, salt and lemon extract, then add whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Turn into one large or individual molds, first dipped in cold water, and place in ice box. (This will separate and form a jelly on the bottom and custard on top.)

If desired, serve with whipped cream, or sliced oranges, peaches, bananas, pineapple, chopped figs or a berry sauce. If preferred, omit the orange juice and use an additional cup of milk, flavoring the cream with vanilla or any desired flavoring.



"The Health Value of Gelatine"

The remarkable findings of this scientific investigation have been reprinted in a little book, "The Health Value of Gelatine." You can get it free—no charge—by sending your grocer's name and 4c for postage.

CHARLES B. KNOX GELATINE CO.
135 Knox Avenue, Johnston, N. Y.
"Always Highest Quality"



Some Gelatinous
with Lemon Flavors
in separate Envelopes



PICTORIAL REVIEW'S

Little Cook-Book

By EDITH M. BARBER

HOME-MADE jellies, jams, and pickles have a flavor all their own and show the culinary taste of the housewife. She may give over her household duties to others, but canning-and-pickling-time will insure that her taking command in the kitchen and giving her personal attention to the steaming kettles.

"X" FOR EXTRAS—JAMS AND JELLIES

THERE are two qualities, pectin and acid, that fruit must have to make a perfect jelly. The amount of sugar to the juice is no longer a matter of guesswork, as the juice may be tested for pectin. Take a spoonful of alcohol—the denatured kind will do—and put it in a glass with a spoonful of the hot juice. If a firm jelly, which can be lifted with a spoon without breaking form, one cupful of sugar to one cupful of juice should be used.

Currants, green grapes, and urripe apples are the fruits which are likely to demand this amount of sugar. If the jelly which forms in the glass separates when lifted with a spoon, three-quarters as much sugar as juice should be used. The majority of fruit-jellies demand three-fourths as much sugar as juice.

There are some fruits which contain little pectin, but if we mix their juice with that of one of the fruits having a greater quantity we can get a pectin test. We may have a jelly of almost any flavor.

Commercial pectin may be purchased and enough mixed with the fruit-jelly which contains little to get a good pectin test. There is no test except that of taste for acid, and that test varies. Fruits lacking in acid are quinces and berries. Peaches, pears, strawberries, and raspberries contain little of either pectin or acid, but if an acid-fruit juice, such as apple or green grape, is added, we shall get satisfactory results.

In making jelly do not try to make too much at a time. Two and a half to three quarts of juice can be managed successfully. In extracting the juice from soft fruits use just enough water to keep them from sticking. Mash while beating gently and cook until the pulp loses its color. Cut hard fruits into pieces without paring or coring and cook with just enough water to cover until the fruit is tender.

Do not mash if you have a clear jelly. Remove the seeds from quinces before cooking, as they form a gum which destroys the jelly texture. Strain the juice through a wet flannel jelly-bag and let it drip without pressing.

To make a second extraction, return the pulp has stopped dripping after the kettle, add enough water to cover, cook

gently twenty minutes, and strain again through the jelly-bag, taste the juice for pectin, and if you get a good test you can cook the pulp again for a third extraction.

The first extraction perhaps makes the clearest jelly, but it may be combined with the other extraction, and the amount of sugar needed may be determined from testing the mixed juice. Measure the juice, bring to the boiling-point, add the sugar, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil rapidly and do not skim until the jelly is done. When the juice has reached the gelling-point, it will respond to the two-drop test. Dip the spoon into the juice and hold above the kettle. When two drops hang together from the side of the spoon the jelly is ready to remove from the fire.

If you have a confectioner's thermometer the temperature should read 221 to 225 degrees, but the top-test may be used as well. After removing from the stove skin the jelly and pour into hot glasses. When firm pour hot melted paraffin over the top. Be sure that the paraffin is hot in order that bacteria, which may have settled on the jelly during the cooking process, may be killed. After the paraffin is hot in order that bacteria, which may have settled on the jelly during the cooking process, may be killed. After the paraffin is hot in order that bacteria, which may have settled on the jelly during the cooking process, may be killed.

PRACTICALLY any fruits may be used for jam and jelly. The amount of sugar necessary need not be as solid as that of jelly. If a solid product is preferred combinations of fruits may be made in such a way.

To prepare jams, crush the fruits or berries using three-fourths their weight in sugar and cook rapidly, stirring occasionally until thick. This process takes from ten to fifteen minutes. One pound from the spoon is a good test unless you prefer the two-drop solid-jelly-test.

To prepare marmalades cook hard fruits until partially soft with water to cover, add sugar equal in measure to the fruit and liquid, and cook until as thick as desired. Fruits such as grapefruit and lemons are best for marmalades. Combinations of such vegetables as carrots, squash, and pumpkin with oranges and lemons are satisfactory.

PICKLES

A VARIETY of pickles of an interesting variety will be the greatest help throughout the Winter months. When the salad vegetables which in their plenty add an extra savor to the Summer menu, are too expensive to use with every meal, we may open a jar of pickles of one kind or another.

Cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, and all the Fall vegetables which are particularly suitable for pickling are fortunate to add their best for this purpose when they are the cheapest. Green tomatoes and ripe cucumbers, of which there is always an overplus, can be had almost for the asking, and are among the most desirable of the pickling vegetables.

Cucumber and melon pickles are the better for making a brine for twenty-four hours. One cupful of salt to two quarts of water makes a good solution. Drain and wash in clear water before pickling. To insure crispness pickles may be soaked in lime-water, one ounce to one gallon of water, for two hours after they are removed from the brine. Rinse thoroughly before proceeding with the pickling.

Hot or cold spiced vinegar may be used for the pickling process. The pickles should be completely covered by the vinegar.

If you have a cool place to store pickles they will keep well in large covered jars. It is easy in doubt to change flavor by sealing the pickles in hot jars with rubbers.

There are many kinds of mixed pickles which may be made by combinations of tomatoes, cabbage, celery, corn, and other vegetables. After cutting or chopping the vegetables, sprinkle with salt and allow them to stand overnight. Drain and cook with vinegar and spices for ten minutes to one hour, depending upon the vegetables.

Small Cucumber Pickles

$\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts Small Cu- 1 Gallon Vinegar
1 Cup Sugar 1 Cupful Brown Sugar
1 Cupful Mustard 1 Cupful Mustard
1 Cupful Salt 1 Cupful Salt

ALLOW the cucumbers to stand twenty-four to forty-eight hours in a brine. Drain, rinse in cold water thoroughly,

soak in lime-water two hours, and rinse in cold water. Heat the vinegar, add the spices, onion, and the sugar, and pour over the cucumbers for one week or in the jars. The sugar may be omitted.

Short-Cut Pickles

1 Quarts Cucumbers 1 Cupful Mustard
1 Quarts Vinegar 1 Cupful Salt

WASH the cucumbers and place in clean jars. Cover with the vinegar mixed with the other ingredients and seal.

Mixed Pickles

1 Quart Small Silver- 5 Red Peppers
1 Shred Onion 1 Quart String-beans
1 Quart Small Tomatoes 1 Quart Small Tomatoes
1 Head Cabbage 1 Head Cabbage
1 Cupful Salt 1 Cupful Sugar
1 Tablespoon Whole Black Spices

CUT all the vegetables except the beans into good-sized pieces, sprinkle with salt, and let them stand overnight. Drain. Cook the beans in water with a little salt until tender. Drain. Mix the vinegar, sugar, and spices together and bring to the boiling-point. Add the vegetables and let cook ten minutes. Pack in jars, fill to the top with the hot vinegar mixture, and seal.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles

3 Pounds Pared Ripe 2 Tablespoons Cinnamon
1 Quarts Cucumbers 1 Tablespoon Cloves
1 Cupful Sugar 2 Tablespoons Mustard
1 Quarts Water 1 Tablespoon Salt

CUT the cucumbers into lengths and soak in lime-water three hours. Drain and soak in fresh water for two hours. Bring to the boiling-point with water and four cupsful of sugar. Drain the cucumbers and cook rapidly for three minutes. Add two cupsful of sugar, vinegar, and the spices, and let the cucumbers be transparent. Remove the spice-bag, pack in hot jars, and seal. Brown sugar may be used.



RAISINS are dried in the sun in beautiful clusters, just as they come from the vine. For your convenience they are then stripped from the stems and packed, seeded or seedless, in cartons, ready for use

Yet Robinson Crusoe had no "raisins of the sun" like these!



WITH what gusto does Robinson Crusoe tell us of his "raisins of the sun!"

You remember his joy when he happened, one day, upon a little valley of his lonely island—a valley purple with ripening grapes.

How he hung the heavy clusters in the sun to dry—then fought to save them from the birds. And finally stored away in his castle home large baskets of this tempting sun-made fruit.

But for you—such raisins as never grew in story books!

And yet, for all their goodness, how much inferior must have been such raisins of wild grapes to the large, plump, flavory fruit that comes to you from California today—

From the garden valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento, fenced by the snowy Sierras and the Coast Range mountains, where the boundless vineyards bear this royal fruit in its perfection.

Here, ripe to bursting with their goodness, the perfect clusters are taken from the vines and placed on trays to

dry. And here the golden California sunshine turns the juicy, tender-skinned grapes, with all their full, rich flavor, into Sun-Maid Raisins.

Bring their stored-up sunshine to your table often!

You know, of course, how much more tempting you can make your favorite cakes, your cookies, and such good things with this delicate fruit.

But to the old, familiar foods—like good white bread, rice pudding, or Cream of Wheat for instance—you can

also give new goodness by simply adding Sun-Maid Raisins. They help you to so easily provide the variety that every family craves.

And with this goodness—health and added nourishment. For Sun-Maids are rich in elements that supply important bodily needs. They help make laxatives unnecessary.

Send for free recipe book

Give your family their favorite raisin foods more often. You can do it inexpensively, for raisins are cheap this year.

The surest and easiest recipes for many tempting dishes, new and old, are given in the free book, "Recipes with Raisins." Fill out the coupon and send for this free book today. Address: Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association, Dept. A-310, Fresno, Calif.

NOTE: Sun-Maid Raisins are grown by some 14,000 independent growers with vineyards averaging only 20 acres each. Twelve years of effort in producing the best, most perfect raisins under the Sun-Maid name has resulted in their supplying 80 per cent of all the raisins now used in this country.



ONE of the most popular of all Sun-Maid dishes is pudding made with rice or bread. A simple dish made extra good, extra nourishing, just by adding raisins

Sun-Maid Raisins

Seeded—Seedless—Clusters

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Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association Dept. A-310, Fresno, Calif.	
Please send me a copy of your book, "Recipes with Raisins"	
Name	
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"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES

"Standard" kitchen sinks, "yard stick high," provide comfort and prevent back-strain. "How high is yours?"

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh

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PICTORIAL REVIEW'S HOME BUREAU

Wall-Paper Backgrounds

The Walls and Their Finish May Make or Mar the Atmosphere of a Room

BY ESTELLE H. RIES

WHETHER a room be formal or informal, masculine or feminine, gloomy or cheerful, its character is revealed in the walls. The color alone produces all sorts of effects upon us. As a rule light-colored wall-papers permit of greater variety in the color and character of accessories, and minimize the feeling of indoor confinement, even oppression, that dark walls are known to produce.

dark colors are known to produce. Red and white is an advancing color and makes room look larger. Receding color and line accents the apparent size. Red excites, yellow cheers and stimulates, and blue exerts a quieting influence. Large areas should be in subdued tones. Bright reds, deep blues, orange, purple, or brilliant yellows should be used in small combinations when used in small areas, as they are aggressive, offensive, and unwholesome. There is a growing demand for yellow and its derivatives. Yellow imitates sunshine, and a yellow bedroom will startle the day for us with a stimulus. There are tones of yellow that are reminiscent of golden tans to suit every condition. Have darker walls in bright rooms and lighter walls in ill-lighted rooms.

It is no longer "the thing" to do all the rooms in the house, or even on one floor, alike, with the monotonous, institutional effect that this gives. Each room has its own conditions of light, of use and equipment. One may be a living-room in which the gay, gaudy, or a cheerful background for the family group, while the other is a dining-room, formal and without pictures, in which more decorative paper is demanded. The exposure of each room to the sun differs; so do its proportions, and wall-paper may do much to modify and correct the conditions. If one room is of oak, the others of other woods, or in oak, it is apparent that a different setting is required to reveal the qualities of these unlike woods at their best.

The scale of the pattern should always be relative to the scale of the room. A small pattern in a large room will hardly be distinguishable from the center of the floor, while a large pattern in a small room will destroy the repose that is required of the wall. If the ceiling be low the use of simple vertical stripes will increase its apparent height. If, on the other hand, it be too high for the width, as in a narrow hall, tapestry and foliage effects may be

employed that provide depth and distance. Rooms on one floor usually have the same height, but are otherwise of different dimensions. This means that they can not all be correctly proportioned, and here is the opportunity for freeze or border to make the necessary modifications. Borders should not be placed at random just for variety or novelty. They must do what the name implies; that is, border upon something, conforming strictly to its lines.

A frieze performs its best function when it is deliberately selected to reduce the height of the room. Do not use a frieze with an all-over design for the frieze is much better if it is 1 with a plain or striped linear. And do not have a frieze with a realistic design that shows a hundred wood choppers on the verge of felling a hundred trees all day and all night, or equally disturbing and startling scenes. And avoid the calamity of half a man or beast at the end of the frieze when the frieze is in the nursery or playroom.

If an all-over design, or indeed any other, is desired to decrease the height of a room, do not carry it up to the top of the walls, but let it stop with a molding at a cornice-line some distance below the ceiling, letting the ceiling-paper or -tint come down to the molding.

formal papers in formal rooms, and damasks, flocks, richly embossed leathers, graas-cloths, and the correct period papers may be suggested. These are, however, not suitable for bedrooms, where floral or two-toned designs are charming, or for other informal locations.

The use of wall-paper in panels also expresses formality, and creates an architectural feeling that is difficult to produce when the paper is continuous. A stronger and more decided pattern may be used, partly because its insistence is relieved by the enclosing moldings, and partly because actually less of the pattern is used, surrounded by smooth surfaces on all sides.

An important factor in the appearance of wall-paper, and one that is by no means recognized to its full value, is the element of texture. The finishes or surface qualities of a great many different materials have been successfully reproduced, and effects of satin, damask, burlap, plaster, leather, and others are available. This at once makes possible a wide range for selection, but with it comes the added responsibility of knowing how to select textures that will be congenial with the other things in the

Oak is an open-grained wood, and in much of our better types of furniture it is generally heavy and carved. It therefore demands a wall-paper of heavy texture, such as tapestry, leather, or the rough-plaster finishes. The satin-striped and other delicate effects should not be used with coarse woods.

In selecting a setting for mahogany, the opposite is true. This wood has a smooth, firm surface, so that delicacy for walls and woodwork is suitable. Smooth finish is necessary, and coarse textures must be set aside. Coarse, heavy, or rough paper would overbalance a room furnished in mahogany, causing it to look frail, while damask, chints, Venetian effects, and open scenic are among the appropriate textures. For elaborate rooms such as the Venetian-French styles, moire or silk in their highly finished richness would be called for in the background.

Mission furniture of the bungalow requires a coarse supporting texture. An unsatisfactory finish would be entirely out of keeping, for while the furniture tried to be dignified and sober, the walls would be showy, vibrant, and trivial, thus making the elements of the room at odds with each other, each defeating the purpose of the other. Suitable background for Mission furniture might be found in the grass cloth, the tapestry, the rough plaster, the leathers, and other heavy papers.

rule can not take pictures, it is still pictorial. In the indefinite foliage patterns of light shades it is possible to hang a fairly strong picture. No water-colors or etching can under any circumstances be placed with propriety upon a tapestry background, and, it is safer not to hang any pictures at all upon it.

In selecting the particular quality of texture that is suitable for wallpaper one must, of course have regard for the upholstery of the furniture and the window hangings. Not only the weight of the draperies must be considered in connection with the paper, but the finish as well. A



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Women who walk in the Darkness—and Those who walk in the Light

A PROMINENT beauty authority once said: "Most women walk in the darkness, so far as their complexions are concerned. They think of themselves only in terms of night—of electric light, lamplight, starlight. They don't begin to make themselves lovely until dusk."

"When they are called upon to appear attractive in the merciless rays of daylight, they use their night-craft. The result is hideously artificial. Their faces are haggard, unreal, with stage-like daubs of unlovely color."

Face powder makers have realized this for years. All have striven to achieve shades of face powder which will bring out the healthy hues of the skin in brutal sunlight. Bourjois, the maker of JAVA[®] Face Powder for fifty years, has solved the daylight problem at last.

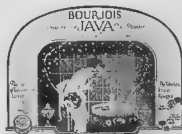
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America the result of years of scientific experiment—two perfect daylight shades.

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Patronize such a druggist. He will be glad to offer you *Peaches-and-Cream* and *Peaches* and any of the other four exquisite shades of JAVA—*Naturelle*, *White*, *Rachel* and *Rose*.



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Suggestions for beautifying the table with INTERNATIONAL SILVERPLATE



*Let these trade-marks be your
guide to buying silverplated
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IN purchasing silverplated hollowware, quality—the ability to give lasting service—is the first consideration. “Beauty” is an essential, but not the only essential. Your guide in purchasing, therefore, should be the reputation of the maker identified by the trade-mark on the goods.

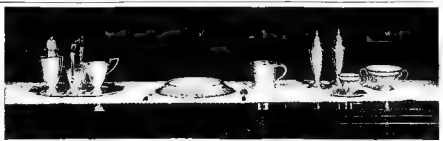
For more than fifty years the names of Barbour, Derby, Meriden, and Wilcox have assured to the public all that is fine in silverplated hollowware.

The International Silver Company has now adopted and copyrighted a uniform trade-mark for these four brands. In the half circle appears the name of the producing factory and at the base always appear the words “International S. Co.”

Look for one of these trade-marks on a tea-set, a coffee set, vegetable dish, gravy boat, compote, candlestick, or any other articles of silverplated hollowware. Such a mark is the assurance of quality and satisfaction—satisfaction of which you alone are to be the judge.

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INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Another Book-Shelf for Parents

Describing a New List of Book Reviews Now Ready

BY EVA VOM BAUR HANSL

IN MAY, 1921, readers of Pictorial Review may remember the Princeton Parents' Association compiled the first Book-shelf for Parents. At that time we sought to call the best books among all those which had been published since the child had become a subject for literary discussion—some fifteen or twenty years ago—and we then collected a formidable list of almost two hundred books which we considered worth recommending. Since then, more than two years later, there have been published again so many books on the subject which are too good to be ignored. Does the need further proof that this is, indeed, the century of the child?

Child-training, like medicine or engineering or even plumbing, is becoming more and more specialized as science makes new discoveries and the economic order changes. But among all these specialists—doctors, psychologists, dietitians, educators, not to mention plumbers and carpenters—another alone remains the general practitioner, the jack of all trades. But where is she to get the knowledge and training to fit her for practicing her profession? Does her school or her college offer it? Precious few! That I know anything about!

Is there, then, a training-school connected, perhaps, with a maternity center or a baby clinic, a day-nursery or a nursery-school that offers to give her the necessary preparation? If not, then there is only one other source of which I know to which mothers can go, no matter where they live, to get the information they want (not the training, mind you, for that's quite another affair) and that is to books. Books written, most of them, by the most learned men, written so that mothers and fathers can read and enjoy them and apply what they learn.

For the rich who live in cities and larger towns there are physicians and nurses, dietitians and psychiatrists, to engage for special services; for the poor there are sectarian centers, baby clinics, psychological clinics, day-nurses, public playgrounds and other public organizations to go to for assistance; and for rich and poor alike there are books.

There are those, of course, who scoff at books on child-training and claim that their maternal instinct is guide enough. They remind me of the Irish partner we had once upon a time who found me in the kitchen one day making up the baby's formula.

"Pawant! all that fussin' yer doin' there!" said he. "My mother brought fifteen of us into the world and niver a bottle did I see her fill. Nor niver a word about the rights and wrongs of eatin' anything we looked did I hear her say!"

And how many of you grew up, Pat?"

"Oh, there's just Mamie and Jim and me livin' now," said the man's son and we the old lines many years.

Mother instinct doesn't go very far in such a complicated, so-called civilized world as this in which we are living to-day. It might do among primitive peoples, but even there you will find that the maternal instinct in humans is not as all-knowing as that with which the lower animals are endowed, mainly because the human baby is born with a much more complicated nervous system which requires greater skill in its handling and because the period of infancy or helplessness in man is many, many years longer than in the animals, and makes, therefore, a great many more demands upon its elders.

Of course we all know that, also science is revealing many terrible things about the stupidity of parents and the wrongness of some old-fashioned notions about bringing up children. It is doing vastly more so that is constructive, showing us how to produce better babies, reduce infant mortality, provide methods of education more suited to the children's real needs than the old-fashioned type of school, and so on. We all know, too, that in anything undertaken, be it cooking or golf or a new stitch in embroidery, it saves a lot of time and material to learn from some one who knows how, to do it right from the start.

We all want to do our best for our children, but so often we do the worst only because

we do not know any better! When we are told, however, by countless educators who have observed and experimented that a child can not be happy unless it is healthy, unless it has an outlet for its energies in constructive play, and is taught early to discipline itself and be independent in action as in judgment, we are going to see that it gets all these things. We are, in other words, going to use our intelligence to guide us in our duty, to temper our love with wisdom.

But—to get back to the subject of books on child-training.

For over a year I have been reviewing these books as they came rolling in from the presses. Sometimes, indeed, I wished no one would find out anything more about children or write another word for or at least a year! But, always, I was intrigued into reading the next one, not only because it was good reading, but because it really had something to tell me about knowing about.

As it was, however, impossible for a mere mother, like myself, to evaluate all the books, especially those which deal with the problems of nutrition and with children older than our own. I invited kind friends, many of them members of the Princeton Parents' Association

which compiled the first list to give us their expert advice about the contributions in their special line. The result was a formidable list of no less than one hundred and ten books, none of which we could have not read and so the editors of Pictorial Review would gladly publish were lead type made of rubber and space in a magazine without number!

Since such a material consideration must, however, be taken into account, the editors hit upon the fine scheme of publishing this list in book form, which they will mail to any reader who will send a two-cent stamp for it. And then they asked me if I would object to such a dissemination of the books offered for publication! Object? It think it is noble, don't you? I am fully in keeping with the spirit of the century of the child. For we are, indeed, living in an era whose motto seems to be: "Nothing is too good if it's for the children!"

And then, when you have the list in your hand (for, of course, you are going to send for it right away) and you have checked off all the books you want to read and sent right away, how are you going to get them? Your real desire is, of course, to own a reference library for your children, as a mother, as your husband has one for his business or his hobby and as every up-to-date person must possess. But that takes money, and you do not want to buy any more books than you can read and use. So I would suggest the following:

To begin, go to your town library and show them the list of books. Tell them how out how many of these books may be borrowed for first acquaintance. Be sure the librarians will be interested and will cooperate with you in getting others, in so far as the library is concerned, to permit. I wish every public library in the country could be persuaded to purchase at least half the books listed here for the mothers in each town would get the benefit of reading them (which is, after all, vastly more important).

If you live in a town which boasts no public library, or if the library funds are low and there is little prospect of its acquiring any of these books in the near future, why not do what one group of mothers living in a New York suburb did? They pooled their book money, bought the books as the total would permit, and circulated the purchases among themselves. Whether they are going to draw the books out, then, once they have gone the rounds, or donate them to the local library, I do not know, but that matter is not so important as the initial purchase of a single volume. A single volume to have each of the group contribute one book, which would then become hers after it had gone around the circle.

I have referred to books on child-training as being available to every one. They are—if you will make them so.

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Attractive, fresh, inviting—as a kitchen ought to be

The newer household art considers these qualities as important as convenience — and they need not be expensive to attain

Most interesting room in the house; the scene of more important action than any other—the kitchen!

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But the newer household art says convenience in your kitchen is only half the need. It must also be inviting and attractive; a room in which you will take pride and pleasure. For our surroundings undoubtedly affect our attitude toward work.

To answer these two great domestic needs, the Hoosier has been planned. New efficiency and fresh attractive interest for your kitchen in this one handsome piece of furniture!

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compact cupboard space, arranged with scientific care; here is your free uncluttered work table; here are utensils and ingredients already assembled. And only those who have had to take these extra steps know what their saving means.

But saving steps is not the only economy Hoosier offers. It saves many aching back and shoulder muscles by a device which adjusts the table correctly for your height. Again that regard of scientific fact which has gone into the planning of every Hoosier detail.

A more attractive kitchen —inexpensive, too

The Hoosier is unique in the number of little conveniences which save time and energy—exclusive Hoosier features. But it also is individual as a really fine piece of kitchen furniture.

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gives the kitchen a really planned and furnished look, as pleasant and inviting in its way, as any other room in the house.

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And the best of it is you can have Hoosier convenience and improved appearance for your kitchen at a surprisingly small outlay. There is a furniture store in your town, which sells the Hoosier. They will be glad to show you different styles and sizes and will tell you about the special Hoosier payment plan.

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PICTORIAL REVIEW'S HOME BUREAU

A Correspondence Course in Babycraft

CONDUCTED BY DR. EMBELYN L. COOLIDGE

Attending Physician in Diseases of Children to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, New York City

The Baby at Twenty-One Months of Age

MY DEAR MRS. N.—: Your quarterly report came this morning, and I was glad to learn that you and little Paul had such a pleasant Summer. I am sure you realize now that the dreaded "second Summer" is no harder to get through than any other period of a baby's life, provided you feed and care for him correctly. Here are the answers to your questions:

1. "Paul now has his eye and stomach-ache, which he cut without the least trouble. He is just twenty-one months old. When should he get his last four double teeth in this first set? He now has sixteen teeth altogether."

Ans. At any time between the twenty-fourth and thirtieth month the last four double teeth in the first set are usually cut. At two years of age the average baby has sixteen teeth. Your little Paul is a little ahead of some babies in this respect. The time at which teeth are cut, however, varies very much in different families.

2. "Paul weighs 23½ pounds and is 33 inches tall. He did not gain very fast this Summer, but rarely failed to make some progress. He has grown tall quite rapidly, however. Is he above the average in weight and height?"

Ans. Paul's weight is just the average according to the Government scales. He is just a very little above the average height, 32½ inches being the figure given for a baby of twenty-one months. Active children the age of Paul often gain slowly.

3. "There should start moulting in summer be a loss or a long period when no gain at all is made. Now that the weather is getting cooler he will probably gain a little and reach the average weight for his height by the time he is two years old."

4. "Should I make any change in Paul's diet now or just keep up with the list you sent me at eighteen months of age? He eats well, but does not always care for the milk I give him at 11 A.M., just before his nap."

Ans. The list you have is all right until the baby is two years of age, at which time I will send you another. Do not force him to take the milk at nap-time, but offer it to him every day just the same. As the weather grows cooler he may have more appetite.

You may begin the use of oatmeal very soon again and also hot soups and beef-juce. If you have discontinued these during the Summer, beware of the very early apples, and do not give them raw, even if scraped. Cook them well for apple sauce or baked apples, being careful that any you select are perfectly ripe for Paul's use.

"Before I write to you again I shall have to buy Paul's Winter underwear stockings. Please tell me what style to get this year. Paul is perfectly trained. He always asks me to take him to the bathroom, so I have no trouble about that at all. So many mothers urge me to let him have stockings that turn down at the top or even little woolen socks this Winter. What do you think about this?"

Ans. If Paul is so well trained you may get him little union suits of half cotton and half wool, or if you can afford it silk and wool. His shoulder-strap band should be half silk and half wool. His waist should be of cotton, with buttons onto which the

garters are fastened. He should wear heavy cotton suits of any pretty pattern you like. Do not put him into woolen suits yet. His stockings should be part wool and long, fastening up by the garters attached to his waist. I do not at all advise bare knees or turn-over stockings. Socks are very unwise. Little bare legs get so cold and blue. Many children are harmed by this so-called attempt at "hardening."

At night Paul should wear his band and a thinner shirt than he wears in the daytime. It is a good plan to keep some of the Fall or Summer shirts on hand for night-wear in Winter, especially if you use union suits in the daytime.

Nightgowns, either with or without feet, should be made of a heavy Canton or outing flannel, or stockinet for Winter. All-wool flannel is not needed at this age for night-wear. If Paul kicks off the bedding, you can use a sleeping-bag for the coldest weather. Many children are dressed too warmly for steam-heated houses in winter. They economize so much that they perspire if too warmly dressed and then catch cold at the slightest provocation.

Medium-weight Winter underwear is much wiser to buy in most climates than heavy underwear that is made for the North.

5. "Should Paul be allowed to walk in the street this Winter, or must I still use his baby carriage? He is so restless. I am afraid he will strongly resist being put back in his carriage or go-cart."

Ans. As soon as the weather allows and pavements damp or frosty Paul should be allowed to walk in the street. He is too young to wear very heavy shoes yet, and will feel the cold and dampness through his shoes. Rubbers or arctics are rather costly for long walks, but they will while the legs and feet are so small, and he would grow very tired if you kept him walking all the time he should be out this Winter. I do not think he will object to riding as much as you anticipate.

"There are a number of cases of whooping-cough in our neighborhood, and the mothers are very careful about letting their children come near others who do not have the disease. I would like to have the whooping-cough vaccine given to Paul to prevent an attack, or is it not worth while yet? Opinions here differ so much about it that I should like to know what you think about it."

Ans. If there is really any danger of exposure it would be very advisable to have your doctor give Paul the preventive vaccine. No ill effects are known from this treatment when it is properly administered, and it is a very safe way of escape from attack of whooping-cough or even from its course or sequelae.

As severe grade is good. Winter is a hard time to have whooping-cough, so I have to keep Paul as much as possible away from all children who are coughing. In some towns my colleagues rule that all children who have whooping-cough should be quarantined in the arm. In this way mothers are warned in time to keep their own children away from those who have the disease. If your child made a law in all places we should have far fewer cases of whooping-cough through careless exposure than we have now.

ALL FOR A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE

IF YOU have a baby under six months of age you may join our special Correspondence Course in Babycraft, receiving monthly help until the baby is two years old. Send in the baby's name and age with your self-addressed, stamped envelope, and an Admission Blank will be mailed to you.

If you want advice about older children up to the age of twelve, the self-addressed, stamped envelope will bring you a Question Form for our Good Health Extension Class. Always state the child's age and ask for what you want. In both courses we have very valuable lessons on clothes, food, baths, and general hygiene. No medicines will be prescribed or diseases treated by mail. These classes are to help you keep the baby and children well.

Letters which do not contain the self-addressed, stamped envelope can not be answered. Address all letters to Dr. Embelyn L. Coolidge, Pictorial Review Building, Seventh Avenue and 39th Street, New York City.

cough. In some towns my colleagues rule that all children who have whooping-cough should be quarantined in the arm. In this way mothers are warned in time to keep their own children away from those who have the disease. If your child made a law in all places we should have far fewer cases of whooping-cough through careless exposure than we have now.

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T H E I N V I S I B L E B E D R O O M



TWILIGHT of a late fall day. Outside—crisp, hazy air, the fragrance of burning leaves, the slow-rising moon. Within—the welcome of lamplight and firelight.

What warmth and ease and quiet are here. The grateful comfort of the big Kroehler davenport, the luxuriousness of its wide, deep cushions. Lovely of line, warm of coloring, rich of upholstery—no wonder it occupies the place of honor in the room. Wholly in keeping with the most charming furnishings; designed in irreproachable taste; combining unusual beauty with unusual service.

Long evening hours of quiet ease it offers—and more. For it is ready to give, at a moment's need, restful comfort as a bed. Concealed beneath its fine lines and soft upholstery is this extra sleeping space—a wide and roomy bed, deep-sprung, thick-mattressed.

One easy motion reveals it, sheets, blankets and spread all in place, ready for occupancy. One easy motion closes

it again, hiding during its daytime hours of service as a davenport, all evidence of its nighttime use as a bed.

Crowded households find that the Kroehler davenport bed takes the place of a needed bedroom. Economical home makers know it saves the expense of this additional space. In nearly every home it has a place, either for constant or emergency use.

Whatever are the furnishings of your living room a Kroehler davenport bed may be had to harmonize with them; overstuffed, colonial or period designs, in any wood finish, with chairs to match; upholstery of mohair plush, tapestry, velour, genuine leather or leather substitute. In prices, they meet any requirement.

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PICTORIAL REVIEWS HOME BUREAU

Our Babycraft Service for Mothers

RENDERED BY DR. EMELYN L. COOLIDGE

Attending Physician in Diseases of Children to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, New York City

How This Department Helps Mothers

JUST what service does it render baby, and baby's mother? What are the conditions of membership? Many letters asking these questions have been received. Our Babycraft Club is a service for mothers, wherever their homes may be, to help them with the care of their babies, conducted without charge by Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge.

This physician of rare skill and big motherly heart can point to some 100,000 babies "graduated" from her hospital service in New York city, while thousands upon thousands of mothers and babies far from the big city are on record in her files, the objects of her beneficent attention through her extension service. Scores of infants who have been brought up by her direction have been examined at recent health shows and baby expositions, and their mothers write us enthusiastically that, thanks to Dr. Coolidge, their infants have been proclaimed one hundred per cent. babies.

Our Babycraft Club, accordingly, is Dr. Coolidge's splendidly helpful extension service, which aims to aid the mothers and babies of our great circle. And here is how the club operates:

The very beginning is a most helpful leaflet, telling all about the new baby's clothes, his crib, his toilet-basket, and other essential points of baby care at his arrival. When he actually arrives, there is the Correspondence Course in Babycraft, which his mother would find no time in joining. Any mother having a baby under six months of age may join by sending in the baby's age, name and address, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope, and asking for an Admission Blank. Full instructions about the club will be sent to her, and she will receive monthly help until the baby is two years old.

In this special Correspondence Course there are exceedingly valuable leaflets, formulas, diet-lists, and information about clothing, hygiene, common ailments, etc., both for breast-fed and bottle-fed babies. These will be sent free to each member during the two years she is in the club. Dr. Coolidge writes every mother each month.

When the little club member is ready to "graduate" at the age of two, a beautiful certificate is sent if the mother has made her monthly responses regularly and complied with the club rules.

Next, to meet the special needs of the little "graduates" and also to help mothers who have babies and children too old for the first Correspondence Course, there are other leaflets, diet-lists, etc. These will help any child to the age of twelve.

Have you a child who is underweight, or not quite up to the mark? If hygiene and dieting will help (not medicine) then write to Dr. Coolidge for a Question Form. On filling out this form and returning it with a self-addressed, stamped envelope, the mother receives information suited to her own child. An undernourished child, a nervous child, an anemic child, a child with bad habits, all need special care.

All the mother has to do is state just what she wants, the child's age, and her own name and address, and immediately to enclose the self-addressed, stamped envelope with all inquiries and letters. Without this envelope the reply can not be sent. The advice is all free; given; there are no club dues, nor are there fees beyond the self-addressed stamped envelope.

This, then, is Pictorial Review's Babycraft Club, which is virtually an extension of Dr. Coolidge's hospital work. Of such a high caliber is the advice of Dr. Coolidge that School of Home Economics have written for and use our leaflets and general method of instructing mothers. It is interesting to know, too, that through the efforts of Herbert Hoover and Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Dr. Coolidge has been inducted to become a special member of the committee of the American Child Health Association to carry on a campaign of instructions for mothers under the direction of this big organization.

Many mothers have found it of such help in caring for their first baby that they have entered the second and third infant as soon as they have arrived. Hundreds, too, who entered the Correspondence Course when their babies were born, and received certificates have now joined the Good Health Extension Class for older children because they can not get along without the splendid help given by the Mothers' Club.

Address all letters to Dr. E. L. Coolidge, Pictorial Review Building, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. That it is rendering invaluable service to the mothers and children of this country is attested to by the thousands of letters that have been received.

A Few of the Letters We Have Received

"WHEN our friends wonder at baby being so good and almost automatic in all her actions, we simply say that baby is fed, slept, and acted on a schedule laid down by Dr. Coolidge of Pictorial Review, and it works wonders."

"At seven weeks of age baby weighed less than at birth and it was then that your service began to do for me. She changed her bottle-fed diet. On her first birthday she weighed nearly eighteen pounds and was a picture of health."

"In this Babycraft Club you really give a wonderful service and ask nothing in return. Apart from the monthly report and advice which has proved so valuable to us, we receive pamphlets covering every conceivable ailment that a baby is apt to fall heir to. These pamphlets contain more information in condensed form than many of the large volumes on the subject."

"Accept our thanks for the heavy 'handshake' to express our gratitude to Dr. Coolidge and Pictorial Review for the wonderful help given us from month to month since baby came."

Mrs. and Mrs. A. M., Mass.

"Just read your article in the April number, and I believe very much to help will help all the place of my mother. I have felt the need of her advice more than ever before since Dora Lee has come, but she died six months before I was married."

Mrs. J. O. W., Ohio.

"You have saved my baby's life twice before and I am convinced you again for help."

Mrs. A. D. F., Ill.

"I am subscribing to the magazine because I want your Course in Babycraft. I think the idea is splendid and the articles so practical that I went to the library for back copies of Pictorial Review so as to read all them."

Mrs. D. E. F., Mich.

"Your talks to mothers in Pictorial Review have been very interesting to me during these last few months, and now that my Mary Josephine is really here they are doubly so."

"I have made a scrap-book of all the articles so far, and whenever I am puzzled about my small daughter, I go to my book and see what Dr. Coolidge says."

Mrs. R. M., Cal.

"Living in the country as I do, away from doctors, and with no means of communication, your Babycraft Club has indeed a blessing."

Mrs. H. L. W., N. J.

"The Pictorial Review Mother Club has rendered a great service and I have appreciated its help and your very much and am very thankful to you for your answers to my many questions. The leaflets are very valuable too. The one on infectious diseases, for instance, came just when measles and scarlet fever cases were in the neighborhood, but we have avoided them so far, thanks to the precautions you suggest. I keep all the leaflets, but I do lend them to some of my neighbors."

Mrs. E. M. N., Conn.

"When I entered the Mothers' Club my baby was very sick and we almost lost him, but now he is a fine, big baby. He scored 97 in a Better Babies conference held here last month, winning first place among boys between six months and eighteen months. We feel that we owe your Mother Club our sincere thanks and praise. It is the best of help that an inexperienced mother could secure."

Mrs. D. W. H., Ill.

"I want to add my appreciation for the help this course has given me. Each month as soon as the new magazine is received I hurriedly turn to the article devoted to this course and it seems to answer perfectly just the questions that have arisen in my mind."

Mrs. L. J. C., N. Y.

"Enclosed find stamped envelope, in which please send me your registration blank for my newest baby. I started her brother in your club at the age of five months, I wish to put her in at once. She will soon be one month old."

Mrs. L. J. C., N. Y.



At the theater

WHEN you are waiting for the curtain to rise, notice how many women fail to remove their hats until the very last minute.

It is a striking fact that the women who do take their hats off at once, usually have attractive hair—soft, fluffy and neatly arranged.

Any woman would love to reveal her coiffure if she could be proud of the lovely softness of perfectly arranged hair.

Thousands of women have found that Wildroot Hair Tonic brings out the hidden charm that is the key to loveliness.

After your Wildroot shampoo, massage Wildroot Hair Tonic into the scalp. Then notice the immediate results. Wildroot Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

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PICTORIAL REVIEW'S HOME BUREAU

Financial Service Stations for Women

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35



Does a Man need Wholesome Food?

WISE Nature furnishes in her foods all the elements to make strength and maintain virility in man.

In wheat she implants phosphates to vitalize the brain and body—and man's vitality is lessened by lack of the nutritious phosphates in his diet.

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Write for "The Wholesome Modern Methods of Cooking" a book of helpful suggestions and tested recipes that will show you how to use Rumford Baking Powder to its best advantage. Send Free. Address: RUMFORD COMPANY, Dept. 15 Providence, R. I.

Each State seems to have its own particular product. In Florida the women have specialized on crystallized fruit and ship as far north as New York; in Mississippi their baskets of honeycane-vine and long pine-needles are in such demand that they can not keep their market supplied. They are even receiving orders for the raw material from craft schools in the North and West.

The woman's exchange ideas has been put to a still different use in Nebraska. The Lincoln Woman's Club is using it to pay off its club-house debt. When the club decided to build a house of its own, it realized that it would mean a severe strain on many of its members. It conceived the unique idea of opening an exchange where the members could earn the money to contribute to the club-building fund. The exchange has been running a year in one of the most up-to-date department stores in Lincoln. It not only handles the usual food products, needlework, garments, and fancy articles, but it has a list of its members who do mending, sewing, and catering.

But perhaps the most unusual use the exchange idea has been put to is that of Americanization. The Daughters of the American Revolution found that there were many ways of reaching foreign men through shop and union connections, the children through the schools, and the woman—How interest her? They chose the one infallible means, a cup of tea and a needle. Few women resist that.

The exchange founded in Detroit is called the "Cottage Industries" and is out of a chance visit of one of the Daughters to a foreign home. She herself was a skilled needlewoman; and it occurred to her here was the key to friendship and understanding. The small one-room shop opened last October and grew to a three-room establishment, decorated in gray and white, with shelves and cabinets, and a paid director, and a good-sized rental.

The shop handles its products in three ways: by taking orders by arrangement; by purchasing the raw material, designating the article, paying for the labor, and then marketing; and by having the purchaser provide her own materials for the work. One of the greatest problems was to teach the foreign women who were accustomed to using coarse materials, their own technique of Italian needlework, and the like, on the sheer dainty fabrics required by the American market.

Every chapter of the D. A. R. in Michigan is free to send the work of its foreign women to the Detroit Exchange to be sold. Frequently family heirlooms that otherwise would have brought a mere pittance at a pawnshop, find their way there and are sold for their real value. The business has grown up in the mending of fine faces, the repairing of bad bags, as well as in all forms of lace-making, embroidery, and fine needlework.

Fourteen nationalities are here brought together. Beneath the financial aid given is the more subtle purpose of creating an understanding by the different nationalities of the American life of which they are a part. No aid is refused; from advice as to how to manage the family, how to get medical aid, how to take out their first papers, even to suggesting how to be "American styled." A similar school, under the auspices of the D. A. R. in Chicago, was started before the Armistice. It did business to the tune of over \$4,000 last year.

Such exchanges as these are reuniting women's work and giving it back the dignity it had lost. The home woman can now compete with the business and professional woman in getting a just estimate of the money value of her work—no estimate, not in art or social values, but in dollars. The home woman to-day is proud of her work, and the time named of having her name connected with it than is the professional woman with the product of her brain. The time has passed when to sell goods as an exchange carrier with it called the "Cottage Industries" and the family is hard up. It is regarded, and rightly, as a legitimate business outlet for the home woman.

There has never been an adequate survey made of national organizations for selling women's products, but the indications are that they number well into the thousands and that new ones are being opened continually. It is only a question of time before there will be an organization for every woman. They are too important a part of our life. They are the women who have given her a chance to capitalize her leisure, teaching her business methods, all through the most vital and powerful leverage of our present civilization, co-operation; or, as her son would call it, "team-work."

Houses Planned by Women

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 54

well, is a gas-range, and the outlet is by means of a fine extending over the door to the outside; but were the range a coal-range it should be placed against the outside wall, where the built-in cupboards are now, in order to use one chimney for both the kitchen and dining-room.

The ready-made kitchen cupboard stands next to the range on one side, and the sink and drain-board are in close proximity against the outer wall. No mention is made of a dish-washer machine, but if the round type is desired it may be placed on the right-hand side, where the sink should be fastened on hinges so that it may be lifted up when the dish-washer is being used. If the table-top type is preferred may set in the middle of the floor, and the outlet for connecting it with the electric current be either a floor-pling or a ceiling drop-light.

The ice-box is located from the combined laundry and kitchen porch, and there is a spacious cupboard over the ice-box. On the whole this kitchen is as well supplied with cupboard space as a kitchen of its size could be, since there is an additional cupboard in the very conveniently placed dining-alcove, which one may enter from the front room without passing through the kitchen. Let us hope that any alcove so placed receives plenty of light, for the imagination could not conceive of a more pleasant, convenient place to sit and mend or darn, or even to sew with the sewing-machine if the electric portable type is used. Also this alcove table-lamp proves a splendid cutting-table where one can cut as one sits and if the seats are box seats there is good storage-space for blankets.

The laundry machine is placed on the porch, which should be enclosed, since the ironing-machine as well as the washer is out there.

The family for this house is not likely to contain more than six members, and one tub in addition to the washing-machine, always ready for use as a tub as well, will be sufficient for the householders so infrequently that clothes pile up. In the small family it is always advisable to have two small washings a week rather than one large one, particularly when one may have the machine doing the work. The bathroom is being cooked, and there is barely a realization

that the work is in progress, so easily it is accomplished.

The broom-closet is of goodly proportions, allowing for the easy taking out and putting back of the electric vacuum cleaner, or if one prefers to install a permanent vacuum-cleaning system, it may be placed here, where it will be centrally located. However, the person of common sense would install in so small a house.

The arrangement of space allotted to the bathroom is unusual, inasmuch as two additional clothes-closets, one for use by the man and one for the woman, should it be used as a bedroom and the dining-room transformed into a combined living and dining room, would be provided. Every purpose the room may be used, the extra closet will never find excessive use. The cellar stairs receive excellent light from the door, the upper half of which is rough glass, and sand or other heavy loads are taken readily from the cellar to the out-of-doors.

The house is well equipped with electrical fixtures, and wherever possible all wall-plugs for attaching electrical devices are placed high enough so that connection can be made without stooping, and among the electrical fixtures is a service-motor for turning the food-chopper, the cake-beater, the ice-cream freezer and the churn-handle.

The space devoted wholly to the ironing-board might be used for a built-in cupboard, with the ironing-board as a part of the installation, inasmuch as it is at an approximate distance of three feet between the dining and living rooms. The exteriors of both of these houses are very simple, in fact quite plain; but artistic taste has been added in the planning. It is to be hoped that all builders in the future will make an allowance in the original building estimate for grading and planting, and adhere to that allowance from beginning to end, so that the result will be beautiful until plants, vines, and shrubs have attained a good growth, and then the house will grow into its site. Aside from the added attractiveness, the market value of the house is increased. Not only does a first-class house, but a prospective purchaser will quickly realize the value of plants which have grown to goodly size.

it's Pineapple



this year
"No, really, I couldn't eat another bite," you say. And you mean it. Then it comes on the table—the rich, golden-brown, delicious—a never-to-be-forgotten piece of luscious Hawaiian Pineapple Pie.

What do you do? Why, you eat, of course. You can't help it. There's an appetite-compelling lure every Pineapple creation that tempts even the most jaded appetite.

Serve Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple often. It is ready to use in pies, cakes, puddings, ices, sundaes, fruit-cocktails, and hundreds of other menu treats.

Pineapple Pastry—As Hawaii Makes It

(Clip and Paste in Your Recipe Book)

CRUSHED HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE MIX: Mix 1 cup sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons cornstarch and slowly add 1 1/2 cups hot milk. Cook in a double boiler until thick and cornstarch is thoroughly cooked, (about 40 minutes). Pour onto a egg yolks beaten to double bulk and cook until the sugar thickens (about 5 min.). Cool and add 1 cup well-drained Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into a baked crust and cover with a meringue made of a stiffly beaten egg white and 4 tablespoons powdered sugar. Brown quickly in a hot oven.

"CRISP CRUST" PAIRY: Heat a cup Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple, Mix 3/4 cup sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons cornstarch. Add hot pineapple and bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly, and add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cool slightly, add 1 beaten egg and 2 tablespoons brown sugar. Beat until stiff and fold in and arrange crust of pastry around the top. Put into hot oven and allow to brown. Cook back and bake about 30 minutes longer.

PINEAPPLE TARTLETTES: Roll off one pastry to about 1/8 inch thickness. Cut into circles and form around cut rimmed centers, leaving a ring of pastry. Moisten the edges of the circles and press a pastry ring on the top of each. Bake in a hot oven until lightly browned and keep the centers with a mixture of well-drained Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple and powdered sugar, allowing 1/2 cup of the well-drained pineapple to 2 tablespoons of powdered sugar.

PINEAPPLE PATTERIES: Drain the syrup from one Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple. To the pineapple add 1/2 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon butter. Allow to cook 8 to 10 minutes or until a rich amber in color, stirring frequently. Pour into small pastry shells that have been baked, but not allowed to brown. Bake until the firm form over the pineapple or about 10 minutes. Serve cold.

* Special Note: You will find it economical as well as convenient to utilize the juice of Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple for the topping of baked apples. Add 1/2 cup of the pineapple to apples. In this way, you make each can serve as a drink, and juice enough for a luscious fruit cup or punch.

Crushed HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE

CANNED ready to use

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Dept. 55, Am'n of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners 451 Montgomery Street, Honolulu, Hawaii
Please send me, free of charge, your new book, "Ninety-six Tempting Pineapple Treats."

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Heirloom Plate

From Generation to Generation

PICTORIAL REVIEWS HOME BUREAU

A Fig for Flavor

By HESTER CONKLIN AND
PAULINE PARTRIDGE

FIGS are one of the few fruits that are more familiar to the housewife in their dried form than fresh from the tree. It is only within a short time that fresh figs have been obtainable in the Eastern markets, while the dried fig is well known the world over.

It is also true that the dried figs may be used in many ways in which it would be impossible to use the fresh fruit, and are a more concentrated form of nutriment.

However, it is their charming adaptability and the bit of new flavor that figs add to the old familiar dishes that make them so popular with the modern housewife.

Fig Tea Tarts

$\frac{3}{4}$ Cupful Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ Tablespoonfuls
1 Cupful Chopped Dried Figs
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Water $\frac{1}{2}$ Teaspoonful Grated
Orange-rind
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Chopped Walnut Meats

MIX the sugar, chopped dried figs, water, chopped citron, and grated orange-rind and cook five minutes. Cool and add the chopped walnut meats. Cut four-inch circles from rich pastry, put a spoonful of the fig mixture in center, moisten edges, and fold over, making half-round tarts. Press edges well together and bake in a hot oven (350 degrees F.) until brown.

Fig Salad

2 Cupfuls Dried Figs $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Vinegar
4 Cupfuls Rolling Water $\frac{2}{3}$ Tablespoonfuls
Gelatin
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Chopped Pimiento

CUT the dried figs in halves, add the boiling water, and soak at least three hours. Cook in the same liquid until tender and add the sugar a few minutes before removing from the heat. Drain the liquid off the figs, measure, and if necessary add water to make one and one-quarter cupful of liquid. Add the vinegar and bring to the boiling-point. Add the gelatin, that has been softened in one-quarter cupful cold water, and remove from the heat. Stir until the gelatin dissolves. Arrange the halves of figs and the chopped pimiento in a mold, pour the gelatin mixture over, and set aside in a cold place until firm. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

Baked Fig Custard

$\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Sugar 1 Egg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Dried Figs $\frac{1}{4}$ Teaspoonful Salt
3 Cupfuls Milk $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Sugar
1 Teaspoonful Vanilla

HEAT the sugar in a frying-pan, stirring constantly until a golden-brown sirup has formed. Pour into a mold, tipping it quickly to coat the inside as thoroughly as possible. Chop the dried figs, add the milk, and heat in a double boiler. Beat the eggs, add the salt, sugar, and vanilla; add the hot milk-and-fig mixture and pour into a mold. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) until firm. Cool and serve with finely chopped roasted almonds sprinkled over each serving.

Fig Filling

1 Cupful Chopped 1 Egg
Dried Figs $\frac{1}{4}$ Teaspoonful Lemon
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Sugar Juice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Teaspoonful Corn- $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Chopped
starch Walnuts

COOK the chopped dried figs, three-quarter cupful water, and sugar five minutes. Mix the corn-starch with two tablespoonfuls cold water and add, stirring constantly. Cook three minutes and pour onto the beaten egg yolks; then cook in a double boiler three minutes. Cool. Add the lemon-juice and chopped walnuts. Spread between layers of plain white cake and use the left-over egg white for a boiled frosting.

Favorite Fig Cookies

$\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Fat $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ Teaspoonful
Beaten Egg $\frac{1}{4}$ Teaspoonful Cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Rolled Oats
1 Teaspoonful Clove
1 Teaspoonful Nutmeg
Chopped Dried Figs $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Milk

CREAM the fat, add the sugar, creaming well together. Add the beaten egg, rolled oats, and finely chopped dried figs. Mix and sift the flour, salt, cinnamon, clove, and nutmeg. Add the dry ingredients with the milk. Mix thoroughly and drop from a teaspoon onto greased pans. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about twenty minutes.

San Toy Sandwiches

$\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Chopped 3 Tablespoonfuls
Dried Figs Finely Chopped
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Hot Water Crystallized
Ginger
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful Sugar
3 Tablespoonfuls Finely Chopped Roasted
Almonds

COOK the chopped dried figs, hot water, and sugar fifteen minutes, or until mixture thickens. Cool and add the finely chopped crystallized ginger and finely chopped roasted almonds. Spread between thin slices of buttered bread.



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The Excitement-Eaters

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

"Is that all that went on?" At Evadne's nod she asked: "Do you think there might have been anything that slipped your notice?"

"I don't know. Of course I wasn't with Luce. I was in the carriage with Johnnie. Under Jerry's fixed stare Evadne became fretful. "And I tell you I haven't an idea why she's gone off or anything. I thought it was a cute idea at the time—who would have guessed it'd come out like this!"

There was a pause, and Jerry spoke in a detached voice. "Of course by this time it may have entered your head that you had no business to ask my—my cook out on a joy ride. Especially without bothering to sling a word at me about it. I don't know what people who know how to call things by their first names would style it, but I'd say it was a low trick—not up to your general average at all."

"Oh, damn!" Evadne's eyes flooded with quick, tired tears. "I didn't have any idea it'd turn out this way! I didn't think at the time—I just—I'm awfully sorry, Cousin Jerry!"

Jerry's eyes softened. She was remembering one or two occasions when her plea had been that she "didn't think at the time." She turned away from Little Eva's distress, made more genuine by lack of sleep and a long procession of late hours.

"Well, it's done now, and you can't do anything but be sorry. Go back to sleep and get caught up on yourself," she told her and departed.

THE routine of getting breakfast calmed the turmoil of her mind. When Phil came down she greeted him with grapefruit and the information:

"Luce is gone."
The news did not appear to shock him. Men were so unstartled. He merely started in on the grapefruit, and tossed her a casual, "I'm glad of that!"

Thus encouraged, Jerry repeated Evadne's sketchy version of the events of the evening before to which Phil listened with his eyes on the clock. She paused at the climax.

"What could have happened, Phil? It's the failure of my whole plan of how to help the other fellow!"

"But it isn't," Phil firmly. "I didn't say anything about it at the time, Jerry, because the only way you can be convinced is to find out things for yourself; but a girl like that is so much dead timber, and all dealings with her are to be set down, under the loss column before you start."

"I don't see why you put it that way. It was all Little Eva's fault as far as I can see. If I only knew what went on last night!"

"It was like Little Eva to ask her," said Phil. "and it was like Luce to go. There you are, Jerry!"

"I'm going in to Charlotte's to-morrow and have a talk with her," said Jerry. Phil shrugged his shoulders and pushed back his chair.

"I wouldn't bother; it will only distress you."

Jerry tossed her head. "I'm going." Phil ignored this statement and kissed her—again that perfunctory husbandly kiss, which now she received without inward rebellion. It was a polite formality, an integral part of their living routine.

"Good-by, sweetheart. I'm going right now so I can be back sooner!"

"Going husbands always say that and they always come back later," Jerry laughed and went at once to the telephone. The first thing she had to do was to locate Willie Pryde; undoubtedly he had been on the picnic. No party went on without him and he was seldom far from Evadne. The country club was her first guess as to Willie's whereabouts. At this time Sunday morning most of the country young men were to be passed there.

The voice that answered at the other end admitted that Willie was on the links, and added: "What name shall I say?"

"Don't say," Jerry snapped; "I just tell him to come."
It seemed hours before Willie's drawl came over the wire. "Mr. Pryde talking."

"Willie! This is Jerry Lancaster. Listen. Were you on Johnnie Overton's picnic last night?"

"Why, yes. What's the matter—"

"Just this. I want you to come over and get me right away. I haven't our car or I'd meet you somewhere."

Barly perceptible hesitation at the other end.

"It is awfully important and all that sort of thing? Because we've a match on—"

"It is important. If you don't come you're likely to spoil a treat over your carelessness."

There was a hint of menace in Jerry's voice; and Willie was sensitive to hints.

"I'll be right along," he said.

In about ten minutes he arrived, apologizing for his golf-clothes as he jumped out of his runabout. "But you sounded rather in a hurry," he said, and looked at her expectantly from his pale amber eyes.

"Drive along," said Jerry. "I don't want to start my story here."
Willie obeyed her injunction and they shot down through High Street, which led to the woody fringes of the town.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 70

Your hair passes freely through parallel teeth.

BETWEEN the V-shaped teeth of ordinary combs the hair wedges, pulls and breaks. But the rounded parallel teeth of Ace Quality Combs slip freely and smoothly through the heaviest hair.

Ace Quality Combs are enclosed in sanitary containers—either transparent envelopes or dust-proof boxes. They are clean when they reach you, and they can be kept clean.

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Manufactured by
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His mirror couldn't tell him

HE usually required fifteen minutes for choosing and adjusting his neck-tie. His clothes were up to the minute in fashion. His hair always had to appear just so. He visited his manicurist systematically.

Yet there was one thing he neglected in the matter of toilet which with many people off-set all of his other qualities of fastidiousness. And this one thing retarded his progress both in business and socially.

The pathetic thing about it was that he himself was entirely ignorant of what was holding him back. It was a thing that people simply won't tell you about, and yet they hold it against you every day.

* * * * *

That's the insidious thing about halitosis (unpleasant breath). You, yourself, rarely know when you have it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

Sometimes, of course, halitosis comes from some deep-seated organic disorder that requires professional advice. But usually—and fortunately—halitosis is only a local condition that yields to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle.

It is an interesting thing that this well-known antiseptic that has been in use for years for surgical dressings, possesses these peculiar properties as a

breath deodorant. It halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. So the systematic use of Listerine puts you on the safe and polite side. You know your breath is right. Fastidious people everywhere are making it a regular part of their daily routine.

Your druggist will supply you with Listerine. He sells lots of it. It has dozens of different uses as a safe antiseptic and has been trusted as such for half a century. Read the interesting little booklet that comes with every bottle. — Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.

For
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Have an Eveready Flashlight under your pillow or at your bedside, because darkness is responsible for the mystery of night noises.

A press of your thumb! Instant light when you need it, right where you want it!

Every home needs an Eveready flashlight. Flameless, cannot set fire to anything. Every household should have one. The light of a thousand uses. One use often repays a thousand times the small cost of the Flashlight—\$.65 to \$4.50.



EVEREADY
FLASHLIGHTS
& BATTERIES
—they last longer

The Excitement-Eaters

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 69

"Famous party last night," said Willie carefully. "Twelve told you about it?"

"Look here, Willie; I'm going to tell you just what I know and we'll proceed from there. In the first place, I know you're the Eastport Gosip."

The car swerved as Willie turned an astonished face to her. "What! What did you say?"

"I said I know you're the one who turns in all the stuff about us that the Gosip prints," she elaborated. "I discovered that when you wrote the New York party. You must have thought I was a fool if you thought you could get away with that."

Willie made no response.

"What's puzzled me," Jerry continued, "is why you didn't put in the names. The Gosip always does. What made you leave them out? You aren't generally so considerate!"

"I wasn't sure just what had gone on," Willie replied. His attitude had become one of limp abedance; he made no attempt to deny the accusation. "Funny thing, I got to like the idea of you, Jerry, and when it came to writing it up I hated to put your name to it. You see, I was always trying to find out what you were before you married. I thought you were something quite different from what I found out—the night of Elsie's dinner-party. You've been purging for a long time a darn good name for yourself, as I discovered by going to Charlette's."

"You went to Charlette's?" Jerry exclaimed and laughed. "Of course you would. Do you know how I met her? I think you're a sneak and a bloodsucker."

"I'm not!" said Willie shortly. "I told you once that the Gosip was like Balaam, purging society of its sins, and I mean it!"

"Purging society?" Jerry sneered. "Have you noticed that it's been purged by any of your efforts? The people you've written up have enjoyed seeing their little escapades in print?"

"Do you enjoy it?" Willie retorted. "And justice, I didn't write up what I learned at Charlette's. It was fine gossip, but it was to your credit, so what was the use of exposing it?"

"Oh, quit hearing words around! It's a rotten business all you know it. Why don't you come out in the open if you feel that way about the sins of society? Come out in the open and suggest some way to snap out of all this!"

"Is that what you wanted to see me about this morning?" Willie inquired, recovering some of his blandness.

"No, but it's a lot to do with it. What I want to drive home to you is that the Gosip is not going to have anything in it about the cemetery episode when it comes out to-morrow. It's a serious business this time—the town authorities will consider it the last straw, and if they find out who did it there's going to be trouble. The older set will back the town authorities too—I can feel it coming. Do you see why you're going to leave it alone and keep your mouth shut?"

THEY came to a crossing, and Willie turned the car back toward town.

"I see that it's the climax—what I've been working up to all time," he said.

"Well, we'll put it in a little blackmail book," said Jerry sweetly. "You print that and you'll never be received anywhere in Eastport again by anybody. I'll publish the how and why of you up and down the Rialto, from Beach and Roseflower to High and Main."

"Doggone!" said Willie peevishly. "I forgot you had me by the jeans!"

They drove in silence for some moments, Willie looking straight ahead down the road. Then he heaved a sigh and spoke.

"Well, it's all right. I've sneaked to blackmail—let's be a bargainer!"

"You've got to chuck it, too," Jerry leaped back at his wit, his rather liked you when I first knew you, Willie. I wouldn't bother with making that request. I didn't remember that."

Willie looked up grumpier than ever. "Oh, I guess I'll have to take it in the open, all right. Do a little landscape architecture for a change. I took some courses in it once, and there's plenty of graft around here on the places of the people I know. I've thought of it some before, because, well—because of that darn little Eva."

"Little Eva!" Jerry echoed. "Then Phil was right."

"I always swore I'd never fall for a girl of her type," Willie droned, "but I have and it's upset everything."

"Frankly I'd rather see her settled with some one else," Jerry commented.

Willie smiled a little.

"I didn't expect you to cheer from the sidelines; but I am going ahead with it, and I trust you not to step in on any of it."

"All right. Now I have you two ways on getting this stuff out, beginning to-day," she retorted wittily. "Let me out here; I want to walk up the drive."

She wanted a few moments to think over the morning's events before she plunged into preparations for Sunday dinner. Willie left her in his bland, open countenance fairly beaming with vacancy, lost in thoughts of foreboding. Jerry walked slowly up the drive. What would

be the town's perception of this cemetery adventure? Willie and Little Eva—how did it all work out? Did they have any problems? And Luce—ah, Luce!

LITTLE EVA was cross. She sat in the Overton sun-parlor and played solitaire, but even bothering to watch the couples dancing in the big music-room.

It had started to rain, and a heavy day was always depressing. The bunch could think of nothing better to do than to go up to Johnnie's and dance. There was something very enervating about having a party in one's own house, and Johnnie had turned peevish and grumpy. This annoyed Eva; also there were not enough extra men to make the afternoon piquant; so she sat and played solitaire, glowering viciously at all who approached.

So far it had been a very bad day. To begin with, Cousin Phil had lectured her at dinner about the exploit of the sign-board. He had repeated things that bored her about lack of thought and consideration for the feelings of others, and he had wound up by telling her that she was in danger of detection from the town authorities.

She had regarded this information tolerantly, as mere perception of a lecture; but Johnnie's first words had been to the same effect. The town was outraged; the older set was very much disturbed. It was a scandal the aftermath of which might prove most disagreeable.

She had feared that she was sick of Eastport anyway. She could leave any time and start a new life in any city. It seemed a good opportunity to make an exit. Johnnie was getting more boring every day, and she had decided to stir all the useless young men. To get herself up for these little specimens was an awful waste of time.

So she played solitaire and scowled at the comers. Willie stole over covertly and kept a respectful distance. Willie was the only one who interested her at all, and that was not very much. Life was as flat as stale coffee grounds.

She was aware that the few debutantes of the party viewed her more suspiciously. She was not popular with girls anyway. Not that she cared; except that when men were all so boring, it might be a relief to turn to girls.

The began to fret and depress over her state of mind. These fits of depression over life in general were becoming more and more frequent. She had erred her recent remembering that scowls were wrinkle-headed and she brought it back to her and fixed it firmly upon her face. What was the use of preparing to be a Niece de Shackle when the men were not worth the trouble? She glucked savagely at the useless hair of the coffee grounds, and the colored strands wandered in messy profusion over her forehead and stood out at right angles over her ears. She rubbed her nose until she was morally certain that it shone. And snapped her cards to and fro with glaring abstraction.

The dancing came to a fatal pause, and Alice, daughter of one of the priestly dignitaries, slid out in the sun-parlor with Willie. She regarded Eva's disreputable with scientific interest and a little disapproval. Eva looked up at her from beneath wintry brows.

She probably thinks pulling my hair around this way is a new line," she told herself bitterly.

Willie was watching her without expression.

"I was Janet and Andy would hurry up and get here. They've got a cousin they're bringing with them who's come in from the city to visit them. Alice said to little Eva."

Oh, yes; the one they had to get up early to start for. Willie murmured, "I ignored him, and continued: "They say he can play the piano marvelously, and with a flourish he began to play for us. Instead of trying to keep to rhythm with the old records."

EVA had these hints thrust at her before during the afternoon, that if she insisted on not dancing she might as well play for them. She slammed a card down now by way of response. Willie strolled over and viewed her layout.

"Put the six on out as early as you suggested. I won't!" Little Eva retorted and swept the cards all into her pack. Johnnie, who was hovering in the background, danced forward at this.

"Numbered now, Eva?" he demanded hopefully.

"No! I'm just dealing out a new hand!" she said and made good her assertion.

At this moment Janet Clarke burst in, demanding breathlessly if they had missed anything by being late. Eva regarded her intently. Janet was certainly popular as a chaperon. She was but one or two years older than the debut, she was not too attractive, and she objected to nothing in the way of life, often generating the widest projects herself. The overboard exploit was an example. Now she was hailed with such enthusiasm.

"Did your cousin pianist get met?" asked Willie. "Fetch him out, Janet; we're in need of stimulating music."

The air was misted with smoke and pulsating with music, and conversation from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 72

MENNEN



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The Excitement-Eaters

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 70

all sides as Andy Clarke came through the door with the piano's cousin, Little Eva, withdrew her attention and finished dealing. Not until Andy spoke at her side did she take any further notice.

"Here's one you haven't met, Tim—Miss Drew, known as Little Eva. This is Timothy Lane, Esquire."

She looked up with a grudging smile as she stepped to formality and the card in her hand fluttered to the table, the smile fading to nothing on her parted lips.

Looking down at her were a pair of blue eyes—eyes that bent on her with sudden, eager delight. Timothy Lane was tall, taller than most of the young men in the room by a head, and brilliantly fair. Evadne was an ash blonde, and she had made the most of it. But this man had waving hair all of a bright glint, parted in the middle and brought back with stern discipline, and sunburned features—regular except for a slightly large mouth full of white teeth—a face that made Little Eva draw a long breath, as if she found herself suddenly in bracing, out-of-doors air.

"I am very glad to see you, Miss Drew," he was saying. "His gaze had not once deviated or lost its look of pleasure. Little Eva cursed inwardly. What freak of fate had made her pull her hair all out and get her nose to shine? Puritively she pushed back some of the strands and brought her most sparkling smile to bear on the situation. All about her were arrayed the prettiest of the debutantes of Eastport—a formidable enough menace—but she solved that problem with her own particular brand of sabotage.

She threw her cards into a straggling heap on the table and rose. "You play, Tim? You play? Come—let's hear you."

Thus she swept him from the smoke-drawn sun-parlor over the bare floors of the music-room, but her maneuver was not allowed to pass without comment. Alice Devereaux, seated at the end of the table, following her lead, the young men bringing up the rear-guard.

"Oh, Mr. Lane, Alice appealed, "can you play 'Too Many Bones' I just craved it!"

Timothy Lane paused.

"I—I don't play ragtime," he confessed. "I was out of shape when I was young."

"Oh, and we thought—here we've been counting on some better dance-music—in the first flush of disappointment some one over by the door started the phonograph, and the rabble began to break up into couples once more."

The modern girl has to think and act quickly. Little Eva saw Alice standing close by, saw Willie hovering near with indefinite menace. She fluttered her eyelashes at Timothy.

"Sit this out with me," she confided. "The crowd went over to the dance—quite comfortably conscious of glares leveled at their retreating backs—and sat side by side with no unnecessary distance between them. Then they frankly continued their charmed survey of each other."

EVA was the first to break their silence.

"Where do you go, Tim?" she asked.

"In New York just now. Where do you go?" he returned.

"In Boston. I'm visiting here. What do you do in New York?"

"I've been studying with Rodowski. This year I'm working by myself."

"Oh, then you really play!" She regarded him with deeper interest.

"There are no many truer ones."

"And I like to see a girl like you, among the girls of to-day," he rejoined simply. Then at the look of blank astonishment which she involuntarily flashed, he went on: "I was a walked into a blue blue cigarette smoke and met half a dozen girls buzzing away on the tune of 'brilliant conversation.' They saw you looked like a—like a fairy, sitting in the middle of it all, paying no attention to what came into their heads to say—anything that they thought would make you take notice?"

"Eva shook her head, divided between a guilty feeling and a desire to laugh. It was not from moral scruples that she refrained from the use of tobacco, but because, after prolonged and painful experience she could not bring herself to like it or to like her."

"I hope you don't mind—my speaking to you this way," he was saying. "When we have—just met and all."

She met his eyes for a puzzled stare. Could it be that he was sincere in saying a thing like that? When nowadays men who just met you said anything—anything that came into their heads to say—anything that they thought would make you take notice?

"I like you," she told him. "What's your first name? Timothy? I like you, Timothy. You're different from the men I meet, too. Why is that?"

Then they both felt silent and looked at each other.

In a little while Eva felt something important that had not happened for over two years. She felt that she was going to blush. A warning tint blancheted her temples with heat, surprise brought added warmth to her cheeks. She looked away, elaborately casual.

"I—I wish you'd play something," she

said. "I'd like to hear you; I certainly would."

The dance had ended; the sun-parlor was flooded with smoke-fans once more. Only a few remained in the music-room to sort out and quarrel over the next record to be played and to cast meaning glances at the two on the veranda.

"Now's a good time," said Eva, quickly rising and gathering him in with her haste. "Come on and play for me now, while every one's comparatively quiet."

He went with her to the piano, a beautiful grand that was used principally as an ornament in the Overton house, and she installed herself in a deep chair near by. She wanted him to play so that she could watch him. He gave her such a queer, unsettled feeling.

He ran his fingers over the keyboard for a moment of experimental modulation. Little Eva knew something about music, even the years of expensive study along with that led equipped her only for ragtime. His touch was assured and professional.

He led into a haunting melody set with barbaric sweetness, which she identified vaguely as something of Cyril Scott's. From that, at her quiet request, he played another of the moderns. He played with keen, sure mastery, and she stared at his hands in amazement. When she had first met him she had taken it for granted that he was an idler like the rest of them, perhaps dallying with music as a pastime. But this performance was a revelation.

He was a young man of yet in the gridding, grilling labor that was necessary to such achievement.

THE two over by the phonograph had waited of keepest quiet and were trying a stunt—a stunt where one held on to one's left ear with one's right hand, one's left ear with one's right hand, and so on, until with one's teeth a magazine dropped on one's head. It was a noisy stunt, and the sound percussed through to Evadne's consciousness feebly at first, then jabbed her with irritation. In the midst of a fascinating passage she turned her head and snatched him.

"Would you mind," she said coldly, "caring your vision into the other room if you can't hear the music? I'd like to listen to music! I like to listen to music!"

Her attack took the playful ones completely by surprise. They were so much in their own magazine and tied into the sun-parlor that they did not think of it for a moment, continued his playing.

When he had finished he turned to her.

"Thank you for the hint," he said.

Evadne felt herself blushing again. Those eyes and the way they looked at her! Their frank worship was not much like the bold interest she had seen so often in the eyes of a young man who had given her a rush on the spot. She spoke unthinkingly.

"I'm sure more, quickly!"

He turned to the piano again, and she studied him with growing perplexity. What was so contradictory there she thought she had all men sorted and docketed in her head; and now this! He was a young man who looked like the ideal hero of her childhood and played like the artist he was. She had always considered pianists freaks; and this man was only different in that he was superior to the other young men that she had known.

She caught herself up here. Why, this was a man who had been with her, and it was not infatuation. It was—it was—

The song came to an end in a long, deep chord which the pianists pressed into silence before he turned and smiled at her. She smiled back at him, and he smiled back at her. It was not a plotted-out, provocative grimace that was so effective in the right place, it was a genuine smile.

"If everybody who heard you felt about it the way I do, you'd be famous than anything else in this time it was he thought quickly.

"I'm afraid they're coming in," he said, rising. "Let's call a halt where we were, and become engrossed in conversation, so that no one will speak to you."

"That would be better," she said. "Eva murmured, but she tripped over her feet as she went to the door. Evadne had had to wear her pet baby-blue dress that made her look sixteen and angel-faced."

Then there followed an hour of breathlessly interesting conversation, punctuated by shouts and salutes from the rest of the party, the girls for once united with the boys in efforts to get Evadne from her prey. Johnnie took to walking up and down the room moodily, while Janet and Andy Clarke made encouraging and encouraging remarks. To all of which Evadne turned the back of her sand-colored head and kept her eyes fixed on Timothy Lane.

They were vitally interested in hearing all about each other, and about all about themselves. He had been in Rodowski's master class—a class, he explained, that consisted of several first-class students. At that time he had spent years of study, alternating with teaching to keep his hands busy. He mentioned that he was a baby eyes widened. He was telling of his efforts to go on with music.

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Ideal for fresh-air sleeping, camping or touring.

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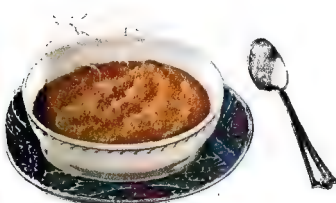


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Wheatena Bread

1 cup Wheatena	3 tablespoons light
3 cups boiling water	brown sugar
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup lukewarm water	3 tablespoons melted
$\frac{1}{2}$ yeast cakes	lard
5 cups white flour	1 tablespoon salt

Four boiling water over Wheatena, stir well and cool. Dissolve yeast in the $\frac{3}{4}$ cup warm water, add to Wheatena, also 1 tablespoon of the sugar and 1 cup of the flour. Beat well and let rise one and one-half hours. Then add rest of the flour and sugar, lard and salt. Knead ten minutes after dough is on the board and let rise until double in bulk. Keep dough in kneading soft as possible. Greasing the hands will facilitate the work. Mold into loaves, fill pans $\frac{3}{4}$ full and let rise until double in bulk. Brush melted butter over tops. Bake 45 minutes.



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The Excitement-Eaters

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 74

"Come into the reception-room," she said in a matter-of-fact tone; "there's no one there yet."

They sat down in a quiet corner, Lace big-eyed and mute.

"Don't look so surprised," said Jerry. "You didn't think I'd let you go off like that and say try to finish up with me?"

Lace shook her head. "I didn't think it at all."

"Then—why did you go?" Jerry demanded.

"What happened?" Lace suddenly found speech.

"Mrs. Lancaster, it was all so—so awful—that I couldn't believe it was real. Or that they were your friends." Jerry looked her astonishment. "Do you know who I was with? A married man! His name—Mr. White—'An' 'de things he said—'an' he a married man! He carried on worse than any of the others! 'An' the things all of them kept talking about in cold blood! Just as if they were sayin' nothin' at all! 'An' they behaved awful—I never seen anythin' like it!"

LACE was lost in the horror of her recollection. On her narrative flowed.

"'And stayin' out till they felt like comin' in.' Mrs. Lancaster, it was all so—so awful—that I couldn't believe it was real. Or that they were your friends."

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they had been quarreling. Johnnie apologized to Jerry.

"Listen here, Jerry, when you've been going with a girl for a week and she can plot out your next Monday's conversation a week in advance, what's left for a young fellow to do?"

"Read another book and get a new line," Jerry told him while Evadne grumbled:

"I wish you wouldn't say 'going with' Johnnie. It sounds as if you were going to spit hay in another minute."

Johnnie glared.

"If I ever give any time to a Boston girl again! First they correct your pronunciation, then they go after your manners, and finish off with a little grammar-work!"

"I wish you'd go. I want to write a letter, or be alone, or something."

At this moment the telephone-bell rang, and Jerry left them to answer it. It was a strange voice asking to speak to Mr. Lancaster; a fussy, pecking, little voice that was indistinct over the wire. Jerry held the earpiece close and assured her that she was there.

"You don't know me, Mrs. Lancaster," the voice flattered, "but I'm Mrs. Evans of Beach, off Rosewater Lane."

"Yes," said Jerry. The people of Beach were mostly the newly rich who came to Eastport for the Summer and were left to the people of the town for the winter.

"Well," the voice continued, "quite by chance the other day I heard about your work, and I was so interested in it that I'm sorry to tell you that I'm happy to have to hear of some of your work in the past."

"What?" Jerry shrieked. "What are you talking about?"

"—and so I wondered, Mrs. Lancaster," the voice pecked on, "if you would be willing to step in and help me out, if you would be too busy, if you could perhaps put some of your time in helping me out just this once. I know it's asking a great deal on such short notice."

"Wait a minute," Jerry had begun to understand and her words came softly.

"Did—did Elsie Villers tell you—about me?"

"Why, I believe the word did come through her at first. I haven't made a mistake, have I, Mrs. Lancaster? I would be sorry to trouble you if—"

"Oh, no, you haven't made a mistake. Once a modiste always a modiste!" And Jerry threw back her head and laughed. It seemed incredible that Elsie could have gone to such depths of ingratitude over the sewing incident. And the joy of the whole thing was that it was news from heaven—answer to prayer!

In that moment of telephone conversation an involuntary thrill had warmed Jerry. At the very mention of work she saw the light, recognized the truth again. She had almost envied the "poor little girl" she had once been. She had almost envied Lace when she said, "I get to be gettin' back. I want to work all the time the way you did. And this was the meaning of that awful snub at the heart when she had turned away from Fanchon and refused to go back into the Louis Quatorze salon.

THIS was what had been the matter with her all along. She had wanted to be back at her work, the work that had been a part of her all her life, the work that gave her the joy of creation, the only joy of creation that might ever be hers.

"Glory!" she whispered into the telephone, and then calmed herself with a tremendous effort. She broke into Mrs. Evans's incoherencies in the suave tone that had once been first nature. "Yes, certainly, I would be glad to get you to be Mrs. Evans—; but are you acquainted with my prices? They are rather more than the store."

"Oh, Mrs. Lancaster," the voice fairly bristled when can you give me an appointment?"

Jerry made the appointment, rang off, and began to tell the story of the room in a way that made questioning voices call from out-of-doors. She was laughing wildly when she had finished her story. The thought had just occurred to her of how Elsie would take this. She could picture herself thanking Elsie with genuine gratitude for her "kind recommendation."

If Elsie could know that she had solved Jerry's problem, crystallized the knowledge of what she needed in life through this customer, she would get to others. She would keep regular business hours.

She could not remember when she had been so happy. Her life was full once more; there would be no room for all that restlessness that was ravaging among them all—

The two young people outside were calling for her in a concert that could not be ignored. She put her new exaltation away and came out with a little wonder. It had been when Eva was not so anxious for Jerry's company.

The two were sitting on the door-step, shirking in regular chords, and they hardly spoke when Jerry appeared, so delighted were they with their new pastime.

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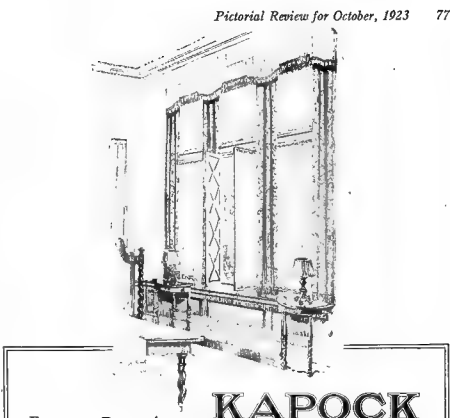
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LITTLE Eva was sitting on the porch with Johnnie, and she was looking distinctly, clearly bored. The relief with which they greeted Jerry was evidence that



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The Excitement-Eaters

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 77

"What's the orchestra rehearsal in celebration of?" Jerry inquired.
Johnnie looked injured.

"You ran off before I had a chance to spread the latest goss, which duty has to be attended to by somebody, as the Gossip is slipping—absolutely nothing in it this morning. We have got to unite against the old the beatings they've started out on a regular wild rampage. I ask you, did you get a bid to the Russell-Johns' lawn-party? It's our duty to go to-day and not a darn one of us has been asked. I don't know who they have asked besides the older set and a few lame ducks."

"What do you care whether we're taken off their list or not?" Jerry returned with a shrug. "These formal parties are deadly anyway. You know we've always said so."

"Yes, but it means a lot more than not getting in on a terrible lawn party," said Johnnie. "It means it means—why look here; here's another thing—Tracy is out of a job. His old man fired him this morning. Said he was sick of seeing him take the money away from a fellow who could use the salary better and do the work into the bargain. Of course he means he's sick of seeing Tracy under the influence or hearing about it. And Tracy did take a day off every other time he felt like. Everybody agrees that Tracy didn't do good things through the clover, and old Villiers had given him a few hints in the past, but, after all, it's a raw deal with jobs as hard to get as they are now."

"You're on both of them, I should say," Jerry commented.

"Elsie! I don't know how Elsie'll pull all that off! That girl has a million-dollar appetite. She gets Tracy into all his scrapes but the drinking ones. Everything's a-bunch with the bunch that. What with Cora and Fred scrapping so that they have to spend so much on the other and the come coming down around our ears like a ton of lead, and Eva behaving the way she has, it's a lot to eat, almost more away and start life anew!"

"Don't stop on my account," said Little Eva consistently. "It might be the makings of you, young man."

"It's 'makings' a Boston expression?"

She looked airy.

"A man and his cigar both have to have 'makings. When both are incomplete the result's pretty flat."

HE IGNORED this and turned back to Jerry.

"What're you going to do? You don't want us to sit by and let the old people walk all over us, do you?"

"Fight 'em!" said Little Eva. "Show 'em you don't care what they say to pull off! You never cared before."

"I'd give Tracy a job if I ran some business myself," Johnnie mediated, "but I don't feel like recommending him to any one else. You know how you wouldn't."

"Well, I've got to get lunch," Jerry said, rising; "you can tell me about your line of action when you make it."

Little Eva was rising too.

"I have to help Cousin Jerry," said she with sudden thoughtfulness. "Come afternoon, Johnnie."

"How about to-night?" Johnnie demanded as she stepped inside the door.

"I'm busy to-night. I told you. See you Sunday in the sunny rangers."

And Eva banded the door.

On the other side of it she turned to Jerry with timid young eyes. Jerry inhaled herself instinctively.

"Cousin Jerry, I'm going to have some one come to-night, a cousin of the Clarke's; we'll probably stay in. It won't inconvenience you and Cousin Phil, will it?"

"Oh, so that's it?" Jerry remarked in sudden illumination. Then she smiled. This was the first time that Evadne had given more than a minute's warning of her plans.

AFTER Jerry and Phil met Timothy and went through the usual rounds of perfunctory conversation, Jerry had sufficient tact to get out of the way. At one time things had looked dubious to Evadne when Cousin Phil had started to become interested in an acquaintance with Timothy. Men were so funny. They always thought other men came into the house to enjoy a little conversation with them, or something. But before Little Eva's glance grew more than slightly acid, Jerry brought herself to bear on the situation, and the two Laces left for a spin in the car.

Timothy watched Phil depart with evident regret.

"Your cousin certainly is interesting," he told Evadne.

Men were so funny. But she met his glance sweetly and watched his face soften as he realized he was alone with her.

He smoked, and they waited with eager interest to discover if all was as the evening before, if they still held each other in blind, rapturous enchantment. It was true, all true, only more so.

The pinnacle of ecstasy for Evadne came a moment later in the evening. She had been telling him something and asked him if he remembered a remark she had made that last some hearing on it.

He nodded quite simply.

"Of course I remember," he told her in

matter-of-fact tone; then paused for an instant's reflection before going on to make a quiet statement that brought thunders crashing about Evadne's ears. "I thought I remember every word—that you have ever said."

Then a magical moment in which they both sat with hushed breath and listened to the beating of the heart in the moments of exquisiteness that a girl holds close.

Eva did not care, in the sweetness of her thrill, if they did not speak again during the evening. Nevertheless she was finally the one to break the lingering silence.

"—I wish you'd play," she was unable to control the little vibration that ran through her voice. "Cousin Jerry has a very good piano. Please play!"

THERE was only the dull gleam of the band by theavenport where they were sitting. But Timothy's restrained necessity of any more light. Very often, he said, he plays that the dark.

So he sat at the piano in the far corner of the room and Evadne stayed on the davenport, with her head turned away. This time she said let his music alone talk to her. And melody flowed from the darkness.

It seemed as if all the wonder and beauty of the world were merged into a single note, the dark, the heart-beat; then everything crashed together in a delirium of bliss under the sweet, the dark, the heart-beat; and to supplement the tears that were racing down her face, the sole retreat to the first motif, in beauty so relentless that Evn hid her head in the cushions. It was a transcendence.

Finished, and then a silence of recovery for a moment. Timothy's head was bowed, and Evadne found her voice.

"That was what I was finally whispering."

"Liz's Liebestraum," he replied in a voice as hushed as hers had been. "Oh, 'Love's Dream'! Of course that must have been it." She had heard it often enough before. In fact she knew it was a hack, a thing musicians rather than artists played. She had heard it mopped her face. She would not have him think that she had been so childish as to respond with rapt that it was hers. So she faced her she was calm and poised. "Liz! must have known others are so shallow," she said, "to write a thing like that! Why, it's got everything." She came in a sudden halt. She had been speaking with an authority that might have suited a woman of the world, but sounded out of place in a sweet young girl.

He made no motion to sit down beside her, but he was in front of the fireplace, his eyes upon her.

"I must go," he said; "it's late."

It was never O'clock when Little Eva had called him to remain until twelve, and as long thereafter as possible without risk of being thrown over the door-step. She was about to impart this gem of information to Timothy when the den rush of rebellion, but maidly instinct restrained her.

"Use and gave him her hand, over which he bent. A sweet, electric shock went through her as his lips touched it. Another moment and he was gone."

Little Eva stood with clasped hands and lips, listening to the wild tumult of her heart.

JERRY, rushing through the night on the broad Connecticut highway, was talking eagerly to Phil, telling him the things that Little Eva's presence had prevented.

"Isn't it wonderful, Phil? Everything comes right now; my life will be whole again."

And Phil, only a little less excited, replied, "Thank God, Jerry! I've been waiting for this. I knew that you'd think your way out!"

"You knew?" she gasped. Phil actually was never O'clock when Little Eva had been dreading the shock to his conventionalty. He had not only welcomed but had expected it.

"But you've been so busy with your own reactions recently that you haven't thought what you and Lace talked about at Charles's this morning—how you left her."

On the other hand, Timothy had had purposely left out the tale of her defeat and discomfiture. Lace's commentary on the evening of her first meeting with Timothy had remained in Jerry's mind word for word as it had been cried out to him. She was so active, she repeated the brief interview of the morning.

Phil heard her in silence. She waited for his comment. Instead he began to laugh. Feet upon a pile of laughter until he was forced to stop. The car's stiffened at first, then was swept into the center of the road and he was better to laugh than to cry over the high moral attitude of Miss Lace O'Brien!

The concluding installment of "The Excitement Eaters" will appear in the next issue of Pictorial Review, published October 15th. If you don't like to read it a serial by installing your Pictorial Review and read it all at once.

Pyorrhea Strikes Four—Misses Only One



When the gums bleed, be on guard

All too few are immune to Pyorrhea. The odds are overwhelmingly in its favor. Dental records show that four persons out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, contract it.

Tender, bleeding gums are the danger signal. When Nature's kindly warning is unheeded, the gums recede, the loosened teeth drop out or must be extracted, pus-pockets form at their roots, and the poison in them floods the system to breed neuritis, rheumatism and other diseases.

After you have gone to your dentist for tooth and mouth inspection, brush your teeth, twice daily at least, with Forhan's For the Gums. It is an efficacious, healing dentifrice, the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan's For the Gums, if used consistently and used in time, will prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It will keep your teeth white and clean, your gums firm and healthy.

Buy a tube of Forhan's For the Gums today. Brush your teeth regularly with it. The foremost dentists use and recommend it. It is time-tested, beneficial, and pleasant to the taste. At all druggists, 55c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal



Tumbling Run

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

If a monosyllable can change completely in its brief utterance from an expression of anger to one of amazement Abraham's monosyllable did. His wife lay in her place on the low, wretched bed, his daughter knelt by her side. Above Malvina bent the stranger, and at her, as the at an angel, gazed the two women. Usually their eyes filled with terror at sight of Abraham, but now neither gave him a glance. The stranger had spread a white cloth on the table, and on it set out six burning candles, a basin, towels, soap, and medicine in a flask. The candles illuminated the bed with its dying occupant and the white table and the stranger and Nancy; the rest of the poor room was in shadow. She had come there with a purpose, the outrageous, impudent creature! The Indians had been no more indignant at the sight of women sitting comfortably in cabin doors on their hunting-grounds. She must, moreover, have been sent for.

"Well?" he said again, his voice retaining this time its gruff tone till the end. The woman straightened up without haste, and McCright saw with his sharp, evil eyes that she was young. Her fine strong body was dressed in a plain uniform, made of a blue material not unlike the jeans which was the Summer wear in the mountains. She had clear-cut features, a firm chin, curly reddish-brown hair, and eyes which were at the present merely dark and bright, but which were a clear blue in daylight. Her sleeves rolled above her elbows, left bare her round white arms.

"Well?" she answered pleasantly, in a voice as steady as Abraham's voice and as her own eyes. "Good evening."

"McCright took a step inside the door. "What do you want here?" he asked.

His threatening voice reached the prostrate woman and the kneeling girl. The white face of Malvina grew gray; the face of Nancy seemed suddenly all black eyes. Nancy gave a terrified gasp, like the sigh of air escaping from a leaking container. The sound, the blanking faces, did not escape the young woman, who she continued to look steadily at Abraham.

"I'm Miss Dorsey, a State nurse," she answered. "Your wife was reported ill, and I've come to do what I can for her."

"Who reported her?"

"I don't know. I simply received the order."

"I can do what needs to be done," declared McCright loudly.

"You're mistaken about that," said Miss Dorsey, still pleasantly. "You may know all about farming and hunting, but not about nursing. I spent three years learning it."

McCright was dumfounded, then furious—it was bad for his women to hear such talk.

"Ain't you afraid in these woods alone, a woman?" he asked at last evilly.

"No, indeed," said Miss Dorsey. "When I'm out late I carry a revolver here in my pocket. But no one has ever molested me or even spoken to me in a bad way. They know I come to help, not to harm."

AS THO this conversation had lasted long enough she bent above the sick woman.

"I'll show you the road," said McCright. "Oh, I'm going to stay the night," said Miss Dorsey, her hands busy.

"They know at headquarters where I am, so nobody'll be uneasy. If I'm not back in the morning some one will be sent to find me. I don't believe you have a shed for my horse, have you?"

McCright saw suddenly a tiny black hole between the two blue-clad shoulders—to such rankness had grown the weeds in Donald McCright's garden.

"I'd thank you to clear out," he said at last, thickly.

This time Miss Dorsey did not answer at all. She slipped her arm under the emaciated shoulders and lifted Malvina until a dreadful paroxysm of coughing was past. The look upon Malvina's face frightened even McCright. He went out the door, cursing. Malvina tried to speak and failed and her eyes turned with desperation toward young Nancy, then toward the door. Nancy rose and went to a rough cupboard and took out a tin of bread.

"Here, Pappy, here's bread," she called into the darkness.

McCright's rough hand snatched it away.

"Wait!" he warned. "You just wait." Malvina looked up into the eyes of the stranger. She, too, uttered a monosyllable, a single long-drawn "Oh!" It had in it despair and a passionate appeal.

McCright stood for a while outside the cabin. He was not curious about death; he had made up his mind concerning it. One died and disappeared in the earth—that was all. He was far more curious about another matter. Walking without hesitation along the rough road, he turned into the woods and began to climb a steep ridge.

He looked up at the sky and saw that it was overcast with a faint pink glow. He climbed on, reaching at last the summit.

He saw there a magnificent and awful sight. Up from Tumbling Run plateau rolled billow after billow of rosy smoke. The wind whirled it now this way, now that. The trees upon which, as saplings, the Indian had laid his hands as he climbed, the very oak from whose shelter Donald

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GRAY hair is a tartle-tale. Don't endure it until you are really old. If at 40 you still feel young, then you owe it to yourself and family to look young. It's just as easy to keep your hair young and beautiful as to retain your youthful interest in life and people. Tint gray, faded, streaked strands with Brownatone as thousands of women have done.

Here is what we positively guarantee for

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1. It will keep the hair a uniform shade for years.
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10. You will not have a sticky, messy operation when applying Brownatone.
11. You can obtain the exact shade you desire, whether golden, blond or varying shades of brown or black.

You will be using the preparation that is standard throughout all sections of this country and Canada—that is the most used and most popular hair coloring preparation on the market. At drug and department stores, 50c and \$1.50.

Send for Trial Bottle — test it at home. Check the color you want on the coupon below, send your name and address, with 10c to cover postage and packing. Valuable booklet on hair will be enclosed free of cost.

The Kenton Pharmaceutical Company
388 Coppin Bldg., Covington, Ky.

Send Address to: Kenton, Ont.

NeTone Laminated Shampoo, nature's hair wash, cleanses and beautifies.

At dealers or direct 50c.

Enclosed find 10c (coin or stamps) for which send Trial Bottle of Brownatone and Booklet. I have checked color preferred. Golden brown, medium brown, dark brown, black.

Name

Address

City

Tumbling Run

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 80

McCreight had leveled his gun were now merely briefly burning torches in the night. It was a sight at which a Nero might have danced and fiddled, but McCreight only looked steadily at the work of his hands. A good huckleberry crop was assured.

When he had satisfied his eyes he hunted for a little cave, one of many which he knew, and before it he made a fire and skinned and roasted a squirrel and ate it with the heavy bread. He would spend the night here; then he would go down and drive the insufferable stranger away. If Malvina were dead that would be all the better.

IN THE morning Abraham rose early. He was not still, the bed upon which he habitually lay being only a little harder and perhaps less smooth than the earth. The warmth of the fire which he had built close to the opening still lingered in the cave. It was half past six and dawn was pressed only by a faint gray in the east. According to his expectation the west wind had cleared the sky of clouds. He sat munching the bread which remained from his supper, while the light spread, creeping to his feet along the leaf-covered hillside, gilding the boles of the great trees and filling the air with the mysterious gleam seen only at dawn. The light carpet of leaves was a foot thick—here was ample material for a glorious conflagration. But the hollows must not be burned off; one must save covered passageways from place to place.

Hearing a slight stir, Abraham shifted his eyes without moving any other muscle in his body. Two deer eyed him from the thicket. He lifted an imaginary gun and cried "Bang!" and they bounded away, tossing their heels and their broad pennon-like tails.

His own gesture reminded him of his enemy gun leaning against the wall of the cabin, and he remembered her sick wife and the unwelcome visitor. He thought again of a bullet-hole in the blue material and in the white flesh beneath. His immediate departure was inevitable; it was laughable to think of any one, especially a woman, remaining when he had decided that she should go.

Rain he slouched down the hill through the rustling leaves. The horse was still tied before the door, and from within the cabin came a sound of dreadful crying. Malvina, he concluded, was dead. He had no desire to witness Nancy's mourning and still less to participate in it. He decided not to enter; since the stranger had intruded, let her console. Perhaps she would arrange and pay for the funeral of Malvina.

He was so near the house that when Miss Dorsey appeared suddenly at the door he had to stand perfectly still to avoid being seen. Her face was white, her eyes were fiery with weariness, and she looked anxiously out, a shadowing hand lifted against the morning sunshine. It was for him, of course, that she looked. But she should not find him. When she had stepped into the house he withdrew backward for a few paces, then walked leisurely away. He intended to visit Tumbling Run plantation and see the result of his work. Afterward he would go to the cabin of a friend five or six miles away. This friend would give him food and he would not need to return until night.

His hand had done an accurate and thorough piece of work at Tumbling Run. The plateau was in ruin. From the distance all seemed natural, but the standing trunks were dead and the earth was blanketed with a foul, black cover. Only deep in the ground life remained. In spring the huckleberry-plants would grow luxuriantly and the next season shoots of oak and hemlock and pine would show above them, but the beauty of the place was gone for the present generations.

The heat was so intense that Abraham could lift only his head above the rim of the plateau. If he could have taken a few steps more he would have seen a white figure which would have startled even him, accustomed to the mountain life he was. The extent of the opened view was enormous. Billow after billow of mountain rolled away to north and south. They were clothed with white oaks, and the clinging leaves were a gleaming brown in the sunshine. Through breaks in the hills showed distant towns, Gettysburg to the east, Shippensburg to the north, Chambersburg to the west. Beyond, a murky turquoise against the morning sky, lay the higher more level ridge of North Mountain. It was a landscape upon which the eye could rest with satisfaction and refreshment and awe for hours, it was so vast and so varied.

If Abraham's ear had been as accurately attuned to the music of running water as it was to the rustle of game or the growl of human beings, he would have noted a new sound. Some account of the hills must have altered; the murmur of Tumbling Run was less deep and rich. But hearing nothing he rounded the point of the hill drank deep of the stream in its lower course and set off toward the north.

At nightfall, he came slowly home. Reconnoitering from the thicket, he could hear no sound. The little illusion of many candles shone through the window. The horse was dead and from the stillness he was certain that Nancy was alone. His

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The Custom-Corseted Look

How Old Is Your Figure?

If your figure is youthful you can wear anything well. People then say of you, "she knows how to wear clothes." But what is the secret of keeping a youthful figure as you go on in life? The answer is—The right kind of corset. If your figure somehow *won't* look young, you haven't the right kind of corset. The remedy is to go to your shop and choose your personal model of the right kind of corset—the P.N. Practical Front.

Why P.N. Practical Front Is the Right Corset for You

The right P.N. Practical Front model for you will produce the correct style silhouette. The flexible Inner Elastic Vest* holds the front steels at the true body center. No off-center steels can prod the bust. No "riding up." The outer flaps lace swiftly, easily, over flat hooks*—like lacing a shoe. Each lacing lengthens the life of the corset's lines, creates a new fitting at each wearing and retains the original custom-corseted effect.

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"The Movement for Youth and Beauty"

Write for this helpful illustrated FREE Booklet, and learn the real secret of retaining Youth and Beauty of Figure. Full of graphic, easily understood advice from a foremost master of this interesting new art. Send for your copy today.



Where sunlight cannot purify—germs breed

NOTHING suits germs better than dark, moist, warm places. They thrive and multiply in dark, musty closets; in the toilet bowl; in the wash basin and kitchen sink drains; in the refrigerator pipe; in all out-of-the-way corners—wherever the sun's purifying rays do not penetrate!

Many of those germs are of a dangerous type. They spread disease. Soap and water alone cannot destroy them. An effective disinfectant, frequently used, is your only safeguard against their constant menace in your home.

"Lysol" Disinfectant is thoroughly effective. It is completely soluble with

The ideal antiseptic for personal hygiene (One-half teaspoonful to one quart of water)

"Lysol" is the ideal antiseptic for domestic hygiene. It contains no free acid nor free alkali; in proper solution it does not irritate. In fact, it is soothing as well as cleansing.

The use of "Lysol" for this purpose is due to the realization of women that antiseptic personal cleanliness is a safe-guard of health.

water. There are no undissolved globules in "Lysol" Disinfectant solution—every single drop has 100 per cent. germ-killing power. That is why it is used in leading hospitals everywhere.

Because of its soapy nature, "Lysol" Disinfectant helps to clean as it disinfects. Always put a little "Lysol" (two teaspoonsful to one quart of water) into your pail of cleaning water. Then dip your broom or your brush or your cloth into this solution and you will be keeping your home not only clean, but safe and healthy.

All drug stores sell "Lysol" Disinfectant.

Manufactured only by LYSOL, INC., 635 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Sole Distributors: LEHN & FINK, INC., NEW YORK
Canadian Agent: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul St., Toronto

COMPLETE directions for use are in every package. The genuine "Lysol" Disinfectant is put up only in brown glass bottles containing 3, 7, and 16 ounces; each bottle is packed in a yellow carton. The 3-ounce bottle also comes in a special non-breakable package for travelers. Lysol upon obtaining genuine "Lysol" Disinfectant.

Lysol
Disinfectant

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For household and personal use

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Tumbling Run

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 81

mind touched lightly the subject of Malvina—there was a little inner hurt; they would have put her there. He was hungry, and he strode to the door and flung it open.

Then Abraham stood still. Two women sat by the table sewing. One was Nancy; the other was an even more disagreeable person than Miss Dorsey, the latest Ezzie, to whom there seemed to have been assigned all the good health and courage and good fortune in her family. She was a small, plump woman with dark hair and snapping black eyes which indicated a tender, and a wide, luscious mouth which indicated an underlying good nature. Abraham's dislike for her was equaled by her dislike for him. She had believed that she understood every evil impulse of his soul, but her trembling niece had further enlightened her.

Conscientiously shifting the black material in her hands, she looked at Abraham. She had determined for many reasons to be pleasant. She took for granted his knowledge of his wife's death and ignored his absence—the longer he remained away the better for her plans.

"Nancy, get your father some supper," she directed briskly, and Nancy rose to obey. Her unsteady hands rattled cup and plate together and she spilled a few drops of coffee on the worn floor.

"What are you doing here?" demanded Abraham.

"I'm here to attend my sister Malvina's funeral," answered Eliza, reminding herself of her good resolutions. "Also to help my niece and make her a dress for to wear at the funeral."

The funeral was, Abraham remembered, a necessity to be reckoned with. There was a little cemetery on the edge of the village toward Carleton where the mountain people buried their dead. He glanced a little anxiously toward the door of the inner room where Malvina undoubtedly lay.

"When is this funeral?" he asked.

"Tomorrow afternoon," answered Eliza.

"Well, I ain't going to no funeral," announced Abraham firmly.

Eliza said under her breath, "Well and good." She recovered her composure and went on with her sewing while Nancy set the meal. The supper was excellent.

Abraham ate ravenously and wiped his mouth with the back of his hand. He was conscious of Nancy's every motion, especially of the terrified rising and falling of her breast and the contraction of her face when she tried to control her sobs of grief and terror. He was about to deliver himself of an ultimatum when he heard voices and the sound of horses' feet.

"What does this mean?" he demanded.

"Who comes now?"

Eliza rose, her every motion expressing the most profound contempt and dislike. She flung open the door so that the two were her house. There was a creak of leather, a light laugh, and a gentle thud as the woman had sprung to the ground. Abraham recognized the woman who had died in an instant Miss Dorsey stepped into the light, then upon the door-step, then over the threshold. Behind her came a man with a parcel in his arms. He was young and alert and erect.

While Abraham stared open-mouthed Miss Dorsey took the parcel and entered the inner room.

FROM her brother-in-law to the newcomer Eliza looked with bright, inquisitive eyes. Her expression had another quality—it was triumphant.

"McCreight," she said lightly, "this is Mr. Doyle. He's the new Superintendent."

"Superintendent of what?" asked McCreight, as the newcomer stepped forward.

"Of South Mountain," answered Eliza. Doyle looked at McCreight with keen curiosity. He had not come into his position without being made aware of its complications and dangers and he knew that one stood before him in the flesh. He spoke quickly, looking steadily and brightly at McCreight.

"What we mean to do will improve and safeguard your property as well as that of others. We mean to make South Mountain a source of pleasure and profit to the whole State. First of all we shall prevent fires. Last night some careless person set a fire on Tumbling Run and the forest trees in the finest situation on South Mountain are gone."

"How are you going to do it?" asked Eliza. She could not tell whether the young man had an ulterior purpose in his remarks, but she knew that they might apply in general at least to McCreight. She did not dare to look at Abraham, but she knew without looking that fury smoldered in his eyes.

"Watch and punish," said young Doyle pleasantly.

"Watch!" he mocked. "How will you watch?"

"Towers and watchmen," said Doyle still lightly.

Abraham laughed, then broke off suddenly. Fear entered into him and with it his fury quickened. He turned his back and set before the fire. He wanted to course them and drive them out, but he had no right to enforce his threat; his rifle stood empty in the corner.

Miss Dorsey stayed only a little longer; then she and her companion rode away into the black woodlands. At once Abraham's foul tongue was loosed. He recounted the nurse and Doyle as to how they angry reader, tried too long by unspokeable offenses.

"They're going to be married in a week," said Eliza. "In the Summer! Ezzie'll be in the woods. You can talk your tongue out and nobody'll believe anything against either of em. He's right about the watch-towers—they're makin' the iron in the foundry."

Watch-towers a hundred feet high and a hundred men watchin' and movin' about and watchin' for him that sets a fire. The woods is to be the same as a house. Him that sets fire to a house commits arson and goes to jail for life, and trees is to be benefitted the same at houses. Huckleberries or no huckleberries," she finished with a snarl.

Abraham closed his hand like a claw, feeling in imagination her soft white throat. How one could press and press, and how like a dying hen she would look!

"To-morrow evening at this time I'll be back," he said. "Then Nancy'll be here and no one else, and them two and all the howling neighbors and his pealin'-singer." As he spoke he filled his pockets with fragments of food. "Do you see?"

"I ain't going to stay longer than I must," said Eliza, her face bent close to her black seam. "You can be sure I care to see his cabin and him!"

ABRAHAM spent the night in his cave on the hillside. Again he slept soundly, warm and comfortable though the night was cold; and he dreamed of his journey to the north. The hundred men of white foolish Eliza prattled had not stirred; and he dreamed of his journey to the north. How he hated her, the prying, meddling, meddling woman who had taken Miss Dorsey and Doyle! How he hated his few and scattered neighbors, who would by no means be so quick to see his cabin and him!

His rapid and restless expression, and in a deep hollow he arranged cleverly a heap of twigs with a light covering of leaves and straw; and he lay down and slept. He arranged another little heap and struck another match, and beyond the next hill still another match, and so he went on here—the act was sheer wantonness. It was his own business to trace the fire to him—save himself a little trouble and twenty miles in this direction.

When he turned his steps homeward, He sniffed the air as he passed to leeward of the locality where he had set the fire. He could smell nothing, but some of them at least must be burning and he would be sure to find them hanging for a while in the lofty boughs of the pine-trees before it would fly away. He did not mean to reach home until he could keep up a guerrilla warfare like this forever even against a hundred men. He did not mean to reach home until it was time for the party to have returned and he would be sure to find them hanging for a while in the lofty boughs of the pine-trees before it would fly away. He did not mean to reach home until he could keep up a guerrilla warfare like this forever even against a hundred men.

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BEFORE
Photograph of hand of Mildred McKamy of La Grange, Ill., showing hand before wearing Dr. Egan's Magic Night Gloves.



AFTER
Photograph of Miss McKamy's hand after wearing the Magic Gloves just four nights.

Like Magic- these Gloves Whiten Hands

Astounding Scientific Discovery—Dr. Egan's Magic Night Gloves! Make rough, reddened, work-worn hands soft and white over-night!

Results Absolutely Guaranteed in Writing. Legal Guarantee Bond With Every Pair

JUST think of it—putting on a pair of gloves for a night and finding your hands exquisitely white and soft! That is the magic of Dr. Egan's amazing medicated gloves! Nothing like them ever known! These gloves of medicated fabric (not rubber) actually turn your hands white, as white as a lily and as smooth as soft.

No matter how red your hands, or how sallow or yellow or how deeply blotched with freckles or liver spots—no matter how rough or coarse or work-worn your hands, the magic of these medicated gloves will turn them white and soft, fresh and young-looking.



Wear them while you sleep or on hour or two a day while doing your work.

is enough to convince you. You see a difference in your hands almost unbelievable. Wear the gloves four or five nights and you have a new pair of hands. It's the medicated fabric that does the work. The gloves are impregnated with a marvelous solution perfected by the famous Dr. S. J. Egan. The medicated fabric when activated by the natural warmth of the hands has a peculiarly potent whitening and softening effect upon the hands. The hands become white—a charming, natural white. They become soft and smooth as velvet. And all so quick as to be dumfounding.

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\$5 Dr. Egan

Magic Glove

outfit which we

are offering for

a limited time

at the special

introductory

price of only

\$1.95 consists

of the following:

one pair freshly

medicated

gloves; one jar

of Dr. Egan's

Pore-Lax;

one bottle

Glove Medica-

tor; one copy

of Dr. Egan's

booklet, "The

Care of the

Hands;" all in

neat container.

The Pore-Lax is a special

cream to apply before donning the gloves to open the pores of the skin for the action of the medicated gloves. The glove medicator is for restoring the potency of the gloves after a period of wear.

Gloves may be worn at night while you sleep or during the day while doing your sweeping and dusting.

Return them to us and you won't be out one cent to us for the free trial. You are the judge.

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Try the Gloves FREE

See the magic of these medicated gloves for yourself! Put them to the test at our risk. Send today for the complete outfit for five days' free trial.

Note the difference in your hands from just one night's wear. See the complete and amazing transformation in three or four days. Mark how lovely your hands, how white and smooth. If five nights of wear of the gloves doesn't make your hands more beautiful than you ever dreamed possible, don't keep the

Send no money now—just the coupon. Pay the postman only \$1.95 (plus postage) on delivery of the gloves. If in 5 days you are not more than delighted and amazed with the results from the gloves, just send them back and your money will be promptly refunded in full. We give you a written guarantee to this effect. You run no risk. Fill out and mail the coupon now or copy it in a post card or letter. If apt to be out when postman calls send \$2.00 now. Our guarantee assures you of your money back if you are not perfectly satisfied. Address Dr. S. J. Egan, Dept. 53, 220 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

See How Astonished Women Are

"I never thought there was a thing in the world that could whiten my old hands," writes Mrs. A. C. H. of Chicago. "Now my hands are as soft and white as a baby's."—Mrs. A. C. H. of Chicago. "Now my hands are as soft and white as a baby's."—Mrs. A. C. H. of Chicago.

"I never thought there was a thing in the world that could whiten my old hands," writes Mrs. A. C. H. of Chicago. "Now my hands are as soft and white as a baby's."—Mrs. A. C. H. of Chicago.

Results In One Night

Just one night's wear of these marvelous gloves

\$1.95

for Complete \$5.00 Outfit on This Amazing Introductory Offer

These gloves will soon be offered the public through the regular channels at \$5 the pair. But a limited number of sets are now being offered for advertising purposes at practically cost—\$1.95. You can get this complete \$5.00 outfit—Medicated Gloves, generous supply of Pore-Lax and Medicator—all for \$1.95 on this introductory offer. But you must act at once, as only 10,000 sets are to be distributed at the cut price. You may pay the postman or, if you prefer enclose \$2 with coupon and receive package all paid for. Remember, every penny of your money back if you say so. Clip and mail the coupon now before you forget.



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Tumbling Run

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 82

he hated, as the Indian had hated it; it was the whole creation, and he meant to be revenged upon it in the person of little Nancy. He moved to the side of the store, she would try to enter the house and he would catch her as she passed.

Then suddenly he leaped to his feet. The figure before him was not that of a short, frail girl; it was that of a tall, muscular man. There was another figure to his right, another to his left. Behind him was the closed door of the cabin. He he had rubbed them open it was too late.

He knew the voice that addressed him and the hand that first seized him. There was the flash of an electric torch which made a little circle of intensely bright light, its center his furious eyes.

"McCreight," said the smooth voice of young Doyle, "today on Piney Mountain you set a dozen fire. We suppose you set the fire on Tumbling Run on Monday. If you come quietly you may get off with five years."

ONE May morning four and a half years later Abraham McCreight rose early, according to a habit which he had not always had, but to which he had been trained.

A half-year of his penalty had been remitted, and instead of marching from his cell to the penitentiary workroom he walked behind a guard to the office and thence into the city street, and the heavy door closed behind him. Few persons who had known him on South Mountain would recognize him now. He was clean and he wore a new suit instead of rags. His skin, once rough and brown, was soft and pale. He still had a good deal of muscular strength, having worked steadily, and to his eyes, movement for the most part, but bright and hard when they were lifted, a cherished, clearly defined, and cruel intention gave keenness and steadiness.

He had money in his pocket, earned penny by penny, and larger than any amount he had ever had at one time. He bought a ticket for Chambersburg to the west of South Mountain, the Gettysburg was nearer both Philadelphia and home. But he had been tried in the Gettysburg court, and he thought best not to be seen there.

He had acquired a little experience of the world and of travel, and he proceeded, without hesitation to carry out this first detail of his cruel purpose.

He might have gained still more knowledge of the world as he traveled homeward, but in them was not interested. He had forgotten already the denunciations of his fellow prisoners of the crime whose property of any sort. He had even forgotten much of his own past. Nancy he had ceased to think of. Matilda had come the figure of a dream, for Eliza his hate was long spent. But two persons he had not forgotten—the nurse and the doctor, symbols of the change which had taken place in him. Extermination was to be their fate—root, and if there were children, then branch also.

In Chambersburg he purchased food and also a rifle and ammunition. A clerk with his wits about him would have noticed the queer discrepancy between his new clothes and white hands and his evident intention to walk out of the store with the cartridges loose in his pocket and the rifle hung upon his arm as tho he belonged in the mountain. But the clerk was dull and closing-time was approaching. He hid the rifle in his box and wrapped it and took in exchange Abraham's new money.

Outside the town Abraham stood still. To the east lay South Mountain, low to one who had seen even the higher ridges of the Alleghenies, not worth the name of mountain to one who had seen the Alps, but to most eyes, which rested upon it a noble elevation. The eyes of poor Abraham rested upon its sunny exposure with awe and affection which tore his heart. This was the first time he had looked upon the ridge from afar.

It was his purpose to walk through the forest to his old home, and see what remained and to learn the whereabouts of Doyle and his wife. His arrest had destroyed his confidence in his ability to move about unseen, but the situation now was different. Then they had been watching for him, now his presence was unsuspected.

When he was well out of the town he unwrapped his rifle and threw the box away. He felt the weight in the hollow of its arm with a savage pleasure, and for the first time in five years he smiled a strange,

wry smile. When he reached the thick growth he stopped to eat the sandwiches which he had bought. It was twilight; mild and body were still at the fire in the grove of pines he lay down, his arm across his gun.

Hours after, daylight awakened him and he turned on his back and lay looking up at the gray sky. The birds had begun their chorus, but he heard them only faintly, tho their silence would have startled him. The gray changed to violet, then to rose. He got to his feet and went to the edge of the grove from where he could see a large segment of the sky. A vast curtain seemed to be moving across it, not upward, but sideways, exposing the inner surface of a radiant, pale-blue dome.

When the curtain was wholly rolled back he turned away toward the northeast. With this section of the ridge he was unfamiliar, but he got a yard out of the shorter route. He would have to cross three ridges, taking advantage of the eroded ravines. The ridge down which fell Tumbling Run would be the last and he would reach there about noon.

The forest was as it had been, untouched, silent, seemingly boundless. The hardwood-woods were not yet in full leaf and the ground thickly set with the dead leaves of dogwood, masses of azalea, beds of ferns and columbines. The sun rose in a cloudless sky, a little breeze carried the odor of rich earth and young leaves and sweet flowers. The air was warm. To Abraham the unchanged conditions indicated that the strangers had withdrawn; he did not dream that this was as he had been because the strangers had remained.

At about one o'clock he saw before him the steep ridge of Tumbling Run. Its base was grayly clothed with trees, but the top was hidden. His forecast that he had burned it off, he remembered, for it was crossed by a century-old tree, musical with the sound of dripping water. So Donald McCreight had seen it a hundred and fifty years ago, so the Indian had seen it in his single brief glance, so Abraham expected to see it now.

HE TOOK the same course which the Indian had taken, up the bed of the stream, climbing, however, with far more effort than the Indian. From rock to rock, step was not firm, his gun clicked often against the mossy stones, and sometimes he leaped upon it. He was not so loaded, it pretending that it was for this purpose that he had a hundred years ago changed in the stream and did not realize that by his own hand he had lessened its volume and softened its current.

Twenty feet from the top he looked shivering into the deep pool. Its blackness and the dark breath chilled his heated body to the bone and he began to tremble. He had reached the top of the ridge, then, alien as they were to this spot, a woman's voice, then a child's, then the shrill, sharply growling of a young dog, then a reassuring laughter. The last climb required all his energy; he could only lift his body, suddenly grown heavy, from the moist rock, he could not hear. When he stood on the rim of the plateau he saw the place which was spread clearly before his eyes.

In the center of the level area stood a tower a hundred feet high. At its foot were several cottages, one for the chief forester, two for the men. The shrubbery was low, and in every direction could be seen the panorama which Abraham had unveiled, hills, valleys, farms and cities.

But Abraham did not see the billows of fresh verdure, nor the distant plain, nor the blue of the sky, nor the beauty of the view. He saw before him an erect young woman and a little child, the woman was barking dog. It was pressed the young woman whom he hated, a little offer, her hands were raised, her face was beautiful, still happier, she lifted his new rifle.

For an instant the two faced each other. The young woman had no weapon but her clear, intelligent eyes, and these she turned upon him, hopelessly, yet with defiance, stepping between him and the child. She saw the hills and the plain, the beauty of the forest, the flowers, the murmur of the water, the child—a monster could bring death in its hand, but the world was hers.

"For shame!" she cried in her high voice. "Oh, for shame!" Her defiance had no effect upon Abraham. But his exhaustion of body and his amusement unaided him. He had already pressed the trigger when something seemed to snap in his head. There was a loud cry, and the child was flung backward with a shrill cry, and Tumbling Run closed over him, taking into its black, swirling pool another symbol of another war which had passed.

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"The Job Street Blues"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 88

spasm pass over his set face; tears stung his eyes. He felt himself slipping. He knew, in another moment, he would be disgraced forever, but the great gods, who impute us all, anon, on their pins for sport, this time were marvellous. The twelve o'clock whistle sounded.

Out of habit the negroes flung down their picks, gave a cotton-field yodel and started for their lunch-baskets. It seemed to Wimbeldon that there were certain "ketches" which had no "comeback" whatever.

THE black boy took his lunch-basket, moved self-effacingly down the whole length of the shed and around on the receiving-platform where he would be quite by himself. There he dropped on a pile of new sacks marked "King Cotton." He still had that queer, hunk-like feeling. All his virtue, all his solidity were departed from him. Any one could walk up to him and "ketch" him and laugh at him now and get away with it. His morale was gone.

Amid his brooding, the voice of Mr. Eaton, the foreman, swearing, caught his attention. Mr. Eaton swore seldom, but when he did it was with energy and to a purpose. Now he kept up a steady vibration at some dozen negroes who were pushing a tank-car down the length of the receiving-platform to the intake of the acid-vats. The necessity of such bitter language arose from the fact that the twelve o'clock whistle had blown, and the negroes wanted to stop work at once, while the foreman wanted the car pushed about twenty yards further while the car was under way. The difficulty about moving a loaded car by man-power is in overcoming its original inertia and persuading it to start moving.

The foreman's spiritual aggressiveness was prevailing. The black men bucked the tank, their small heads jammed to one side or the other, or completely under the hooch of their big shoulders against the tank. They seemed careless of their heads. As the car creaked even with the intake, they broke their straining slants and capered into the factory to their lunches. One of them spied Wimbeldon, winked, made a motion of whipping, and disappeared inside.

A VOICE edged with authority interrupted Wimbeldon's mastication of a sandwich. He looked up and saw Mr. Walter Dairymple standing on the platform beside the tank, apparently enjoying good health, altho Wimbeldon had just slain and buried him.

"Come here, Wimbeldon," he was saying, "I've connect this up and run the rail in by the twelve-thirty whistle. We're out of acid up-stairs."

Wimbeldon said all of Wimbeldon's consolations. It flung him back into his original dependency. He quit chewing and sat looking at Mr. Walter.

"Get up and come on," Wimbeldon began in finding himself with the deliberation of a mouse.

Wimbeldon snugged up and hurried down the platform.

When he reached the spot, Mr. Walter was fusing with the screw-connection between the outlet of the tank and the intake-pipe. He worked with the feeble awkwardness of an office man essaying an outside job.

"This connection doesn't seem exactly to screw on," said Mr. Walter, twisting at it with the tips of his fingers and dusting off the rust between efforts.

The final way in which Mr. Walter worked intrigued Wimbeldon. He realized he could work in that delicate, gentlemanly fashion. His ancient admiration of Mr. Walter rose up under his recent wrongs.

"Run up and connect the air-pump, Wimbeldon."

"Yes, sah."

The negro's tone was warm and brisk. He unloosed the rubber hose, took the air-wrench, and climbed up the iron ladder that led from the side to the top of the tank. Up there he adjusted his wrench to the square tap with an effort to do it right. It was a la Mr. Walter. Then he began pushing it around and around, taking care not to allow the rusty handle to touch his costume overall. Wimbeldon listed off the tap the fumes of the acid wreathed up out of the hole like white smoke. A whiff of it touched Wimbeldon's nose, and his head went back as if some one had jabbed him in the nose with a hard corner.

As Wimbeldon snugged down the air-pipe connection the ancient allegiance of his family for the Delaware family had fairly reassured itself. This allegiance had been tested under similar circumstances by Mr. Walter's grandfather and Wimbeldon's grandfather, by Mr. Walter's father and Wimbeldon's father, and now Wimbeldon was running true to form. He kept looking down over the swell of the tank at Mr. Walter's expensive hair, his correct shoulders, his tapering white hands, kept imitating through all this operation. If Wimbeldon were good, persistently good, and died repentant, he would be like that one of these eternities.

"All tight up there, Wimby?"

"Yes, sah, Mariah Walch, yessuh!"

He clambered down, delighted at this intimacy.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 90

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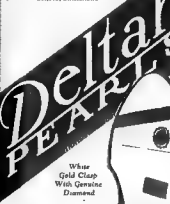
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Deliah PEARLS

"The Jobb Street Blues"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 91

young to sit as long as he would because Mr. Walter's machine awaited outside. It was a strange and inexpressible thing, this transference of value from a De Blasier, \$50.00 fat, to its negro driver, fat. Among other emotions Winbleton enjoyed waiting on the Dalrymple table and eating his meals there; sleeping in the outhouse, going to the theater and sitting in nigger-heaven when his master and mistress close to go, having a sure enough doctor visit him when he was sick, and besides this Mr. Walter gave him a trifle to spend now and then, clothed him, and kept his old mother out of the wash-pot.

In this sequence of innumerable blessings and happinesses there was just one little defect, and that was Mr. Haidus. Winbleton wanted to display his glory before Mr. Haidus, to impress Mr. Haidus, and he was a little nervous going about it. He was afraid Mr. Haidus in his huge white barber's coat and checked vest and gold watch-chain would glance at him, even in the De Blasier, and think nothing of the combination. Several times in his spins about town the adolescent had turned the snout of his machine toward the Imperial Colored Tonsorial Parlors, but each time, at the last pinch, he had veered off into another road, little overcome by that curious stage-fright that sometimes afflicts a boy in the presence of the man who is his hero.

ONE day, however, Winbleton drove out on Jobb Street to show his mother his weekly allowance, and he determined he would drive back home past the barbering, it was rather a moment.

Winbleton's mother, Gladia, a white-haired old negress, came out to admire her son in his car, and indeed said of maternal pride at having reared such a wonderful young person, but she told Winbleton to let her ride up-town with him.

"I gave Winbleton a turn as if she had jabbed him with a pin. He turned on the seat and looked at her blankly, groping for a way out of his dilemma."

"Oh, no, Mammy," he said earnestly; "Ah, wuh Ah could! Lots 'o times I ast Mithah Walth, when he please lemme 'c'le my mammy out ridin', and he say, 'he de' wuh me to 'c'le 'nobody' 'c'le he's mighty particular."

The old negress paused in the act of climbing into the car, and she looked at the wounded face of mothers.

"He mus' be particular 'if he don't 'low 'em black mammy who used him to 'ride in he 'c'."

"Yes—mat! 'a' wuh he done said," lied Winbleton nervously as he pressed the self-starter. "Wah—goo—by—bring you some money nigger."

The old woman stood looking at her son with tragic eyes. "Money ain't ev'athing, Winbleton."

"No-oo—'tain't ev'athing. You 'a' spoke a mouthful—'tho' 'ain't ev'athing. Well—goo—by—bring you some money nigger'—and, off he went."

Winbleton drove away, struck at his life as cruelly to his mother. He had no clear-cut idea why he did not, what he had to see in his mother, but he felt vaguely that all his glory would be shown away from him. For a boy to attempt to take the attributes of manhood and importance in the presence of his mother is an impossible thing. It can not be done. The woman somehow compresses the adolescent back into the boyhood from which he is struggling with all his power to escape. The woman always takes the view that her boy is a baby, and her attitude is impotent and dependent with the two. Up in the twenties the situation is reversed, but until that date a mother is about as welcome to her son as the lock and chain to a captive Henry.

As the car pulled through the mean surroundings of Jobb Street, Winbleton swifly forgot her mother in the excitement of meeting Mr. Haidus. The hotness of the swifly just how he would get drive up, step out casually, and say, "Hello, Mithah Haidus! Could you 'c'le my mammy out ride?"

Or he might even ask for a shave and a haircut. It would be Winbleton's first shave—a high moment to inaugurate the beginning of that endless process of holding up a clean face to the world.

However, he would have to watch Mr. Haidus. Mr. Haidus had a mean trick of giving a boy his first shave and then the razor. Of course, the boy could never tell, and he would pay Mr. Haidus, thinking he had shaved himself, and the first thing he would know of the fraud would be when Mr. Haidus caught him in a crowd and told it on him. This was certainly a dirty trick—and very embarrassing. So Winbleton resolved that he would watch closely.

At this point Winbleton slowed the car down. He had come to the Imperial Colored Tonsorial Parlors. He stepped out with a beating heart.

When the motor was entirely hushed Winbleton found himself standing in the mean thoroughfare in the midst of a great throng. For a moment he thought Mr. Haidus must be shaving one of his occasional customers; another glance showed him the doors were shut. Not only that, but the sign "Imperial Colored Tonsorial

Parlors" had been removed from its place and in its stead hung a piece of cardboard, tacked out of a cracker-box, bearing this legend:

FOR RENT
Three Dollars a Month—Very Cheap
Apply to
J. CHAMBER, 23 Lynn Street

The boy stood reading the words over and over as if he could not grasp what they meant.

"For rent." The shop was for rent. "Three dollars a month. Apply to J. Chamber. Then Mr. Haidus must be renting it any longer. 'Very cheap.' He must be gone."

A quivering feeling set up along Winbleton's backbone and afflicted his diaphragm. He kept standing in the hot sunshine, staring at it, reading it over and over. "For rent. Very cheap. Apply to J. Chamber." The mast of four towers winked at his eyes.

At seventeen life seems as solid and anchored as the universe itself. Any change seems impossible. And when change does come it always comes charged with tragedy and makes way for the young life series that endless sequence of change which shall obliterate this and that and the other, until all things are resolved into the swift-moving fantasmagoria of old age, with nothing permanent nothing one can lay hold of; and until finally the life itself vanishes from the face of the back of his hand and his deposition of life in this swift and tumbling universe of change.

A negro man came whistling down the street, and Winbleton began an eager questioning of the man who was now passing with his friend. The negro was indefinite. He had seen Mr. Haidus ride away on a buckboard of the constitution, and he had shouted and asked Mr. Haidus what he was going to do, and Mr. Haidus had answered him that he was a "Gee" and a "change."

The mysterious disappearance of the Jobb Street establishment cast a gloom over the remainder of Winbleton's day. The negro, too, increased in his interest now swifly, but the closed doors and blind windows of the barber-shop hovered like the back of his hand and his deposition of spirit continued until dinner-time, now he was entirely dispelled when Mr. Walter gave him two dollars and sent him to get seats at the vaseville, which Winbleton never meant that he would find his place among the gallery gods that evening.

Winbleton went for the tickets, and a nigger-heaven with the ticket. Mr. Walter had provided. The chocolate boy gave him the ticket-taker, who tore off an end and then nodded toward the black mouth of a disreputable stairway. It was long climb, the stairs were high and narrow and rougher the higher Winbleton went. The last step, increased in his interest, were going up with Winbleton to see the show from nigger-heaven.

The last step was a dark little hole high up against the roof, and it looked as if the architect who built the theater had set for himself a problem: Determine that point furthest from the stage at which a seat can be jammed and still remain inside the building. The answer was where Winbleton found his seat. It has a mean airy temperature, and it is a desperate place. The stage, far below, looked the size of a picture postcard. Here Winbleton spent some of his life, and it was a happy moment of his life. This is Art.

THE performance was a third over when Winbleton reached nigger-heaven. From a great distance came the voice of a man telling of his sweetheart who was so thin that she looked like a thermometer when she was in the sun.

Winbleton began grinning the moment he listened in, for he had heard this joke often as often as any other joke of the United States and he knew that it was a very funny joke. And sure enough, as the comedian came to the end of his joke, Winbleton was convulsed. He was still laughing when he awoke and tried to get to a chair on top of a table. But the clown kept stepping on his gloves and slipping and falling and pressing tangled up with his chair, so that presently Winbleton was holding on to the iron rail that crossed the floor of the nigger-heaven dome, up, gasping, with a keen pain under his floating ribs and tears rolling out of his eyes.

In the midst of this agony of laughter a dimly remembered line of a poem came. "Nigguh, you fat fuh dat ole stuff?" Winbleton sobered and looked around in a new way, with a withered smile, a negro with protruding eyes held closed, and a large mouth which twitched now and then from one side of his face to the other. Altogether looking at the clown, this funny creature remained as sober as the funny page in the Sunday paper.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 94

Reduced 57 Lbs. in Nine Weeks!

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No Starving, No Punishment

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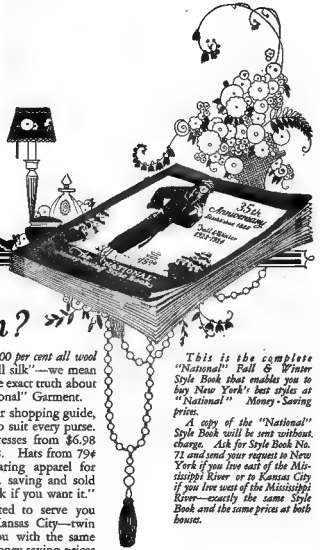
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Style Specialists since 1888



Why not buy your clothes in the Home of Fashion?

YOU do not need to live in New York to see and to know what New York is wearing.

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We have been Style Specialists for thirty-five years. Our experts see all that New York and Paris wears. No new style escapes our attention. No worthy style is overlooked in making our selections for you.

Your "National" Style Book Shows the Season's Best Styles

Why not wear "National" Styles—the selected best of all New York's styles? Why not buy your clothes where every garment is made of serviceable, proven material? We say proven material, because we take no one's word on fabric quality. Our own chemist and textile expert analyzes and tests and proves every material worthy.

When we say "all wool"—we mean 100 per cent all wool proved by chemical test. When we say "all silk"—we mean every thread all silk. And we tell you the exact truth about every material that goes into every "National" Garment.

Let the "National" Style Book be your shopping guide, your Style authority. There is a price to suit every purse. Coats from \$5.00 to \$45.00. All-silk dresses from \$6.98 to \$23.95. Suits from \$7.98 to \$29.98. Hats from 79¢ to \$4.98. There is everything in wearing apparel for man, woman and child, all priced at a saving and sold under our guarantee: "Your money back if you want it."

The "National" has two houses located to serve you quickly—one in New York, one in Kansas City—twin homes of the "National," providing you with the same selected New York Styles at the same money-saving prices—exactly the same.

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Mellin's Food

When you think of Mellin's Food, picture in your mind healthy babies, as the two naturally go together. Mellin's Food and milk is just the diet a baby needs to thrive and develop, as Nature intended.

Send for a copy of our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," also a Free Trial Bottle of Mellin's Food.

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The Average Woman and Social Success

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 98

included with kindness, since it is part and parcel with it, is useful all the way from attic to cellar. A sense of humor makes a very dependable first story. Adaptability—since true social success does not consist in the ability to shine in any one sphere, however exalted, but in the ability to be equally happy—and equally welcome—in a little green-shuttered cottage tucked away under the hills, or a brownstone mansion, or a royal court—will serve for the wide-opening doorways on every floor.

But the staircase, without a doubt, must be built of intelligence—the intelligence which causes a woman to find a use for everything she has ever learned, from Greek verbs to washing naps, and having found it, not to lose it, but to add to it, whenever and however she can. The intelligence which makes her dress so well, whether her purse be fat or lean, that "no one will ever know what she has on, because they will always say, 'What a charming woman!'" and not "What pretty clothes!" (It was a President's wife, one of the loveliest we have ever had, who said that, and I think I have never heard the statement so well put.) The intelligence which is "given to hospitality," and which greases and dignifies it, whether that hospitality is a "stalled car" or merely a "dinner of herbs." The intelligence which is not unarmored of its own shortcomings, or jealous of that greater than itself. The intelligence which, above all things, is mixed with a mortar of true friendliness of spirit and love of all human beings, will inevitably carry the average woman who possesses it straight to the top of that staircase of social success which she wishes to ascend.

The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

the glare, that he opened his lips to ask: "And what do you propose to do with this tartan, Citizen?"

Peayol simply answered that the tartan was fit to go anywhere now, the very moment she took the water.

"You could go as far as Genoa and Naples and even further," suggested the cripple.

"Much further," said Peayol. "And you have been fitting her out like this for a voyage?"

"Certainly," said Peayol, using his brush steadily.

"Somehow I fancy it will not be a long one."

Peayol never checked the to-and-fro movement of his brush, but it was with an effort. The fact was that he had discovered in himself a distinct reluctance to go away from the Escamperador Farm. His desire to have something of his own that could float was no longer associated with any desire to wander. The cripple was right. The voyage of the renovated tartan would not take her very far. What was surprising was the fellow being so very positive about it. He seemed able to read people's thoughts.

The dragging of the renovated tartan into the water was a great affair. Everybody in the hamlet, including the women, had a full day's work, and there was never so much coin passed from hand to hand in the hamlet in all the days of its obscure history. Swinging between his crutches on a low sand-ridge, the cripple surveyed the whole of the beach. It was he that had persuaded the villagers to lend a hand and arranged the terms for their assistance. It was he also who through a very miserable-looking pedler (the only one who frequented the peninsula) had got in touch with some rich persons in Frejus who had changed for Peayol a few of his gold pieces for current money.

He had expended the course of the most exciting and interesting experience of his life, and now planted on the sand on his two sticks in the manner of a beacon he watched the last sunset of the rover, as if about to launch himself upon a track of a thousand miles, walked up to shake hands with him and see once more the soft eyes and the ironic smile.

"There is no denying it—your are a man." "Don't talk like this to me, Citizen," said the cripple in a trembling voice. Till then, suspended between his two sticks and with his shoulders as high as his ears, he had not looked toward the approaching Peayol. "This is too much of a compliment!"

"I tell you," insisted the rover roughly, and as if the insouciance of mortal envelopes had presented itself to him for the first time at the end of his roving life. "I tell you that there is that in you which would make a chum one would like to have alongside one in a tight place."

As he went away from the cripple toward the tartan, while the whole population of the hamlet stood about and waited for his word, some on land and some waist-deep in the water holding ropes in their hands, Peayol had a slight shudder at the thought: "Suppose I had been born like that." Ever since he had put his foot on his native land, such thoughts had haunted him. They would have been im-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 100

Trial Package FREE USE THE COUPON



One hair dress lasts all day this new way

A hairpin that stays put, no matter what you do

Yet easy to put in and remove

It's all in the two-way crinkle of this new hairpin, that's up and down on one side and in and out on the other.

If one side starts to slip, the other will hold it, and vice-versa. Result—a hairpin you simply can't lose, a hairpin which holds your hair firm and secure from morning until night. Ride, drive, motor, be out in the strongest wind. And yet retain the hair neatness of a moment after dressing. A single hair dress lasts the day!

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While Scolding Locks Hairpins stay in until you yourself take them out, they never catch or snarl your hair, get tangled up or tear your hair net. They are double-enameled, no chipping or turning brassy. The points are smooth and rounded. Made in all sizes, from the little invisibles, up, in separate packages or assorted as you desire. Your choice of black or bronze.

Accept free trial package

We want to present every woman in the United States with a gift package of Scolding Locks Hairpins. It's a selfish wish, because we know that once you use them, you will never again be satisfied with any other kind. Your name and address on the coupon mailed to us brings this free trial package. Better fill it out and send it on today.

Scolding Locks HAIRPINS

MAIL FOR FREE PACKAGE

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APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Please send me the free trial package of Scolding Locks Hairpins.

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MARJORIE FRANCH, ED., famous author says, "I hope the time will come when every boy and girl in our country will have some friend wise enough to give him or her an Ingersoll Radiant."

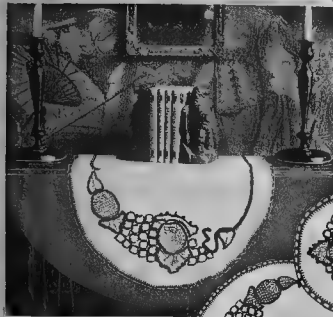
Radiolites \$3 to \$10
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Ingersoll
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7 Diamond Solitaire Cluster

Seven perfectly cut and matched brilliant white diamonds expertly set in a gorgeous diamond solitaire mounting. Looks like a real 100-point solitaire. Beautifully made. Only \$87.50. 10 Months to Pay. No money down. You can pay \$9.00 a month for 10 months. If you don't like it, return it for a full refund. No questions asked. Write for coupon \$10.00. FREE. The House of Quality. L.W. SWEET INC. 1650-1660 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Designs That Suggest All Kinds of Alluring and Artistic Household Decorations to the Clever Needlewoman



No. 12788

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12788, blue only, 40 cents—2/2, supplies a luncheon cloth design, 18 1/2 by 15 inches, and 6 doilies 10 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches, to be appliqued. Shown on library table scarf.

THE Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12815, blue or yellow, 35 cents—2/6, furnishes 4 sprays, 6 small wreaths, and 2 large wreaths for use on curtains, scarfs or pillows, matching design No. 12814.

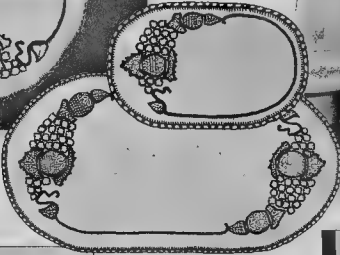


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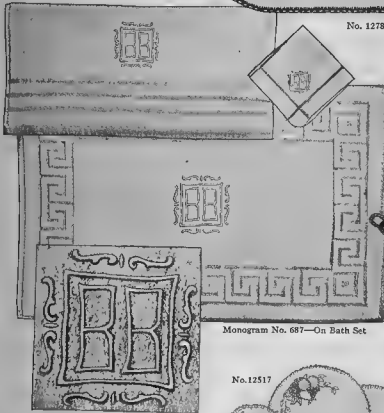


No. 12814
On Bedspread

No. 12815
Pillow, Curtains and Table Runner



No. 12788

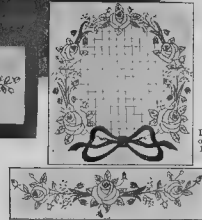


Monogram No. 687—On Bath Set

Detail of Monogram No. 687

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12814, blue or yellow, 35 cents—1/6, supplies design for bedspread and bolster, also extra cutting guides for appliqué. This unusually attractive design may be cut from gaily colored chambray and when appliqued to unbleached muslin will make a very effective cover. If the spread is to be used on a four-poster bed the corners should be cut out to fit, and the edges bound.

No. 12815



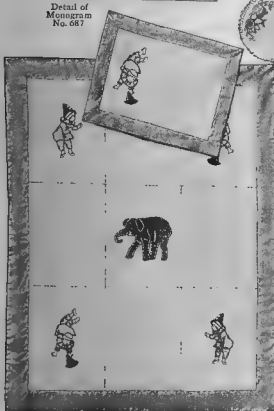
Detail of No. 12814



No. 12708

No. 12517

No. 12697



No. 12712

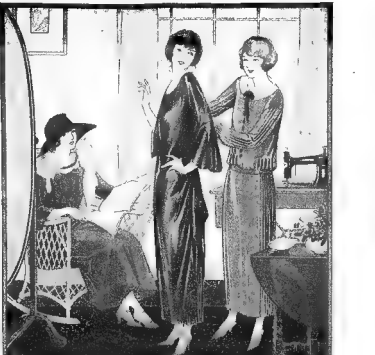
The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12712, blue or yellow, 25 cents—1/3, contains three motifs for appliqué embroidery with reverses of two. The motifs were originally designed for a crib set, but they may be used on pockets, rompers, or other nursery articles.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12713, blue only, 25 cents—1/3, furnishes design as illustrated for appliqué for a child's spread and pillow. The entire design measures 21 inches square. The figure or the butterflies may be used separately for other nursery articles.



No. 12713

CONTINUED ON PAGE 120



A Wonderful Opportunity for the woman who sews!

From all over the country come reports of a shortage of dressmakers. Department stores are seeking skilled women to help their customers, and women in every community are looking for dressmakers who are really capable of planning and making distinctively becoming clothes and are perfectly willing to pay them good prices.

This means a wonderful opportunity for you, for if you sew fairly well now—if you are making many of your own and your children's clothes, you can learn right at home, through the Woman's Institute New Course in Dressmaking and Designing, to make the smart, becoming dresses you will want for yourself this season, and earn a splendid income planning and making clothes for others.

You Can Earn \$20 to \$40 A Week

THOUSANDS of women who have been sewing for years have quickly learned by the Institute's fascinating new plan to make the smart, distinctive clothes they have always wanted. And thousands of dressmakers have acquired such professional skill that they have been able to get two or three times their former prices.

Through this new, easy method you can now learn how to actually design and make charming, stylish clothes of every type for yourself or others—how to really develop individuality in costume—how to copy and adapt styles you see in the shop windows, on the street or in the fashion magazines—how to add those expert little touches that mark the difference between ordinary clothes and those that are distinctively becoming—how to get customers—everything you need to be successful in a business of your own.

And the instruction is individual. The lessons are specially arranged for you. Friendly, understanding, skilled instructors help you with your particular problems. You start at once, learning the things you want to know and making the garments you want to make.

Do not miss this opportunity to acquire quickly, at home, the skill of the professional modiste. Prepare to make all the pretty clothes you want or to have a splendid income designing and making smart, becoming clothes in the newest styles for others.

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE

of Domestic Arts & Sciences

Dept. 2-X

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WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "Making Beautiful Clothes"

It tells all about the Woman's Institute, describes the course in detail, and gives the experiences of successful students.

Do not miss this interesting, fascinating booklet that will tell you what you will want to know in order to cover. Free on request. Mail the coupon.

Do not miss this opportunity to acquire quickly, at home, the skill of the professional modiste.

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Do not miss this opportunity to acquire quickly, at home, the skill of the professional modiste.

Earn \$23 a week

"I had always been able to sew a little, but I lacked confidence and I didn't have the correct ideas of style and finish that every woman needs if she is to succeed as a dressmaker. With the help of the Woman's Institute I quickly overcame these drawbacks and started to sew for others. In two months I was earning as much as \$23 a week in my own home."

Miss CHARLOTTE A. GILL.

Everyone praises her work!

"I am still very busy and having splendid success. Only this afternoon I delivered three perfecting dresses. Everyone praises my work highly. I tell myself often if I can do so well with about one-third of the course, how much better I can do when I have studied all of it. My success is far exceeding my most sanguine hopes. I give the credit to the Institute, every bit of it."

Miss RUTH ELMA.

A shop in her own home!

"I have been doing dressmaking all the time for over a year. I have had a shop in my own home with one helper, and part of the time two helpers. For the last three months I have had my first class in sewing. The Woman's Institute is surely a home to women situated as I am. I have a home and a small daughter to care for besides the work in sewing which I am doing."

Miss H. A. McDONALD.

On the contrary, he looked rather immovably established. Very much at home. Too much at home. Even after Peyrol sat down by his side he continued to look immovably—or at least difficult to get rid of. In the still noonday heat the faint shuffling of the cicadas was the only sound of life heard for quite a long time. Delicate, evanescent, cheerful, carefree sort of life, yet not without passion. A sudden gong seemed to be cast over the joy of the cicadas by the lieutenant's voice, the words were the most perfect possible.

"Tiens! Vous saisissez."

IN THE stress of the situation Peyrol sat once asked himself: "Now, why does he say that? Where did he expect me to be?" The lieutenant need not have spoken at all. He had known him now for about two years off and on, and it had happened many times that they had sat side by side on that bench in a sort of "at arm's length" equality without exchanging a single word. And why could he not have kept quiet now? That naval officer never spoke without an object, but what could one make of words like that? Peyrol achieved an incoherent yawn and suggested mildly: "A bit of sleep wouldn't be amiss. What do you think, Lieutenant?" And to himself he thought: "No fear; he won't go to his room. He would rather and thereby keep him. Peyrol, from going down to the cove. He turned his eyes on that naval officer, and it exerted and concentrated desire and mere force of will could have had any effect. Lieutenant. He would certainly have been remanded suddenly from that bench. But he didn't move. And Peyrol was astonished to find that man smile, but what astonished him still more was to hear him say: "The trouble is, I think you have never been frank with me, Peyrol."

"Frank with you, respected the rover. "You want me to be frank with you? Well, I have wished you to the devil many times."

"That's better," said Lieutenant Réal. "But why? I never tried to do you any harm."

"Me harm," cried Peyrol, "to me?" But he faltered in his indignation, frightened at it and ended in a very quiet tone: "You have been nosing in a lot of my papers to find something against a man who was not doing you any harm and who was a seaman before you were born."

"Quite a mistake. There was no nosing at all. I was only looking them up by accident. I won't deny I was intrigued finding a man of your sort living in this place. But don't be uneasy. Nobody would trouble his head about you. It's a long time since you have been forgotten. Have no fear."

"You! You talk to me of fear? No," cried the rover, "it's not fear that I fell into into a snare which it hadn't been for the sight of that specimen sneaking around."

The lieutenant turned his head sharply, and for a moment the naval officer and the rover seemed to be looking at each other gloomily. When Peyrol spoke again he had no fear.

"Why should I fear anybody? I owe nothing to anybody. I have given them up the price—ship in order and everything else, except my luck; and for that I account to nobody," he added darkly.

"I don't know what you are driving at," the lieutenant said after a moment of thought. "All I know is that you seem to have given up your share of the prize-money. There is no record of your claiming it."

Peyrol did not like the sarcastic tone. "You have a nasty tongue to me, sir," said the rover, "but I can't talk as if you were made of different clay."

"No offense," said the lieutenant, grave but a little puzzled. "Nobody will drag out that against you. It has been buried and forgotten."

Peyrol was grimacing and swearing to himself with such concentration that the lieutenant stopped and waited till he had finished.

"And there is no record of desertion or anything like that," he continued then, "but I am not a conscientious man, believe that after searching for you a little they returned to the conclusion that you had come by your death somehow or other."

"Did they? Well, perhaps old Peyrol is dead. At any rate, he has been buried here. The rover suffered from great instability of feelings, for he passed in a flash from melancholy to ferocity."

"And he was quite enough till you came along around this time. How often have I in my life had occasion to wonder how the jacksals would have a chance to get to my carcass. I should have had an officer come scratching round here was the last thing."

"What can you want here?" he whispered, suddenly depressed.

"To tell you the truth, I have the humor of that discourse," "I don't want to disturb the rover," he said, turning full to the rover, who after his last words had fixed his eyes on the ground. "I want to talk to the gunner, Peyrol."

Peyrol without raising his eyes from the ground growled: "Is he in there. He is

disparu. Go and look at the papers again. Vanished. Nobody here."

"That," said Lieutenant Réal in a conversational tone, "was talking to me this morning on the hillside as we were looking at the English coast. He knew where he was. He told me he spent nights making plans for her capture. Sometimes he is a fellow with his heart in the right place. Un homme de cœur. You know him."

Peyrol raised his big head slowly and looked at the lieutenant.

"Humph!" he grunted. A heavy, non-committal grunt. His head was stirred, but the tangle was such that he had to be on his guard with any man who wore epaulettes. His profile preserved the immobility of a head struck on a medal while he listened to the lieutenant assuring him that this time he had come to the Escamplop on purpose to speak with the gunner Peyrol. That he had not done so before was because it was a very confidential matter at this point the lieutenant stopped and Peyrol made no sign. Inwardly he was asking himself what the lieutenant was driving at. But the lieutenant seemed to have shifted his ground. His tone, too, was slightly different. More sarcastic.

"You say you have made a study of that fellow's character. Well, for instance, suppose a breeze springs up, as it very likely will toward the evening, could he resist it? He couldn't. He couldn't. I mean, what his captain is likely to do?"

"But said you?" said Peyrol, observing him minutely for weeks. There aren't any more. He was taking weather and everything into consideration, you can judge almost with certainty."

"No, but you come to me and say that I can't."

"Can't you? Then you are worse than any of the old admirals that you think so little of. Why can't you?"

"I will tell Peyrol after a pause and with a face more like a carving than ever. It's because the fellow has never come so far this way before. Therefore I don't know what he has got in his head. He has no sequence. I can't guess what he will do next. I may be able to tell you some other day, but not to-day. Next time you come to me see the old gunner."

"No, it must be this time."

"Do you mean you are going to stay here to-night?"

"I tell you, I am in service. Don't you believe me. And so they are thinking of catching her alive. And you are sent on service. Well, that doesn't make it any easier for me to see you here."

"You are a strange man," Peyrol, said the lieutenant, "I believe you wish me dead."

"No. Only out of this. But you are right; Peyrol is no friend either to your face or to your voice. They have done harm enough already."

THEY had never attained to such intimate terms before. There was no need for them to look at each other. The lieutenant thought: "Ah! He can't keep his jealousy in. There was no scorn or malice in that thought. It was much more like despair. He is mild."

"You snarl like an old dog, Peyrol," he said. "I have felt sometimes as if I could fly up at your throat. I said Peyrol in a sort of whisper. "And it amuses you the more."

Look at me! Look at me! Again Peyrol turned his head slowly for a long, steady look. And again the officer and the rover stared at each other with a searching and somber frankness. This time the lieutenant could go no farther.

"Listen to me, Peyrol."

"No," said the other, "if you want to talk, I will listen. But I don't want to be disturbed."

So he seemed to have adopted the neutral position. He did not seem to be much easier in one character than in the other. Furrows of perplexity marked the forehead. The lieutenant did not speak at once Peyrol the gunner asked impatiently:

"So they are thinking of catching her alive?" It did not please him to hear the lieutenant say that. He had seen that the chiefs in Toulon had in their minds. Peyrol at once expressed the opinion that the rover was not to be trusted. Citizen Renaud was the only one that was worth anything. Lieutenant Réal, directing the challenge, took it to the point.

"What do they want to know is whether that English corvette interferes much with the coast traffic."

"So they don't," said Peyrol, "she leaves poor people alone, unless, I suppose, some craft acts suspiciously. I have seen her give chase to one or two small boats she did not detain. Michel, you know Michel, has been chasing the people that she has captured several at various times. Of course, strictly speaking, she is not a pirate."

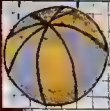
"Well, no. I wonder now what that Englishman could call 'acting suspiciously.' Ah, now you thinking."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 125

You'll Find These Designs Unusually Artistic and New



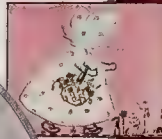
No. 12848—Illustrated on Suit 1763



No. 12848—
Detail in Detail



Sweater
No. 321
Cross-stitch,
No. 1777



No. 12855—
Shown in Detail



No. 12855—Illustrated on Dress 1762



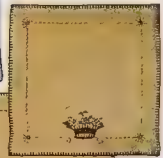
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No. 12859



No. 12859



No. 12862



No. 12863

No. 12863
Shown in
Detail

THE Pictorial Review Company's Crochet Directions, No. 321, 15 cents—gd. The sweater in size 36 requires 12 balls white silky Iceland wool, and one ball each of red, green, bright blue, yellow, and black Shetland flax, 1 steel crochet hook No. 2. This is an ideal sweater beautifully embroidered in design No. 12771, blue or yellow, 50 cents—2/6. Furnishing 4 yards of a cross-stitch design 12 1/4 inches wide. Embroider over the design, then tear away paper.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 120



No. 12862



No. 12862—Shown in Detail

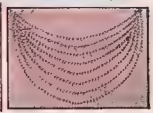


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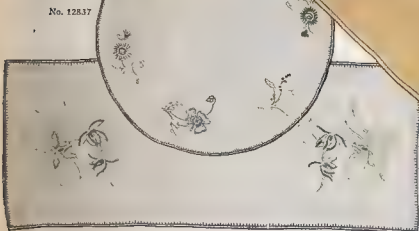
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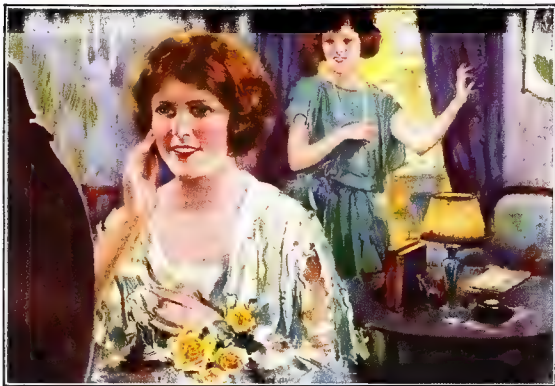
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No. 12860—Shown in Detail



No. 12861



"Mother, you're looking younger every day!"

ONCE, such a remark would have been thought but affectionate flattery. Today, as the possibilities of intelligent care of the skin are becoming more generally realized, it is literally true that thousands upon thousands of women are growing younger in looks, and likewise in spirits.

The secret of restoring and retaining a youthful complexion lies chiefly in the faithful and well-directed use of the proper sorts of face creams. The constant employment of creams by actresses in removing make-up is largely responsible for the clearness and smoothness of their skins.

Skin health

POMPEIAN Night Cream is made to promote skin health and cleanliness—the foundation of every beautiful complexion. It is a preparation so closely allied in its composition to the natural secretions of the skin that its use is simply an aid to nature, producing results by purely natural processes.

First, the beautiful skin must be clean, with a cleanliness more thorough than is attainable by mere soap-and-water washing. The pores must be cleansed to the same depth that they absorb.

This is one of the functions of Pompeian Night Cream. It penetrates sufficiently to reach the embedded dust. Its consistency causes it to mingle with the natural oil of the pores, and so to bring out all foreign matter easily and without irritation to the tissues.

The beautiful skin

must be soft, with plastic muscles and good blood-circulation beneath. A dry, tight skin cannot have the coveted peachbloom appearance; set muscles make furrows; poor circulation causes paleness and sallowness.

Pompeian Night Cream provides the necessary skin-softening medium to skins that lack the normal degree of oil saturation. Gentle massaging with it flexes the facial muscles, stimulates the blood circulation and tones up all the facial tissues.

Upon retiring

first use Pompeian Night Cream as a cleanser; apply with the fingers and then wipe off with a soft cloth, freeing the pores of all the day's accumulated dust and dirt. Afterward apply the cream to nourish the skin, leaving it on over night.

The faithful following of this simple treatment works wonders in the skin—removing roughness, redness, and blackheads, and warding off wrinkles, flabbiness and sallowness. It is the most approved treatment for restoring and retaining a youthful complexion.

POMPEIAN NIGHT CREAM (New style, better job) 60¢ per jar
POMPEIAN DAY CREAM (sunbathing) 60¢ per jar
POMPEIAN BEAUTY POWDER 60¢ per box
POMPEIAN BLOOM (the rouge) 60¢ per box

NEW 1924 POMPEIAN ART PANEL "Moonlighting in the Alps" and four Pompeian samples; sent for ten cents

This newest and most artistic of the Pompeian art panels is now offered for the first time to the readers of this magazine. At the right appears a small illustration, giving the form of the complete panel. Actual size is 28 x 7 1/2 inches.

- For 10 cents we will send you all of these!
1. The 1924 "Moonlighting in the Alps" Beauty Panel as described above. (Would cost from \$10 to \$75 in an art store.)
 2. Sample of Pompeian Day Cream (sunbathing).
 3. Sample of Pompeian Beauty Powder.
 4. Sample of Pompeian Bloom (non-breaking rouge).
 5. Sample of Pompeian Night Cream.
- Clip the coupon now.



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Also Made in Canada

Pompeian

Night Cream

Cleansing and Skin-Nourishing

Forecasting Your Autumn Complexion

By MME. JEANNETTE

A little forecast now will lay the foundation for the health and beauty of your skin during the trying days of the Fall.

October may bring sunshine, but it generally brings also whirling winds, nippy mornings, and a host of evening engagements after the lull of summer vacations.

It is during this month that every woman should form a habit of careful daily attention to her skin—her face, neck, shoulders, arms, and hands.

Don't Let Your Skin Get Dry

After the many hours of out-of-door life that always come with summer, every woman's skin tends toward an unhealthy dryness. Whatever your age, this is a condition for concern if you do not treat it properly. Pompeian Night Cream is the exact cream to use at this time. It has every property necessary to counteract dryness. It is a direct agent for sanitary cleansing, and it smooths and softens the dry tissue of the skin till the pores again have a chance to "breathe" and to give Nature an opportunity to again become beautiful.

I would advise a generous application of Pompeian Night Cream as unfailingly as you go to bed at night.

Rub the cream well over the surface—but do not attempt to rub hard. It is better and easier gently to pat the cream into the skin. Strike the surface covered with cream by using the flat of the fingers—quick little blows, and continue till at least some of the cream has disappeared.

Use soft cloths to wipe away the remaining traces of the cream and whatever may remain will soften the skin during your hours of sleep.

Morning Liveliness

The first thing in the morning the skin may be "asleep," and there is nothing more helpful to arouse circulation than a wholesome splash of cold water. This is not only good for the skin but it is good for the whole body. You will find that even the most sluggish blood will begin to stir and a rosy tone will appear.

Pat the face dry with your towel, or your bare hands if you prefer.

When you apply Pompeian Day Cream, take care to spread it on all parts of the skin, and to blend it smoothly till it disappears.

The Pompeian Beauty Powder should cover the neck and face with even thickness so you will not have a face of one tone and a neck of another.

Rouge for Daytime?

Certainly. A touch of rouge gives a healthy look that always makes for an effect of beauty and gives a new sparkle to the eyes too.

Pompeian Rouge comes in a convenient little compact that rubs off easily for use. The new Orange tint is surprisingly natural, especially when used with the Naturelle or Rachel tint of Beauty Powder.

Pompeian Lip Stick

This final touch is essential with the rose petal cheeks—and its color is natural and healthily-looking.

Mme. Jeannette

Specialiste en Beauté

TEAR OFF, SIGN AND SEND

POMPEIAN LABORATORIES
2277 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen: I enclose 10¢ (a dime preferred) for 1924 Pompeian Art Panel, "Moonlighting in the Alps," and the four samples named in offer.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

What shade face powder wanted? _____

Here Are the Latest Modes for Small Girls and Juniors

FOR school wear the easily made sleeveless frock offers a wide costume variety by way of guimpe and blouse changes. The fulness from yoke and shoulder is a feature of new modes displayed both in small girls' frocks and those designed for juniors.



Dress 1844

Dress 1863
Embroidery 12763



Dress 1839
Smocking 12845

Dress 1846
Embroidery 12718

Dress 1821



Coat 1675

Bloomer Dress
1762

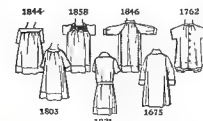


Coat 1816

Coat 1804

1844—Child's Slip-on Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 1 to 5 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yard 36-inch dotted swiss—2 yards 2½-inch lace banding—1 yard ribbon. The front and back of this cunning frock are gathered and joined to lace bands.

1803—Child's Slip-on Kimono Dress. Designed for 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yard 40-inch pink crêpe de Chine—¾ yard trilling. Dainty sprays of embroidery in design 12763, trim this little frock which adds much to its attractiveness. The design may be worked in raised satin and outline stitches in contrasting color silk floss.



Dress 1850
Appliqué 12808

Dress 1862
Embroidery 12687

Dress 1890
Embroidery 12715



Sleeveless
Dress—1850
Appliqué 12796

Sleeveless Dress
1848

1675—Child's Double-breasted Coat. Designed for 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yard 54-inch hather (blue) velours—1½ yard 36-inch silk for lining. The fronts of the coat are rolled with the collar forming revers.

1762—Child's Kimono Bloomer Dress. Designed for 1 to 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 36-inch black tulle. The deep tuck across the garment gives the effect of a separate dress. Any mother will appreciate the simplicity of this bloomer dress for it is so easily made.

DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 121



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Tailored Costumes with Feminine Touch—The Paris Fad for Fall

THE straight-line comfortable dress is a fashion that women refuse to abandon, and this Autumn the modes in this silhouette have a dash of sophistication that is fascinatingly displayed in the new full-length lingerie jabot, the long vestee, and the plaited frock.



Dress 1888
Embroidery 12806

1888—Ladies' One-piece Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 3 yards 54-inch sphinx (taupe) duvetyne. The dress is slashed at the center-front, and the fronts rolled with the collar. Embroidered trimming-bands are applied to the upper part of the one-piece sleeves which are close-fitting and finished with turn-back cuffs, and a band is also applied around the waist section. A border of embroidery, in design 12806, matching that on the trimming-bands is also worked on the collar and cuffs carried out in running stitch with two shades of rope silk.



Dress 1873



Dress 1857
Beading 12745

Dress 1874
Beading 12613

Dress 1894

1892—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Designed for 34 to 44 bust, and 16 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 2 yards. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch seline (blue) flat crepe—½ yard 40-inch seline Georgette crepe for sleeves—1½ yard Georgette plaiting—2½ yards ribbon for tie-straps. An attractive border of cross-stitch in design 12745, worked in colored rope silk is applied around the oval neck, along the left side where the closing is arranged, and above the hem.

1873—Ladies' One-piece Slip-on Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch black chiffon—¾ yard 4-inch black lace banding—2¼ yards 2½-inch lace banding—1 yard black ribbon for girdle—½ yard narrow black ribbon. The front and back of the dress are plaited and joined to bands of lace.

1857—Ladies' One-piece Dress. Designed for 34 to 36 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 6¼ yards 40-inch old cedar Canton crepe—¾ yard 36-inch eyellet embroidery—1½ yard lace frilling. The deep open V front is filled in with an eyellet embroidered vestee. Outlining the V opening and also the lower edge of the sleeves is an attractive beading border, in design 12574 developed in bugle and seed beads.

1874—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch pelican (gray) roshanara crepe—½ yard 40-inch feldspar (green) crepe de Chine for facing—¾ yard 40-inch organdy for collar—2½ yards narrow frilling. This model chooses the long one-piece gathered sleeve slashed and button-trimmed above the wrists. The beading border, design 12613, may be carried out in crystal, chalk, or colored glass beads.

1840—Ladies' Long-waisted Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 54-inch navy blue Poiret tulle—½ yard 18-inch eyellet embroidered vesting—2¼ yards red leather trimming. The closing is arranged at the left side-front. A three-piece waist-band is inserted between the waist and skirt at a lowered line.

The First Autumn Style Thoughts Are Glimpsed in These Models

PLAITS are as firmly fixed in modish flavor as ever and in long flowing panels make an interesting new departure on the chemise frock or form the bodice and under skirt of other models. Godet side drapes with fur bandings are smart and new.

1680—Ladies' and Misses' One-piece Dress. Designed for 34 to 42 bust and 16 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 2 yards. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch tapestry red chiffon velvet—½ yard 36-inch cream allover lace for collar—1½ yard lace edging—¾ yard 2-inch fur banding. Fur banding forms an attractive trimming, being applied to the short sleeves and inserted section in three rows.



Dress 1680

Dress 1691

1891—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 54-inch Flemish blue Pointe twill—14 yards silk braid. The dress is in coat style, the closing arranged at the left side. The sleeves are long and close-fitting and are finished with flare cuffs. A circular section, effectively trimmed with silk braid, is inserted at the left side and extends below the hem-line.



Dress 1857



Dress 1863



Dress 1874


Dress 1864
Appliqué 12571


1680 1891 1864

1857—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 34 to 50 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 6½ yards 40-inch zinc (gray) crêpe Roma—¾ yard 40-inch blue lotus crêpe for trimming. Very much pannelled in this afternoon frock which is so becoming to the stout woman. The deep button-trimmed vestee also supplies a slenderizing touch.

1863—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 36 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge of foundation skirt about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 7½ yards 40-inch orchid crêpe—¾ yard 36-inch lining. For evening or dinner wear this draped model stands unrivaled. The skirt section drapes gracefully at the left side, and an inserted drapery falls in points extending below the hem-line. Tiny beads are used to outline the edges.

1274—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1¾ yard. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch deer (tan) flat crêpe—¾ yard lace banding. The dress has an oval neck, short sleeves, and drapes up at each side. Self-colored lace banding is used as a trimming for this model which is exceptionally becoming to the tall slender figure.

1864—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 3 yards. Size 36 requires 7 yards 40-inch Flemish blue Canton crêpe—1½ yard 2-inch fur banding—2 yards ribbon for piping. An attractive trimming note on this frock is the appliqué motifs which are used so effectively. The design, 12571, may be cut from colored silk or crêpe and couched down in button-hole or chain stitches.

Blouse 1887
Shirt 1894

Dress 1867

Dress 1868

Dress 1867

1887 1867 1868 1869 1866

Blouse 188
Skirt 1894

Dress 1867

Dress 1868

Dress 1867

Dress
1866

Coat 1885



Pelticoat
1880

Chemise
1582Chemise
1883
Embroidery
1883

Pictorial Review's New Department for Stout Women
Table of Measurements for Stouts

Order by the size that corresponds to your bust, waist, and hip measure.

Order by the size that corresponds to your bust, waist, and hip measure.									
Bust	38½	40½	42½	44½	46½	48½	50½	52½	54½
Waist	41	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
Hip	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58

Nightingale 1884

MODELS DESCRIBED
ON PAGE 121

Chemise 1882

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Distinctive and Charming Frocks for the Bride and Her Maids

PARIS decrees that the youthful wedding frock shall be of traditional white satin, but the fall bride will select the soft supple crepe satin that lends itself so beautifully to the draped skirt with its graceful cascaded jabot at one side. Her bridesmaids' gowns may be either entirely accordion plaited or display plaited flounces from the knee.

1828—Ladies' Long-waisted Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 5½ yards 40-inch crepe Romaine—¾ yard 36-inch allover lace for collar and vestee—1 yard 36-inch lining.

1875—Ladies' One-piece Slip-on Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch Georgette—¾ yard 2½-inch lace insertion for sleeve and neck bands—¾ yards ribbon for sash. A simple frock that is extremely modish.



Dress 1828



Dress 1875



Dress 1874



Dress 1824



Dress 1844



Dress 1863



Dress 1842



Dress 1774

1824—Girls' and Juniors' Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 12 requires 3½ yards 40-inch embroidered chiffon—¾ yard 40-inch satin for binding—¾ yard 32-inch silk lining for front.

1863—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 36 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 7¾ yards 40-inch satin crepe—¾ yard 36-inch allover lace for canisole body.

1842—Girls' Slip-on Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 6 to 14 years. Size to requires 2 yards 40-inch crepe—2¼ yards 2½-inch lace insertion—1 yard picot ribbon.

DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 122

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Close-Ups of Fashions for the Early Days of the Fall Season

THE straight line has the style call of the season shown in smart adaptations achieved with jabot drapery on frocks and blouses, and tubular coats share honors with the straight hip jacket now a popular favorite.



Dress 1753
Beading 12810

Dress
1758

Dress 1761
Embroidery 12757

Dress 1878

1753—Ladies' Long-waisted Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1 1/2 yard. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 40-inch flat crêpe—15 yards braid for binding. Glass beads may be employed in carrying out the beading design 12810.

1788—Ladies' and Misses' Long-waisted Dress. Designed for 34 to 46 bust, and 16 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 1 1/2 yard. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 40-inch Canton crêpe—3/4 yard 40-inch Georgette crêpe for sleeve sections and collar.

Jacquette Blouse
1605
Frock Skirt 1608
Embroidery 12612

Coat
1876

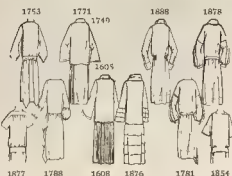
1005—Ladies' and Misses' Jacquette Blouse. Designed for 34 to 46 bust, and 16 to 20 years. No. 1608—Ladies' Side-plated Frock Skirt. Designed for 34 to 30 bust. Width at lower edge about 2 1/2 yards. The suit in medium size requires 1 1/2 yard 54-inch Poiret twill for blouse—2 1/2 yards 54-inch wool crêpe for skirt—1 1/4 yard 36-inch lining for bodice. The design 12612 may be carried out in darning stitch.



Blouse 1677
Embroidery 12820



Jacket 1771
Frock Skirt 1749



Dress 1888
Monogram 537

Blouse 1854
Scalloped 11661

1877—Ladies' Blouse. Designed for 34 to 40 bust. Size 36 requires 1 1/4 yard 40-inch crêpe de Chine. The attractive motif, design 12820, which is embroidered at the left side, may be worked in raised satin stitch with silk floss in either self-color or a contrasting shade.

1854—Ladies' Long-waisted Slip-on Blouse. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yard 40-inch crêpe de Chine. The jabot is outlined with buttonholed scallops in design 11661, worked in silk floss.

DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 122

Your Type of Dress Is Surely to Be Found in These New Modes



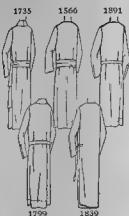
Dress 1735

Dress 1566

Dress 1891

Dress 1799

Dress 1839



Dress 1859
App-applé 12720



Dress 1840

1735—Ladies' One-piece Dress. Designed for 34 to 44 bust. Width at lower edge about 2½ yards. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 54-inch French serge—8 yards silk braid. A tiered effect is given to this frock by the wide bands which are applied across the front. The sleeves are long, plain, and close-fitting finished with double flare cuffs. Silk braid gives a neat finish.

1859—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 2½ yards. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 54-inch wool Jersey—½ yard 40-inch satin—1 yard silk braid—1 yard ribbon for bow—¾ yard 36-inch lining for camisole. Below the inserted pockets appliqué motifs, in design 12720, are applied. They may be couched down in blanket, buttonhole, or chain stitches.

1566—Ladies' One-piece Slip-on Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch chiffon velvet—¼ yard 36-inch eyelid embroidery—½ yard lace edging—1½ yard silk braid.

Sleeveless Dress
1847
Appliqué 12672

Dress 1812

1812—Ladies' Long-waisted Slip-on Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 54-inch Poiret twill—2½ yards braid.

Sleeveless Dress
1851
Embroidery 12670

1891—Ladies' Dress. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 54-inch tulle—¾ yard 40-inch Canton crepe for trimming—2½ yards frilling. The dress closes at the left side-front, has a square neck in front, long plain sleeves finished with a frill, and an inserted pocket at the right.

1799—Ladies' One-piece Dress. Designed for 34 to 40 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 54-inch twillcord—¾ yard 36-inch satin for collar—3½ yards silk braid—¼ yard 5-inch plaiting—2½ yards ribbon for sash.

1847—Ladies' Sleeveless Jumper Dress. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch velvet—2½ yards ribbon for sash—1½ yard 36-inch silk for blouse. The appliqué fruit motifs, design 12672, on the pockets may be cut from colored silk and couched down in blanket, buttonhole or chain stitches.

DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 123

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Overblouse 1135

Overblouse 1854

Overblouse 1877
Embroidery 12367

Jacquette Blouse 1605



Overblouse 1870
Braiding 12147



Blouse 1872

1135—Ladies' Overblouse. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. Size 36 requires 2 yards 40-inch crepe satin— $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch eyelet embroidery (cut crosswise)— $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards lace edging. The blouse crosses and closes at the left side-front. The cuffs of eyelet embroidery hang free from the sleeves at the back. The long collar is also of eyelet embroidery.

1854—Ladies' Long-waisted Overblouse. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. Size 36 requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yard 40-inch Georgette crepe— $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards lace edging. The right front of the blouse laps over the left and is tacked invisibly, allowing the extension to hang in jabot style. Hemstitching is applied to the band, to which the front of the blouse is gathered, the short sleeves, and the jabot.

1870—Ladies' Overblouse. Designed for 34 to 48 bust. Size 36 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36-inch silk broadcloth. Braiding outlines the collar, turn-back cuffs, and is applied on the inserted pockets. Soutache braid may be used in carrying out the design, 12147.



Bodice Skirt 1749

Bodice Skirt 1831

1749—Ladies' Two-piece Bodice Skirt. Designed for 37 to 51 hip. Width at lower edge, with plaits drawn out, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Size 39 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 56-inch Poiré twill— $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch lining for camisole.

1831—Ladies' Bodice Skirt. Designed for 37 to 51 hip. Width at lower edge of plaited flounce about $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Size 39 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40-inch Canton crepe— $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch lining for bodice.

1877—Ladies' Long-waisted Overblouse. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. Size 36 requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yard 40-inch French voile— $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lace banding. Drawn-work in groups of three is applied to the front of this good-looking blouse, and opposite each group dainty floral sprays are embroidered. The design, 12367, may be carried out in raised satin and outline stitches with mercerized cotton floss.

1605—Ladies' and Misses' Jacquette Blouse. Designed for 34 to 46 bust, and 16 to 20 years. Size 36 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40-inch chiffon velvet— $\frac{1}{2}$ yard fur banding—2 yards ribbon.

1872—Ladies' Tailored Blouse. Designed for 34 to 50 bust. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard 40-inch crêpe de Chine. Hemstitching is a neat trimming for this blouse.

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Reigning Style Lines Adapted to Grace Youthful Wearers



Dress 1890

Coat 1876
Beadling 12715

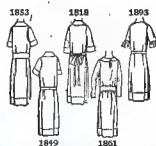
Sleeveless
Dress 1853

Sleeveless
Dress 1849
Embroidery 12820



Dress 1841
Embroidery 12833

Dress 1860



Dress 1862



Dress 1834
Beadling 12840

Dress 1875

Dress 1892

Dress 1818

Dress 1861

Dress 1893

1834—Ladies' and Misses' One-piece Slip-on Dress. Designed for 16 to 20 years, and 34 to 46 bust. Width at lower edge of plaited flounce about 4 yards. Size 16 re-

quires 2½ yards 40-inch crêpe de Chine—2½ yards 40-inch Canton crêpe for plaited flounce and sleeve ruffle—¼ yard ribbon for girdle and bow. The allow-

design, 12840, may be carried out in chalk, opalescent, crystal or colored glass beads. DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 123

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In Advance of the Season Come These Misses' Costumes



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Neglect— The Chief Cause of Unattractive Hair

HOW miserable it is to feel that others are looking at your hair and making unfavorable comments on it. Many women, who have tried nearly everything for their hair, are overlooking the simplest and surest way of having hair that will win admiration through its health and beauty.

A prominent hair specialist in New York says that the chief cause of unattractive hair is simple neglect, and that practically every woman can have good-looking hair, if she will only follow this simple treatment as a regular part of her daily toilette, for ten minutes each night before retiring.

Unfasten the hair, and, lifting it one strand at a time, with the Hughes Ideal Hair Brush, brush slowly and steadily from the scalp outward, with a sweeping, lifting motion. Keep this up for at least 10 minutes every night, and finish by giving the scalp itself a few sharp, vigorous strokes to awaken the dormant circulation.

Do not use an ordinary hair brush for this treatment. Many a good head of hair has been ruined by harsh brushing with a stiff, unyielding hair brush.

The Hughes Ideal No. 66 is especially designed for this treatment. It has specially selected long bristles, of just the right stiffness, set in the famous "Ideal" flexible rubber cushion. This cushion is resilient and allows the bristles to penetrate to the scalp and, without irritation, conform to the shape of the head. Start today with the right brush.

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300 Madison Avenue
New York City

Hughes "Ideal"
Hair
Brush
No. 66
Price
\$2.00

With every
Hughes "Ideal"
No. 66
a box of
Mirror Nail Polish
Free! Worth
35c

Just a dash of this delicate pink powder will quickly rub to into a brilliant, lasting, water-proof, and will not burn or mat the hair. That is the reason Mirror Nail Polish has attained such a phenomenal growth in sales in a remarkably short time. Try it once on your nails and you will be delighted.

Women of refinement demand a nail polish that looks natural, polishes quickly, is water-proof, and will not burn or mat the hair. That is the reason Mirror Nail Polish has attained such a phenomenal growth in sales in a remarkably short time. Try it once on your nails and you will be delighted.

Mirror
Nail Polish

Smart Indoor and Outdoor Apparel for Young People



Suits 1817

Dress 1844

1817—Boys' Suit. Designed for 1 to 4 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard 36-inch linen for waist— $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 36-inch contrasting linen for trousers. This cunning little suit consists of a slip-on blouse closed at the left side of an inserted vest, and side-closing knee trousers. The blouse has a small collar, short one-piece sleeves finished with turn-back cuffs, is laid in plaits and attached to a two-piece waist-band, to which the trousers button.



Dress 1803

Suits 1798
Initial 12031

Coat and Cap 1865
Scalloped 11661


Coat 1815

Dress 1083
Embroidery 12794

1844—Child's Slip-on Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 1 to 3 years. Size 2 requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch dotted swiss— $\frac{1}{2}$ yard $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lace banding—1 yard ribbon. For the little child's first party frock this sleeveless model is ideal.


Bloomer
Dress 1721
Applique 12672

Coat 1804

1805—Baby's Coat and Cap. Designed for $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years. Size $\frac{1}{2}$ requires $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 36-inch Bedford cord— $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 36-inch silk for lining. The cap and the collar and cuffs of the coat are finished with buttonhole scalloping, design 11661. White mercerized cotton may be used for working out the design.

1815—Girls' and Juniors' Coat. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 54-inch velours— $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch silk for lining. For sports and utility wear this coat is a good choice as it has roomy raglan sleeves, allowing freedom of the arms.

1083—Child's Slip-on Dress. Designed for 2 to 6 years. Size 6 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch handkerchief linen. The embroidered border, design 12794, is used very effectively on this model and supplies the sole trimming.

1810—Girls' and Juniors' Coat. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 12 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54-inch camel's hair— $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch satin for lining. The coat may button high to the neck or rolled with the collar in rever effect. The two-piece sleeves are finished with turn-back cuffs.



Coat 1816

Coat 1814



1808—Child's Slip-on Kimono Dress. Designed for 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 40-inch crêpe de Chine— $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 40-inch contrasting for collar and pocket trimming— $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards frilling to trim.

1798—Boys' Suit. Designed for 1 to 5 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch linen—8 yards braid. A smart individual touch is supplied by the initial, design 12031, which may be carried out in raised satin stitch.

1721—Child's Bloomer Dress. Designed for 1 to 5 years. Size 4 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27-inch chambray— $\frac{3}{8}$ yard 27-inch white chambray. The appliqué motif, design 12672, may be cut from contrasting chambray and couched down in blanket stitch.

1804—Girls' and Juniors' Coat. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 54-inch serge cloth— $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch printed silk for lining—2 yards ribbon for tie-strings.

DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED
ON PAGE 124

Youthful Modes That Include the Sleeveless Frock



Bloomer Dress 1765

1765—Girls' Bloomer Dress. Designed for 6 to 12 years. Size 6 requires 3½ yards 27-inch chambray—¾ yard 27-inch contrasting chambray for sleeves and ruching—1½ yard picot-edge ribbon. The dress has a round neck finished with a two-piece collar, short raglan sleeves of contrasting chambray with turn-back cuffs, and self-closing bloomers trimmed with ruching.



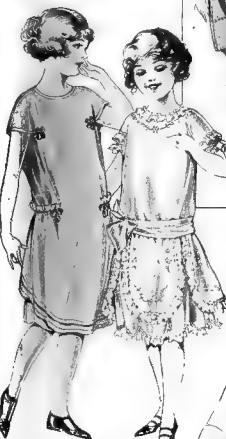
Bloomer Dress 1507 Appliqué 12564

Dress 1768 Appliqué 12672



Bloomer Dress 1844 Cross-stitch 12318

Dress 1842 Appliqué 12808



Dress 1824

Dress 1774 Embroidery 12175 Scallop 13177



Sleeveless Dress 1848 Appliqué 12796

Sleeveless Dress 9875

Dress 1858 Smocking 12845

1762—Child's Kimono Bloomer Dress. Designed for 1 to 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 36-inch dotted percale—2¼ yard bias binding.

1846—Girls' Dress. Designed for 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards 40-inch voile—¾ yard 40-inch white voile. The frock itself is cut on very simple lines but is elaborated by a cross-stitch border, design 12318 and matching motif applied on the raglan sleeves.

1884—Girls' and Juniors' Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 12 requires 3½ yards 36-inch taffeta—¾ yard 27-inch lining. This attractive model has a deep round collar in cape effect.

1774—Girls' and Juniors' Long-waisted Dress. Designed for 6 to 16 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 40-inch crêpe de Chine—8½ yards frilling—2 yards ribbon for sash. The dainty embroidery sprays, design 12175, may be carried out in raised satin and stem stitches, the lower edge being scalloped in design 12177.

1507—Child's Bloomer Dress. Designed for 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards 36-inch linen—1½ yard 36-inch white linen for trimming. Appliqué motifs, design 12564, are couched down in buttonhole stitch.

1768—Child's Dress. Designed for 1 to 5 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yard 40-inch crêpe de Chine—¾ yard 18-inch lining for foundation yoke. The appliqué motifs, design 12672, may be cut from colored silk and couched down in buttonhole stitch.

1842—Girls' Slip-on Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 6 to 14 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yards 40-inch Canton crêpe—2¾ yards 2½-inch lace banding—1 yard ribbon. The motif, design 12808, may be cut from contrasting silk and couched down in buttonhole stitch.



Sleeveless Dress 1850 Embroidery 12820

1765

1846

1507

1824

1850

9875

1762

1842

1768

1774

1848

1858



THE TREO Elastic Girdle, which made possible present-day modes, has found new and even more exquisite expression in its latest models of "Treetex." This newly-invented surgical elastic web, upon which its creators worked for years, enables all women, of whatever type of figure, to enjoy the figure-freedom and dress-distinction that only the Treo Elastic Girdle imparts.

Women of fashion, corsetiers, designers, all acclaim it as the perfecting touch to the Treo lines of models, which, with their exclusive features, their smartness, and their universal utility, has made them the accepted of the fastidious. The "Anchor Band," (the waist line band) which holds the girdle to the figure and prevents it from slipping; the "Feature Strip," (the strip above the waist line) which supports the back and restrains the diaphragm, and the new "Panel Back," which flattens the back into the new silhouette, are features to be found only in the Treo Girdle, The Original All-Elastic Corset.

Be sure to demand the Treo model which was made for your type of figure. Prices: Treo Girdles, in lighter surgical web, \$3 to \$10; Treo Girdles of mercerized Treetex surgical web, \$5.50 to \$10; Treo Girdles of Silk Treetex surgical web, \$12.50 to \$45. Your dealer will be very glad to give you a fitting. Write for illustrated booklet.

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The New Panel Back
Treetex Treo Girdle



Note the Panel Back. The Treo Girdle Models are designed for the heavier figure which needs the comfort so long enjoyed in the Treo Girdle by women of slender and medium figure.

TREO GIRDLE
The All-Elastic Corset

The more elastic to the corset
—the more grace to the figure

DESCRIPTIONS
CONTINUED ON PAGE 124

Pink-Tooth-Brush



is abroad in the land

THERE is no question about it — tooth troubles, due to weakened gums, are on the rise.

The records of the clinics, the histories of thousands upon thousands of cases, point to the undeniable fact that gums are softer and less robust.

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If your gums are tender, if they show the slightest tendency to softness, then you most certainly need Ipana Tooth Paste.

For Ipana Tooth Paste, because of the presence of ziralol, has a decided tendency to strengthen soft gums and to keep them firm and healthy.

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Send for a trial tube

Ipana Tooth Paste is kind to the enamel of your teeth, yet its cleaning power is remarkable. It is an efficient healer, yet its taste is remarkably cool and refreshing. Send for a trial tube today.

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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

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Well-fitting and Practical Apparel for Men and Boys



Shirt 5969

Shirt 9041

Shirt 1645

Shirt 1232

5969—Men's and Youths' Shirt. Designed for 32 to 36 chest. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards 36-inch striped madras. The shirt has a coat closing, a yoke in back, and long sleeves finished with turn-back cuffs.

1856—Girls' and Juniors' Pajamas. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards 36-inch plain madras. Frogs are used for the closing of these sleeveless pajamas.

Pajamas 1856

1232—Men's Golf Shirt. Designed for 14 to 18 neck. Size 15 requires 2 3/4 yards 36-inch striped percale. The shirt is made with a yoke at the back and an applied band at the center-front.

1845—Boys' and Youths' Nightshirt. Designed for 6 to 16 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards 36-inch outing flannel.

Nightshirt 1855



Union Suit 1364

Bathrobe 9730

Shirt 8636
Trousers 1871

Pajamas 1496

Pajamas 9008

9730—Men's Bathrobe. Designed for 36 to 48 chest. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch velveteen—7/8 yard 36-inch contrasting velveteen for collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps.



5969 9041 1645 1232

1373 1364 1856 1855 9730 1871

9008—Men's Two-piece Pajamas. Designed for 36 to 48 chest. Size 36 requires 5 1/2 yards 36-inch striped percale.

DESCRIPTIONS CONT'D ON PAGE 124

Pattens may be purchased from any Pictorial Review Agent in the United States and Canada or by mail, postage prepaid, if you address the Company, 222 West 39th Street, New York City.

Are You Going to a Masquerade Party? Here Is Your Chance to Select a Stunning Costume from Many Nations



Masquerade Costume 6082

6298—Men's Pierrot Suit. Designed for 32 to 44 chest. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 36-inch satin—2 3/4 yards 36-inch check satin. This attractive masquerade suit consists of a jacket, trousers, and hat.

1546—Ladies' Long-waisted Fancy Dress Costume. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards 36-inch satin—1 yard 36-inch lining. The waist is snug-fitting and closes at the back, while the skirt flares out in points.

9673—Ladies' Apron. Designed for 36, 40, and 44 bust. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards 36-inch printed cretonne. No 1640—Ladies' and Misses' Sun Bonnet. Designed for 23, 24 1/2, 25 1/2 head. Size 24 1/2 requires 3/4 yard 36-inch white cambric—2 3/4 yard 36-inch printed cretonne—1 3/4 yard ribbon for the strings. For the girl who wishes to take the part of a milk maid or for the old-fashioned country barn dance, this makes an unusually attractive costume.

Colonial Suit 5287

Dress 1042

Chinese Costume 1528

4814

6447

132

1315

Masquerade Costume 6082

Devil Suit 1545

1327

Blouse 9679 Skirt 9579

Crown Suit and Hat 6385

Dress 1138

Indian Suit 9018

637—Uncle Sam Suit. Designed for 28 to 40 chest. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 36-inch satin for coat—2 3/4 yards 36-inch striped satin for trousers—1 3/4 yard 36-inch black satin for collar—3/4 yard 36-inch white satin for vest—3 3/4 yards 27-inch lining for back of coat. This suit consists of a coat, vest, and trousers. The stars may be cut from paper and pasted on the coat.

6557—Ladies' and Misses' Turkish Costume. Designed for 32 to 44 bust. Size 36 requires 6 3/4 yards 36-inch voile—3 3/4 yards 36-inch printed voile for sash, neck, and turban—3/4 yard 36-inch black satin for bolero. The trousers of this costume are very full and close on the left side. For a more elaborate costume crepe could be chosen with printed silk for the sash and turban.

1547—Men's Mexican Suit. Designed for 32 to 46 chest. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards 36-inch black velvet—1 3/4 yard 36-inch satin for shirt—1 3/4 yard 36-inch satin for hat—1 3/4 yard 15-inch striped ribbon for girdle—3 3/4 yards fancy fabric for trimming. The suit consists of a jacket, sleeveless shirt, trousers, girdle and hat.

DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 124

Buy Registered Furs

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Albrecht Furs, nationally known and appreciated, are now sold in a new way. This plan absolutely does away with any uncertainty—any misunderstanding—any cause for dissatisfaction. It makes for buying a real investment—not a speculation. Through this plan Albrecht, the manufacturer, and Albrecht dealers protect you in the style and quality leadership maintained for 68 years.

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models..... \$15.00 to \$7.50
A wide variety of other styles
may be had in 22, 24 & 26"
to suit both your figure and
pocket.

HERE is the latest creation of the "H.W." Company, originators of the Brassiere in America.

The unusual success of the *Diaphragm Sto-Down*, illustrated here, is due to these unique features:

A much-needed and very adaptable garment for the average figure. Designed so as to flatten the diaphragm without nipping in at the waistline on the side.

Whether the wearer is in a sitting or standing position this garment will "Sto-Down" over the lowest top corner. Hose supporters are placed to insure these comforts.

FREE—Write for the Latest Illustrated Style Book.

The "H. & W." Company, Newark, N. J.

Embroideries

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 101

The Pictorial Review Company's Perforated Monogram, No. 66, is shown on a ball set. For ordering instructions and price list see below.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12507, yellow, 15 cents—17, consists of an applique design 10 1/2 by 17 1/2 inches, suitable for cushions or pillow tops.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12508, yellow, 20 cents—17, consists of an 18-inch applique design.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12517, blue, 20 cents—17, consists of 6 doliies 5 and 7 inches in diameter, matching Nos. 12515 and 12516.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12515, blue, 15 cents—17, consists of 4 doliies 10 inches in diameter. This matches Nos. 12515 and 12517.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12515, blue, 15 cents—17, consists of one 10 1/2 inch centerpiece. Matches Nos. 12516 and 12517.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 103

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12848, blue or yellow, 25 cents—1/3, furnishes 8 different kiddie motifs with duplicates and reverses of each. The ball motif is illustrated on suit No. 1765, 30 cents—1/6, dress 1 1/2 years.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12855, blue or yellow, 30 cents—1/6, furnishes two borders and several motifs. The sunbonnet motif is charmingly illustrated on blouson dress No. 1762, 30 cents—1/6, sizes 1 to 5 years.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12855, blue or yellow, 40 cents—2/7, provides a centerpiece, 6 tumbler doliies, and 6 plate doliies.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12859, blue or yellow, 25 cents—1/3, furnishes motifs used for trimming bags as shown.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12859, blue or yellow, 25 cents—1/3, furnishes a buffet set consisting of 3 pieces used as a set or separately.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12864, blue or yellow, 30 cents—1/6, furnishes 6 Chinese borders and motifs worked in one stitch.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12865, blue or yellow, 30 cents—1/6, furnishes two 9 1/2 inch motifs, two 10 inch motifs, two 14 1/2 inch motifs, and two 18 inch motifs for bedding.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12873, blue or yellow, 30 cents—1/6, furnishes 10 different Japanese spray motifs with reverses, for applique or to be carried out in embroidery stitch.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12873, blue or yellow, 35 cents—1/6, furnishes six 8 inch motifs and twelve 2 1/2 inch motifs for luncheon sets.

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12861, blue or yellow, 40 cents—2/7, furnishes 24 yards each of 15 1/2, 18, and 21 inch borders, also 6 and 6 reverses of a 4 inch motif to be developed in beads, silk, worsted, metal thread, etc.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 125

The Pictorial Review Company's Crochet Directions No. 331, 15 cents—1/6. The cap and sacque require 4 balls of 2-ply Saxony yarn; 1 ball of 0-ply white Saxony is needed for alghans and 1 ball each of pink, rose, pale blue and old blue is used for the embroidery in Design No. 12800. One steel crochet hook No. 2 and one No. 10 are required for working.

The monograms shown on pages 125 may be used for many purposes. No. 541 is the Roman cut-work. No. 541 is a whimsical Japanese motif. No. 573 is worked in the satin stitch. No. 12909 is a charming single initial for men's shirts, handkerchiefs, etc., to be worked in the raised satin stitch. No. 705 is developed in satin stitch with cross-stitch background.

It Is Important

when sending in monograms to arrange the letters in the order in which you wish to use them. For example: If you wish "J.K.S." as the middle letter place it so—"J.K.S."

Due to the many requests received for monograms on "Mc" where such name as McDonald is the surname, we supply stitch monograms and place the "C" where it gives the best effect. Print the letters.

When ordering your monograms always give your name and address plainly on each order. Give the correct number, size, and style of all the initials you desire.

Price List

A perforated design of any 2- or 3-initial monogram can be supplied as follows:
36, 34, 1, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 1 1/2, or 2 inches high—50 cents—1/3
3 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, or 3 inches high—70 cents—1/3
3 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, or 4 inches high—75 cents—1/3
4 1/2, 2 1/2, 4 1/2, or 5 inches high—90 cents—1/3
4 1/2 to 8 inches high—\$1.00—1/6
For each additional inch add 10 cents.
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No woman who has enjoyed the delicious sense of cleanliness which comes from underarms free from hair, feels content to return to less daily standards of grooming. Not only when dressing for sleek-showered elegance, but for every waking activity, but for the joy of achieving true personal cleanliness, a hair-removal safe French way to remove hair is an absolute necessity on every exquisite woman's dressing table. Paved by over a century's use, it is patient and safe. Sold with a "mercerized" guarantee at all drug and department stores, 50c and 75c in the United States.

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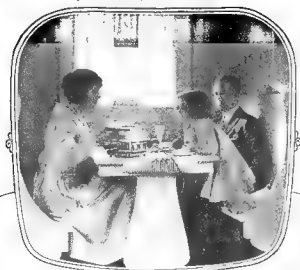
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Isn't it much more pleasant to cook breakfast sitting at the table?

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The Armstrong Table Stove is a thoroughly practical electric unit on which you can cook three plates at the same time, easily and quickly, and serve it, hot as it should be, right at the table. Eggs, bacon, and toast—sausages and hot cakes or waffles!

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Sanitas Modern Wall Covering is peculiarly appropriate, in color, tone and design, to the occasion of every room, with its soft flat tints that can be made and dyed, by staining, frescoes, or Tiffany hand-painted, or with selections from the large variety of cheerful, color full decorative patterns.

But Sanitas offers more than

Enamel Finish in all colors—blue, green, orange, and tints effects for bedrooms, bathrooms, etc.

Flat Finish in all colors—blue, green, orange, and tints effects for bedrooms, bathrooms, etc.

Decorative Patterns, floral designs, and reproductions of tapestries, leather, silk and fabrics.

See Sanitas at your decorator's. Write us for samples and booklet.

THE STANDARD TEXTILE PRODUCTS CO.

1320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

DEPT 17



Fashions

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 123

1700—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Designed for 16 to 20 years, and 34 to 40 bust. Width at lower edge about 1 1/4 yard. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards 54-inch check—85% yards silk braids.

1676—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. Designed for 16 to 20 years, and 34 to 40 bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 54-inch velours—1 1/2 yard 54-inch fur cloth 3 1/2 yards 36-inch satin for lining.

1663—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Designed for 16 to 20 years, and 34 to 44 bust. Width at lower edge about 1 1/4 yard. Size 16 requires 5 1/2 yards 40-inch crepe de Chine—1 1/2 yard 40-inch contrasting for trimming—1 yard ribbon for tie-strings—1 1/2 yard 30-inch lining for foundation.

1776—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Designed for 16 to 20 years, and 34 to 44 bust. Width at lower edge about 1 1/4 yard. Size 16 requires 5 1/2 yards 40-inch Canton crepe—1 1/2 yard 2-inch fur banding—1 1/2 yard 30-inch lining for cantoline body.

1658—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. Designed for 16 to 20 years, and 34 to 44 bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 40-inch Marcella cloth—1 1/2 yard 2-inch fur banding—1 1/2 yards 36-inch figured crepe for lining.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 116

1814—Girls' Coat. Designed for 6 to 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 1/2 yards 54-inch cover cloth—1 1/2 yards 30-inch silk for lining.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 117

9873—Girls' and Juniors' Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 12 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 yard 54-inch check—1 1/4 yard 30-inch lining.

1858—Girls' Dress. Designed for 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 40-inch voile—1 1/2 yard ribbon. The deep smocking design, 12845, gives a yoke effect to the frock.

1550—Girls' and Juniors' Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 14 requires 2 yards 54-inch French serge—2 1/2 yards silk band to bind—1 1/2 yard 36-inch batiste for blouse. The novel motif, design 12820, may be worked in raised satin stitch.

1548—Girls' and Juniors' Sleeveless Dress. Designed for 6 to 17 years. Size 14 requires 2 1/2 yards 54-inch flannel for dress—1 1/2 yard 30-inch dotted swiss for blouse. On the square patch pockets a fruit motif, design 12796, cut from colored linen and couched down in blanket stitch, is applied.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 118

9011—Men's Shirt. Designed for 32 to 32 chest. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch English broadcloth.

1578—Men's Knickerbockers. Designed for 32 to 30 waist. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards 54-inch twill.

1640—Men's Shirt. Designed for 32 to 30 chest. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch sports silk.

1364—Men's Union Suit. Designed for 36 to 38 chest. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch madras.

8636—Men's Shirt. Designed for 32 to 32 chest. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch percale. No. 1871—Men's Trousers. Designed for 32 to 30 waist. Size 36 requires 2 yards 54-inch men's wear serge—1 1/2 yard 30-inch lining.

1490—Men's Pajamas. Designed for 34 to 34 chest. Size 36 requires 5 1/2 yards 36-inch madras.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 119

6082—Ladies' and Misses' Masquerade Costumes. Designed for 32 to 42 bust. The Swiss peasant costume in size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch white voile—1 1/2 yard 30-inch black velvet—1 1/2 yard 32-inch

founcing. The Spanish costume requires 4 1/2 yards 30-inch voile—1 1/2 yard 30-inch velvet—1 1/2 yard 30-inch striped satin. The peasant costume (at lower left) requires 5 1/2 yards 40-inch voile for waist, skirt, and apron—1 1/2 yard 30-inch black velvet—1 1/2 yard 30-inch check—1 1/2 yard 30-inch lining.

1029—Ladies' Domino. Designed for 36 to 40 bust. Size 36 requires 7 1/2 yards 30-inch satin.

1806—Ladies' Halloween Dress. Designed for 34 to 42 bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 30-inch voile—1 1/2 yard 30-inch black satin for band at bottom of skirt—1 yard 30-inch lining.

1630—Ladies' and Misses' Egyptian Dress. Designed for 34 to 40 bust, and 10 to 20 years. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 30-inch satin—1 1/2 yard 30-inch satin banding for border—1 1/2 yard 30-inch lining.

6597—Men's and Boys' Colonial Suit. Designed for 24 to 44 chest. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 30-inch white satin for trousers—1 1/2 yard 30-inch white satin for vest and hat—5 yards braids—1 1/2 yards lace for jabot and cuffs—3 1/2 yard 27-inch lining for back of vest.

6941—Ladies', Misses' and Girls' Colonial Dress. Designed for 36 to 42 bust, and 10 to 20 years. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 30-inch voile—1 1/2 yard 30-inch printed crotomane—1 1/2 yard 30-inch net—1 1/2 yard 30-inch lining.

1527—Ladies' and Misses' Chinese Costume. Designed for 34 to 44 bust, and 14 to 20 years. Size 36 requires 5 1/2 yards 30-inch figured satin—1 1/2 yard 30-inch satin for trimming and hat.

1316—Ladies' Masquerade Costume. Designed for 34 to 44 bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 30-inch voile—1 1/2 yard 30-inch fur banding—1 1/2 yard 30-inch white satin.

1486—Clowns' Suit and Hat. Designed for 12 to 16 chest. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 30-inch black satin 4 1/2 yards 30-inch dotted satin—1 1/2 yard 30-inch voile for ruffles and hat facing.

1042—Child's Slip-on Dress. Designed for 1 to 4 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yard 30-inch voile—3 yards lining.

1589—Girls' Chinese Costume. Designed for 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards 30-inch figured satin—2 1/2 yards 30-inch plain satin.

1640—Boys' Clown Suit. Designed for 4 to 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards 30-inch black satin—1 1/2 yards 30-inch white satin.

647—Santa Claus Suit. Designed for 30 to 48 chest. Size 36 requires 5 1/2 yards 30-inch red flannel—1 1/2 yard 30-inch white satin—1 1/2 yard 30-inch white satin.

1826—Girls' and Misses' Dutch Costume. Designed for 6 to 20 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yard 30-inch satin for waist—1 1/2 yard 54-inch plaid—1 1/2 yard 40-inch white voile for apron and hat.

1815—Misses' Long-waisted Masquerade Costume. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 1 1/2 yards 30-inch satin.

1545—Men's Devil Suit. Designed for 32 to 44 chest. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 40-inch red satin—2 yards 40-inch contrasting satin for lining cape—1 1/2 yard ruffles for apron and hat.

1827—Ladies' Dutch Costume. Designed for 34 to 44 bust. Size 36 requires 3 yards 30-inch satin for hat, waist, and apron—1 1/2 yards 54-inch plaid.

8879—Ladies' Blouse. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. No. 8879—Ladies' Shirt. Designed for 24 to 36 waist. The costume in medium size requires 4 1/2 yards 30-inch black—1 1/2 yard wide banding.

6385—Clown Suit and Hat. Designed for 12 to 16 years. Size 12 requires 3 yards 30-inch plain satin—2 1/2 yards 30-inch check satin.

1138—Child's Dress. Designed for 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yard 40-inch voile—1 yard 3-inch fur banding for yoke—1 1/2 yard 30-inch fur banding for lower edge of dress.

9018—Boys' Indian Suit. Designed for 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 30-inch khaki—3 1/2 yards fringe.

Have You Voted Yet?

Whom do you want for our next President? Let the women of America elect their choice! Turn to Page 1 and vote right now

There's Smartness in These Correct Monograms and Embroidery Designs



No. 322

The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12817, blue or yellow, 40 cents 2-7, furnishes 5 large motifs with applique 4 corners and 4 borders of 2- and 3 1/2-inch width. Shown on table covers below.

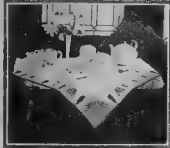


No. 12817

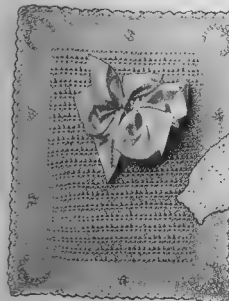
The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12830, blue or yellow, 30 cents 2-7, supplies motifs designed for applique and patch-work that are suitable for trimming pillows, scarfs, luncheon cloths and wearing apparel. Shown below on a table scarf.



No. 12830



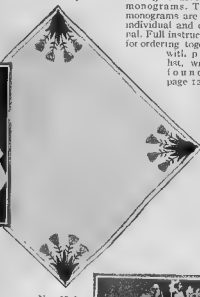
No. 12817



No. 331

THE Pictorial Review Company's Knitting Directions No. 322, 15 cents—pd. This child's knitted dress in size 3 requires 6 balls of white and 3 balls of old blue Shetland wool, 1 pair No. 3 and 1 pair No. 7 bone or amber knitting needles. The entire rock is most effectively worked in the simple stockinette stitch that even the most amateur knitter could easily do. The little neck, sleeves, and bottom of dress have a different stitch done in contrasting colors, that is fetching. The cross-stitch border is also a colorful note.

More and more women are realizing the need of marking linens distinctively, and more and more they are choosing individual monograms. These monograms are both individual and original. Full instructions for ordering together with price list, will be found on page 120.



No. 541

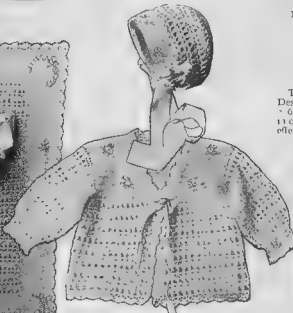


No. 2630

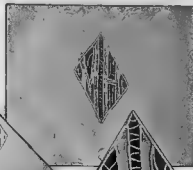


No. 12630

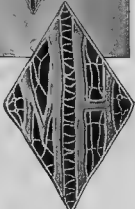
The Pictorial Review Company's Transfer Design No. 12820, blue or yellow, 3 cents 1-7. This design consists of 2 size 3 reverses of basket motif, 4 each of two other larger motifs, and several small sprays. Shown on a baby's crocheted set below.



No. 331—Cap and Socks. B. H. Knitting Co. 1,280



No. 701



No. 701

Care should be taken to see that the monogram is in harmonious proportion to the article on which it is to be embroidered.



No. 541

No. 541

No. 541



No. 11999



No. 541



No. 11999

No. 705



No. 785

DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 120



Smartness in Footwear Plus Perfect Comfort and Correctiveness

Thousands of American women who have suffered from foot troubles consider "Ease All" footwear the ideal correct shoe for women. Styled by fashion authorities, built by bootmakers who mould each pair to fit with grace and beauty, made from the choicest leathers the world affords, "Ease All" fine footwear is preeminently the smartest corrective shoe you ever tried on.



Note how foot structure harmonizes the shoe. The shoe is held in correct, normal position.

Here is the same foot in an "Ease All"—held in correct, normal position.

How "Ease All" Footwear Corrects Foot Ills

Note the long counter in the picture at the left above. This is a firm bandage which holds the rotating bones of the foot snugly in place, giving tired muscles and ligaments the easement they require in order to build themselves back to a normal, healthy state.

The steel arch, anchored firmly in the sole itself, holds the fallen arch in accurate and correct position. This bandage brace and arch support combine to produce a shoe of soothing comfort, a shoe that corrects foot ills by holding the foot in a normal position and thus allowing Nature to build up anew the points in the structure of the foot that have been temporarily weakened and strained.

Send for free copy of the unique booklet, "Measure Heavily, Buckle Ever Truly," will be forwarded you upon request.

UTZ & DUNN CO.
27 Canal St. Rochester, N. Y.





You Lose

That flavor—that delight—when
you fail to get Quaker Oats

Some people say that oats are oats. That's true.

Some grocers say—and no doubt believe—that other
oats are much like Quaker Oats. But please remember
this:

Quaker Oats are flaked from just the finest grains.
All the puny and flavorless oats are discarded. We
get but ten pounds of these delicious flakes from a
bushel of choice oats.

And Quaker Oats, because of that flavor, has won
the world to Quaker. In fifty nations this is the leading
brand. Millions of mothers send over seas to get this
super-flavor for their children.

The oat dish is important. This is the food of foods.

All the 16 elements which growing children need are
found in a dish of Quaker Oats.

As a vim-food, nothing in a
grain food can compare.

All authorities have for cen-
turies urged the eating of oats.
The sturdiest races eat the most.

Then make the oat dish so
delicious that everybody wants
it. Never make it with flakes
less flavory than you find in
Quaker Oats.



Quaker Oats comes only in this package.
Look for the picture of the Quaker. Those are
the flavory flakes. Those are the flakes which
have done so much to multiply the love of oats.

The cost is less than one cent per dish. Every
pound supplies 1810 calories of nutriment.
For the sake of all people at your table be
sure you get this brand.

Packed in sealed round covers
with removable covers

The Quaker Oats Company

The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 102

"Don't you know what an Englishman is? One day easy and casual, next day ready to rounce on you like a tiger. Hard in the morning, careless in the afternoon, and only reliable in a fight, whether with or against you, but for the rest perfectly fantastic. You would think a little touch in the head, and there again it would not do to trust to that notion either."

The lieutenant lending an attentive ear, Peyrol smoothed his brow and discomfited with gusto of Englishmen as if they had been a strange, very little-known tribe. "In a manner of speaking," he concluded, "the oldest bird of them all can be caught with chaff, but not every day. He shook his head, smiling to himself faintly as if remembering a quaint passage or two.

"You didn't get all that knowledge of the English while you were a gunner," observed the lieutenant dryly.

"There you go again," said Peyrol. "And what's that to you where I learned it all? Suppose I learned it all from a man who is dead now. Put it down to that."

"I see. It amounts to this, that you can't get at the back of their minds very easily."

"No," said Peyrol, then added grumpily, "and some Frenchmen are not much better. I wish I could get at the back of your mind."

"You would find a service matter there, Gunner, that's what you would find there, and a matter that seems nothing much at first sight, but when you look into it is about as difficult to manage properly as anything you ever undertook in your life. It puzzled all the bigwigs. It must have since I was called in. Of course I work on shore at the Admiralty and I was in the way. They showed me the order from Paris and I could see at once the difficulty of it. I pointed it out, and I was told—"

"To come here," struck in Peyrol.

"No." To make arrangements to carry it out.

"And you began by coming here. You are always coming here."

"I began by looking for a man," said the naval officer with emphasis.

PEYROL looked at him searchingly. "Do you mean to say that you, of the whole fleet you couldn't have found a man?"

"My chief agreed with me that it isn't a service for navy men."

"Well, it must be something besides for a naval man to admit that much. What is the order?"

"I don't suppose you came over here without being sure of how it was?"

The lieutenant plunged his hand into the inside pocket of his naval jacket and then brought it out empty.

"Understand, Peyrol," he said earnestly, "this is not a service of fighting. Good men are plentiful for that. The question is to play the enemy a trick."

"Tricks," said Peyrol, "judicial tone; that's all right. I have seen in the Indian seas Monsieur Surcouf play tricks on the English—seem them with my own eyes—deceptions, disguises, and such like. That's quite sound in war."

"Certainly. The order for this one comes from the First Consul himself, for it is no naval matter. It's to deceive the English Admiral."

"What—that Nelson? Ah! but that one is a clever one."

After expressing that opinion the old rover pulled out a red-bandana handkerchief, and after rubbing his face with it repeated his opinion deliberately: "Celui-là est un génie."

This time the lieutenant brought out really a paper from his pocket, and, saying, "I have copied the order for you to see," handed it to the rover, who took it from him with a doubtful air.

Leutenant Réal watched old Peyrol handling it at arm's length, then with his arm bent trying to adjust with the distance of his eyesight, and wondered whether he had copied it in a hand big enough to read easily by the gunner Peyrol. The order ran like this: "You will make up a couple of dispatches and pretend to be private letters as if from officers, containing a clear statement besides hints calculated to convince the enemy that the destination of the fleet now fitting in Toulon is for Egypt and generally for the East. That packet, you will send by sea in some small craft to Naples, taking care that the vessel should fall into the enemy's hands."

The Préfet Maritime had called Réal, had shown him the paragraph of the letter from Paris, had turned the page over, and laid his finger on the signature, Bonaparte. Then after giving him a meaning glance, he locked up the paper in a drawer and put the key in his pocket. Leutenant Réal had written down from memory, and he was now of consulting Peyrol had occurred to him.

The rover, screwing his eyes and pursing his lips, had come to the conclusion of the lieutenant extended his hand suggestively and took the paper away. "Well, what do you think?" he asked.

"I understand that there is no question of any being sacrificed to that dodge. What do you think of it?"

"Easier said than done," opined Peyrol curtly.

"That's what I told my Admiral."

"Was he a lubber, so that you had to explain it to him?"

"No, Gunner, he was not. He listened to me, nodding his head."

"And what did he say when you finished?"

"He said: 'Parfaitement, have you got any ideas about it?' And I said—listen to me, Gunner—said to me: 'I think I've got a man,' and the Admiral interrupted me at once: 'All right, you don't want to talk to me about him, but you in charge of that affair and give you a week to arrange it. When it's done report to me. Meanwhile you may just as well take this packet.' It was already made up, properly corded and sealed. I have had it now in my possession for three days. It's up-stairs now in my value."

"That doesn't advance you very much," growled old Peyrol.

"No," admitted the lieutenant. "I can also dispose of a few thousand francs."

"Francs," repeated Peyrol. "Well, you had better get back to Toulon and try to bribe some man to put his head into the jaws of the English lion."

Réal reflected, then said slowly: "I wouldn't tell any man that. Of course a service of danger, that would be understood."

"It would be. And if you could get a fellow and a service matter his job would naturally try to slip past the English fleet and maybe do it, too. And then?"

"We could give him a course to steer," said Peyrol.

"And he may happen there, the course would just take him clear of all Nelson's fleet, for you never can tell where the English will be. They may be watering in Sardinia."

"Some cruisers are sure to be out and pick them up."

"Maybe. But that's not doing the job; that's taking chances. Do you mean you are talking to a toothless baby—or what?"

"No, my gunner. It would take a strong man's teeth to undo that knot."

A moment of silence followed. Then Peyrol assumed a dogmatic tone.

"I will tell you what it is, Lieutenant. The man who does the job of order that a lubber would give to good seamen. You haven't deny that."

"I don't deny it," the lieutenant admitted. "And look at the whole difficulty. For supposing even that the artan blades right into the English fleet, is it if it had been indeed arranged, they would just have been taken care of by the English?"

"No, Gunner. It would be watered here and there, but it would never occur to them to search for dispatches, would it?"

"No, man, of course, would have them well hidden, wouldn't he? He is not to know, and if he were so enough to leave them lying about the decks, the English would at once smell a rat there. They would be told the nature of the job."

"Then he must be told the nature of the job."

"Evidently. But where's the bribe big enough to bribe a man to taste of the English postoffice?"

"The man will take the bribe, all right, and he will do his best not to be caught; and if he can't avoid that, he will take just good care that the English should find nothing on board his tartan. Oh, no, Lieutenant, any damn scawags that owns tartan will take a couple of thousand francs from your hand as tame as can be, but as to deceiving the English Admiral, it's the very devil of an affair. Didn't you think of all that before you spoke to the big captain that gave you the job?"

"I don't see how his best not to be caught," the lieutenant said, lowering his voice still further for their conversation had been carried on in undertones the house behind them was silent and solitude reigned round the approach of the Bonaparte Farm. It was the hour of siesta—for those that could sleep. The lieutenant, edging closer toward the main entrance, repeated the words in his ear.

"I want you to be sure you say all those things. Don't you understand now what I meant this morning on the subject? Don't you remember what I said?"

PEYROL gazed into space and spoke in a level murmur.

"I don't remember your saying anything to shake old Peyrol off his feet and not managing to do it. I may be disgraced, but I am not a fool. I am not a fool, I lose his temper, devil only knows why. And it's a good thing that you didn't manage to do it. I would have taken you down with me, and we would have made ourselves a good deal of trouble."

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 128



4 While the MINERALAVA is doing its heavy work of drawing out the impurities from the pores and ironing out the tiny wrinkles, you may relax for five or ten minutes.



5 Spray or wash off the MINERALAVA mask, starting with lukewarm water, gradually letting the water get as cold as possible.



6 Stature thin pieces of cotton, about the size of a silver dollar, with pure witch hazel.



7 Apply the witch hazel pads to the eyes, cooling back the lashes. Rest with the pads on for five minutes.



3 Now apply a thin mask of MINERALAVA with the dainty brush that comes with the bottle, using an upward stroke.



2 A wash cloth wrung out in warm—not too hot—water, will open the pores of the face and neck.



1 With a soft cloth and cold cream remove the surface-dirt or make-up.



Mineralava

is a natural antiseptic clay, refined by the foremost chemists of the world, and rendered more potent by the addition of certain medicinal and beauty-giving qualities.

Mineralava draws out all impurities from the pores, cleansing the skin thoroughly. It stimulates the blood vessels, creating perfect circulation, and thereby builds up the facial muscles and nourishes the underlying tissues.

Mineralava does for the face and neck what exercise does for the body, and with the resultant firmness and health of each tiny muscle, wrinkles, lines and flabby flesh are smoothed away. The skin attains the smooth, healthy condition of childhood—thereby normal—neither too dry nor too oily.

Mineralava will demonstrate a marked improvement after one application. Its continued use keeps the pores so clean that they gradually resume their normal size, and the texture of the skin consequently becomes finer. The color comes back to the cheeks, bringing a skin health and beauty unobtainable by any other method.

Mineralava Face Finish,

which should always be used after a Mineralava treatment, is a wonderful tonic for the skin—soothing, healing, nourishing, and at the same time a mild bleach.

The cleansed skin readily absorbs the Face Finish, which gently closes, without clogging, the pores. It is essentially protective and provides an excellent base for your favorite face powder, which will not cake as it sometimes does on a heavier base. Mineralava Face Finish is not merely an adjunct to Mineralava, but is, on the contrary, a very fine lotion on its own account, and its regular use on the skin after bathing will impart a smooth and velvety texture.

Mineralava is on sale at all good drug and department stores at \$2.00 a bottle (each bottle containing enough for 18 treatments), a special trial tube at 50c, containing enough for three treatments, and the Face Finish at \$1.50. If you are not entirely satisfied with the results, your dealer will refund your money.

The better class beauty and barber shops give and recommend Mineralava facials.

NOTE—If you are in a hurry, omit details 1, 6 and 7. For refreshing tired eyes, 6 and 7 will be found very beneficial, but are not an essential part of the treatment.

SCOTT'S PREPARATIONS, Inc. 251 West 19th Street, New York City



8 Apply Face Finish with finger tips or a piece of cotton, patting it gently in till it is absorbed.



9 When Face Finish is thoroughly dry, apply face powder.



10 Within half an hour—radiant for the dinner party.

Mineralava

"KEEPS FACES YOUNG"

PARIS VIVAUDOU NEW YORK
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Or the sombreness of perfumery?

VIVANTE

From Lournay it comes, this miracle of a living odeur.

It is gayety and life, excitement and lure. The subtlety of a Pompadour. The charm of a La Valliere. The wisdom of a Josephine, in every precious drop!

C'est tres important

So as to avoid the faux pas of discord in one's scheme of fragrance, a crime of taste, avoid of imitation, or yet another. L'odeur Vivante takes its personality throughout all 'victories de toilette' by Lournay.

Lournay

PARIS NEW YORK
7 Rue de la Vierge 50 Fifth Avenue

You may obtain a small vial of Lournay Vivante by sending 15 cents to our American agent.

1918

Adrift from Religious Moorings

By President Warren C. Harding

I DO not believe there is any other influence so much needed in a tumultuous world as a reconsecration to God Almighty. I rejoice that America is free in religion. We boast our civil liberty and our political independence, but when we contemplate world conditions today the best thing in this Republic is religious freedom.

Sometimes I think the world has gone adrift from its moorings religiously, and I know it will help if we have a revival of religious faith. I want a government that is just, and I don't think a government can be just if it does not have somehow a contact with Omnipotent God.

I don't like to talk about religion, just for the sake of conversation, but I believe that we need more of it in our American life, more of it in government and the real spirit of it. I think there should be more of the "Do unto others as you would be done by" spirit of service.

I don't intend to come as the finest exemplar of what we ought to be, but I rejoice in the inheritance of a religious belief and I don't mind saying that I gladly go to God Almighty for guidance and strength in the responsibilities that are coming to me.

There is evident almost everywhere in the world the need for a restoration of the soul of religious devotion; for individual consecration to that ideal of religion which recognizes it as able to give something that neither patriotism nor civic virtue can ever afford. The human race, or certainly great potential sections of it, has been getting away from its religious moorings. It needs a revival of the sincere conception of the personal relationship of God to man and of man to God; a restoration of faith in the fundamentals that are eternal. The world needs the assurance of faith in the Almighty, and the tranquility which comes of that faith.

NOTE.—This is one of a series of nationwide non-sectarian advertisements and educational propaganda to promote popular interest in the church as a basic institution for the preservation of humanity, without distinction of race, sect, or creed. —Bureau of Humanism, Executive Director, National Church Attendance Movement, 40 Park Road, New York City.

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VALAZE BLEACHING CREAM, (ideal to cleanse, massage and bleach the skin) \$1.50
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VALAZE PASTEURIZED FACIAL CREAM, for after exposure and at all times to soothe and nourish the skin \$1.50
Send for Complete Treatment Today!
Furnish your name for all three special treatments. Ask for Special Booklet.
Helen K. Robinson 50 West 57th St. New York City

The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 126

slightest doubt could enter their heads. Could it, Gunner? Of course it couldn't. I can imagine the captain of that corvette crowding sail on her to get this pocket into the Admiral's hands. The secret of the Toulon fleet's destruction found on the body of a dead officer. Wouldn't they have exulted at their enormous piece of luck? But they wouldn't have sold it so accidentally. Oh, no! They would have called it providential. I know the English a little too. They like to have given their side—the only ally they never need pay a subsidy to. Come, Gunner, would it not have been a perfect way?

Lieutenant Réal then himself back, Peyrol still like a carved image of grim dreaminess, growled softly:

"Time yet," The English ship is still in the Page." He waited a little in his uncanny living-statue manner before he added viciously: "You don't seem in a hurry to go and take that gun."

"Upon my word, I am almost sick enough of life to do it," the lieutenant said in a conversational tone.

"Well, don't forget to run up-stairs and also that packet with you before you go," said Peyrol as before. "But don't wait for me; I am not sick of life, I am a seaman, and that's good enough. There's no need for me to die."

AND at last he moved in his seat, swung his head from side to side as if to make sure that his neck had not been turned to stone, emitted a short laugh, and grumbled: "Dispar! Hais! Well, I am damned," as if the word "vanished" had been a gross insult to enter against a man's name in a register. It seemed to rankle at Lieutenant Réal observed with some surprise; or else it was something unexpressed that rankled, manifesting itself in that funny way. The lieutenant too had a moment of anger which flamed and went out at once in the steady cold, philosophic light of his eyes.

"We are victims of the destiny which has brought us together," said Réal again. His resentment flamed. Why should he have stumbled against that girl or that woman? He didn't know how he must think of her and suffer so horribly for it? He who had endeavored almost from the day to destroy the softer feelings within him by his changing moods of distaste, of wonder at himself and at the unexpected turn of life, were the aspect of profound abstraction from which he was called out by an outburst of Peyrol's, not loud, but fierce enough.

"I cried Peyrol, 'I am too old to break my bones for the sake of some soldier hussy in Paris who fancies he has invented something new!'"

"I don't ask you to," the lieutenant said, with extreme severity, in what Peyrol would call an equine-over's voice. "You old sea-hand, and it wouldn't be for the sake of a girl, now. You and I are Frenchmen after all."

"You discovered that, did you?"

"Yes," said Réal. "This morning, listening to your talk on the likelihood that English corvette within what one might call a stone's throw."

"Yes," growled Peyrol. "A Frenchman, he is a Frenchman, isn't he? A reassuring blood. 'It hurts one there to see her. It seemed to me I must jump down on her deck single-handed.'"

"Yes, there you and I understood each other," said the lieutenant. "But look here: this affair is a much bigger thing than getting back a captured corvette; it's about a man's mind, isn't it? A trick on an Admiral. It's part of a great plan, Peyrol. It's another stroke to help me win that victory at sea."

"Use! said Peyrol. "I am a sea-bandit and you are a sea-officer. What do you mean by us?"

"I mean all Frenchmen," said the lieutenant. "Or, let us say simply France, which you two have served."

Peyrol, whose stone-gray bearing had become humanized almost against his will, gave an appreciative nod, and said:

"You got something out of your mind. Now, what if? Or will you trust me?"

"I will trust a gunner of the republic. It occurred to me that for this great affair we could make use of this corvette that you have been observing so long."

For to count on the capture of any old tartan by the fleet in a way that would arouse suspicion is no use.

"A hubbly notion," assented Peyrol, with more heartiness than he had ever displayed toward Lieutenant Réal.

"Yes, but there's that corvette. Couldn't something be arranged to make them swallow the whole thing, somehow, some way?"

"You laugh. Why? Have you been on a good job," said Peyrol, whose hilarity was very short-lived, that, follow on the great he, thinks himself *très* malle. I never set my eyes on him, but I used to feel that I knew him as if he were my brother; but now—"

He stopped short. Lieutenant Réal, after observing the sudden change on his countenance, said in an impressive manner: "Think you have not seen an old lion?"

"Not the slightest," said Peyrol, turning suddenly into stone as if by enchantment. The lieutenant said as if he were a local deity:

CONTINUED ON PAGE 129

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The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 130



physiognomy forty years old or more. And Peyrol thought of his youth. Not his own youth; that he was never anxious to recapture. It was of that man's youth that he thought, of how that face had looked twenty years ago. Suddenly he shifted his position and, putting his lips to the ear of that inanimate head, yelled with all the force of his lungs:

"Hullo! Hullo! Wake up, Shipmate!"

It seemed enough to wake up the dead. Michel, who had been sleeping in a hammock from a distance, and presently Michel put his head into the cabin with an anxious gasp, and he heard the sound of voices.

"You called, Matfres?"

"Yes," said Peyrol. "Come along and help me to shift him."

"No," said Matfres, murmured Michel readily.

"No," said Peyrol, "into that bunk. Steady! Don't bang his head," he cried with a warning, as Michel laid the dead man on a blanket over him. Stay in the cabin and keep his bandages wetted with salt water. I'll be back in half an hour. I'll tell you to-night. I am going to the house."

"The day is not very far off, remarked Michel.

This was one reason the more why Peyrol was in a hurry to get back to the boat. He had to go to his room unseen. He drew on his jacket and his trousers, picked up his cudgel, and recommended Michel not to let *ce déseigné* get out of his sight. He was not, however, so much convinced that the man would never walk any more in his life he received those

The dawn had broken some time before Peyrol, on his way up to Escampobar, happened to look round and had the luck to actually see with his own eyes the Englishman's war's best painting on the cove. This confirmed his surmises, but did not enlighten him a bit as to the causes. Puzzled and uneasy, he approached the house through the farmyard. Catherine, who was just getting up, opened the door of the kitchen door. She moved aside and would have let him pass without remark if Peyrol himself had not asked in a whisper: "Anything new?" She answered him in the affirmative, and he went back to his room that night. Peyrol stole silently up to his bedroom, from which he descended an hour later as tho he had spent all the night in his bed up there.

IT WAS this nocturnal adventure which had affected the character of Perry's friends. The young lieutenant, who went with one thing and another he found it very trying. Now that he had got rid of the first shock, he began to turn his attention to that other invasion of the strained, questioned, and unexplored regions of the Ectoplasmic. As he sat on the flat rock with his hands clasped, he remembered how he was betraying his last night's work to the high heaven and trying to get hold of something that he had not even dreamed of. He became aware of a faint thundering noise, and he felt that he was being torn from his position. He recognized its nature, and his face lost its perplexity. He picked up his hat and hurried on board the ship, and said to himself: "He's anything but dead," and hurried on board the turban.

He had not had the third night's sleep a look-out. He had carried out the orders of the captain, and he had been secured by the very obvious padlock the cabin door was shored up by a spar and a rope. He had not been able to sleep.

The thundering noise seemed to issue from its immovable substance magically. It was not a sound, it was a vibration, it was atracted, continuous growling could be heard again and again. He could not hear it again. Michel reported:

"This the third time he starts up again."

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After the suction came a combination of brush and suction.

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Just by doing a little odd work in her spare time.
See page 100, Vol. 8, No. 7, for full particulars.

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PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY,
 Bedford Avenue and Thirty-ninth St., N. Y.

The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 131

He heard many years ago, stopped it by a teen-bearded "dude". After a short silence he added: "You took *been* loaded, *heint*? What you call *slick*," in a tone which he thought was friendly. "I was a little drunk. We will remedy that."

He looked at the prisoner, looking frightened and throwing his arm up quickly to guard his head against the blow he expected. He then turned around and fell only on his shoulder in a heavy slap which sent him down on his back. He looked at the lockier in a partly fearful and partly indignant attitude and unable to speak. And the very much younger man, who had been sitting on the cupboard and produce from there a small demijohn and two tin cups. He took hands of the demijohn and poured the liquid, the "tinder," and then suspiciously: "Was it *good*?"

"It was me," admitted Peyrol, sitting down on the opposite side of the table and looking at the prisoner with a friendly and comfortable air.

"The devil did you do that for?" he inquired the other with a sort of faint fierceness which left Peyrol unmoved.

"I was a little drunk," he answered. "I had no business. Understand? I see you are a little drunk, too. You are a little tartan with your eyes. You never hear me, *heint*?"

"A little. You walk on air. Did you mean to kill me?"

"No. I mean to let you go and make a story of it on board your cursed corvette."

"Well, then, now's your chance to talk me out of it."

"How did you do that? Kitten? Ha, ha," he laughed. "I was a little drunk. A nice petty thief," he emphasized the demijohn by the neck and filled the mugs. "There," he said, "I am satisfied. You are the prisoner. 'It's good drink—that'."

SYMONS'S state was as tho the blow had robbed him of all power of resistance, of all faculty of surprise, and generally of all the faculties by which a man may assert himself except bitter resentment. His head was aching; it seemed to him enormous, too heavy for his neck, and as if full of hot smoke. He took a drink under Peyrol's fixed gaze, and with unceremonious movements put down the mug. He looked drowsy for a moment. Presently a little color deepened his bronze; he hitched himself up on the locker and said in a strong

"You played a damned dirty trick on me. Call yourself a man walking on air. You fellows back and felling him like a bullock?"

Psyreol nodded calmly and sipped from his mug. "If I had met you anywhere else but looking for a job, I would have been nothing to you. I would have permitted you to go back to your boat. Where was your damn pride?"

"How can I tell you? I can't tell where I am. I've never been here before. How can I tell you?"

"Oh, about fourteen hours," said Psyreol. "My head feels as if it would fall off if I moved. I don't know where I am. I am a damned bungler, that's what you are."

"What for—bungler?"

"Psyreol blushed off at once."

He seized the mug and emptied it down his throat. Psyreol drank too, observing how the other drank. He drank with long, extreme gentleness and said slowly:

"How could I know it was you? I hit hard enough to crack the skull of any other man."

"What do you mean? What can you know about my skull? What are you driving at? I don't know you, you white-headed villain, going about at night knocking people on the head from behind. Did you go for our officer too?"

"Oh, What? Your officer?"

"Oh, What trouble did you people come to make here, anyhow?"

"Da you think they tell a boat's crew?"

Go and ask our officer. He went up the gully and our coxswain got the jumps. He says to me: 'You are light-footed, Sam,' says he; 'you just creep round the head of the cove and see if our boat can be seen across from the other side.' Well, I couldn't see anything. That was all right. But I thought I would climb a little higher amongst the rocks."

He paused drowsily.

"That was a silly thing to do," remarked Peyrol in an encouraging voice.

"I would've sooner expected to see an elephant than a man lying in a ditch," said a clerk, who seemed no bigger than my hand. Could not understand how she got there. Couldn't help going down to find out—and the next thing I knew I was lying on my back with my head tied up in a bunk in this kennel of a cabin here. Why couldn't you have given me a hail and engaged me properly, yard-arm to yard-arm? You would have got me all the same, but I would have been away of weapons with the clean-trifle which you have looted off

"Up on the shelf there," said Peyrol, looking round. "No, my friend, I wasn't going to take the risk of seeing you spread your wings and fly."

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The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 132

a gift. Why, we see them by dozens every day—those tartans."

"Peeyol tried the two mugs again. "Ah," he said, "I dare say you see many tartans, but this one is not like the others. You a sailor—and you couldn't see that he was something extraordinary!"

"Hell-fire and gunpowder!" cried the other. "How can you expect me to have seen anything? I just noticed that her sails were bent before your club hit me on the head." He raised his hands to his head and groaned: "Oh, Lord, I feel as tho I had been drunk for a month."

Peeyol's prisoner did look somewhat as tho he had got his head broken in a drunken brawl. But to Peeyol his appearance was not repulsive. The rover preserved a tender memory of his freebooter's life, with its lawless spirit and its spacious scene of action, before the change in the state of affairs in the Indian Ocean, the astounding rumors from the outer world, made him reflect on its precarious character. It was true that he had deserted the French flag when quite a youngster; but at that time that flag was white, and now it was a flag of three colors. He had known the practice of liberty, equality, and fraternity as understood in the haunts open or secret of the Brotherhood of the Coast. So the change, if one could believe what people talked about, could not be very great.

THE rover had also his own positive notions as to what these three words were worth. Liberty—to hold your own in the world if you could. Equality—yes! But no body of men ever accomplished anything without a chief. All this was worth what it was worth. He regarded fraternity somewhat differently. The rover and his brothers would quarrel amongst themselves; it was during a fierce quarrel that flamed up suddenly in a company of Brothers that he had received the most dangerous wound of his life. But for that Peeyol nursed no grudge against anybody.

In his view the claim of the Brotherhood was a claim for help against the outside world. And here he was sitting opposite a Brother whose head he had broken on a recent ground. There he saw across the table looking dazed and dazed, uncomprehending and aggrieved, and that look of his proved as hard as ages ago when, under the nickname of Testa Dura had been given to him by a Brother of Italian origin on some occasion or other, some biting match, no doubt; just as he, Peeyol himself, was known for a time on both sides of the Mozambique Channel as Poigne-de-Fer, after an incident when, in the presence of the Brotherhood, he played at arm's length with the windpipe of an obnoxious negro sorcerer with an enormous girl of chest. The villagers brought out food with alacrity, and the sorcerer was never the same man again. It had been a great display.

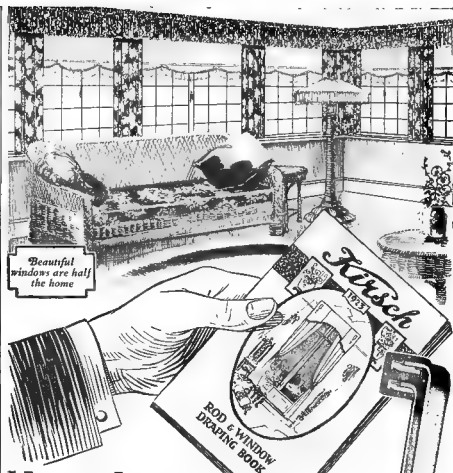
Yes, no doubt, it was Testa Dura: the strong neophyte of the order there and how picked up Peeyol never heard), strange in the camp, simple-minded, and much improved by the averaging cosmopolitan company in which he found himself. He had attached himself to Peeyol in preference to some of his own countrymen of whom there were several in that band, and used to run after him like a little dog, and retained had acted a good shipmate's part on the occasion of that wound which had nearly killed him. Peeyol, however, merely had given him an opportunity to reflect at leisure on the conduct of his own life.

The first suspicion of that amazing fact had intruded on Peeyol while he was standing that head by the light of the smoky lamp. Since the fellow still lived it was not in Peeyol to finish him off or let him be unstranded like a dog. He felt that this was a sailor. His being English was no obstacle to the rover's feelings, in which hatred certainly had no place. Amongst the members of the Brotherhood it was a good shipmate's word he preferred. He had also found amongst them that particular and loyal appreciation of a Franchman of character and ability will receive from Englishmen sooner than from any other nation. Peeyol had at times been a leader, without ever trying for it very much, for he was not ambitious. The land used to fall to him mostly at a time of crisis of some sort; and when he had got the lead it was on the Englishmen that he used to depend most.

And so that youngster had turned into this English man-of-war's man! In the fact itself there was nothing impossible. You found Brothers of the Coast in all sorts of ships and in all sorts of places. Peeyol had found one who was a very ancient and hopeless cripple practicing the profession of a beggar on the steps of Mount Cathedral; and had left him the richer by two broad gold pieces to add to his secret hoard. There was a tale of a Brother of the Coast having become a mandarin in China, and Peeyol believed it. One never knew where in the world a what position one would find a Brother of the Coast. The wonderful thing was that this one should have come to seek him out, to put himself in the way of his cudgel.

Peeyol's greatest concern had been all through that Sunday morning to conceal the whole adventure from Lieutenant

CONTINUED ON PAGE 134



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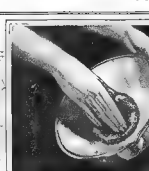
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The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 135

He came to himself with a start. What sort of occupation was this, *en ore de now*, starting at a silly bench with no one on it? Was he going wrong in his head? Or was it that he was getting really cold? He had noticed old men losing themselves like that. But he had something to do. First of all he had to go and see what the English sloop in the Passe was doing.

While he was making his way toward the lookout on the hill where the inclined pine hung peering over the cliff as if an insatiable curiosity were holding it in that precarious position, Peyrol had another view from above of the farmyard and of the buildings and was again affected by their deserted appearance. Not a soul, not even an albatross, seemed to have been left; only on the table the pigeons waited with smart elegance.

PEYROL hurried on and presently saw the English ship well over on the Porquerolles side, with her yards braced up and her head to the southward. There was a little wind in the Passe, while the dull silver of the open had a darkening rim of rippled water to the east in that quarter where, day or night, but mostly out of sight, the British fleet kept its endless watch. Not a shadow of a spar or gleam of sail from the sloop betrayed its presence; but Peyrol would not have been surprised to see a ship of the line, or even a battleship, with hostile line, come in running, and dot the sea with their ordered groups all about Cape Cordero, parading the damned indentation.

Then indeed that corvette, the big factor of every-day life on that stretch of coast, would become very small potatoes, and the men in command of the ship had been Peyrol's personal adversary in many imaginary encounters fought to a finish in the room up-stairs, and that the Englishman would have to mind his steps. He would be ordered to come within half the Admiral's head, and he would be made to run like a little dog, and as likely as not get called on board to be flogged and get his head washed for something or other.

Peyrol thought for a moment that the impudence of this Englishman was going to take the form of running along the peninsula and looking for the very corner for the corvette's head was falling off slowly. A fear for his tartan clutched the Admiral's head, but he remembered that the Englishman did not know of her existence. Of course not. His cudgel had been absolutely effective in stopping that bit of information. The only Englishman who knew of the existence of the tartan was that fellow with the broken head, Peyrol actually laughed at his momentary scare.

Moreover, it was evident that the Englishman did not mean to parade in front of the peninsula. He did not mean to be impudent. The albatross yards were swung right round and she came again to the wind, but now heading to the northward up the Petite Passe. Peyrol saw at once that the Englishman meant to pass a windward of Cape Estrel, probably with the intention to anchor for the night off the beach of the Salina, which in a regular curve closed the roadstead of Hyeres on that side.

Peyrol pictured her to himself on the clouded night, not so very dark since the moon was but a day old, lying at anchor within hail of the low shores with her sails furled and looking profoundly asleep, but with the watch on deck lying by the guns. He grinned his teeth. It had come to this at last, that the captain of the *Aurelia* could not get away from his ship without putting Peyrol into a rage. Oh, for forty Brothers, or sixty, picked ones, he thought, to tell the fellow that it might cost him taking liberties along the French coast!

Ships had been carried by surprise before on nights when there was just light enough to see the outlines of each other's eyes in a close tussle. And what would be the crew of that Englishman? Something between ninety and a hundred men and boys, handsomely equipped. Peyrol shook his fist for a goodly while when the *Aurelia* shut off the English sloop from his sight. But in his heart of hearts, that season of comports and pleasures, he knew very well that no forty or sixty, not any given hundred, of the Brothers of the Coast would be enough to capture that corvette making herself at home within ten, twelve miles of where he first opened his eyes to the world.

He shook his head dimly at the leaning post, his only companion. The diminished soul of that rover, ranging for so many years a lawless coast, with the coasts of two continents for a riding-ground, had come back to its crag, circling like a sea-lion in the dusk, and longed for a great sea victory for its people; an inland multitude of which Peyrol knew nothing except a few individuals, and he had been cut off from the rest of the land by the dead water of a salt lagoon and where only a strain of manliness in a miserable cripple and an unaccountable charm of a half-civilized girl made him feel that he was not a detail in a plan for a great, a destructive victory. Just a detail, but a trifling detail the same. Nothing connected with the deception of an Admiral could be called

CONTINUED ON PAGE 137

How Can I Increase My Income?

Anna Combs had a big problem to face. She needed money. And she had to have it—to help meet her living expenses.

She couldn't accept a regular full-time position, because she was needed at home. She had only an hour now and then when she wasn't actually busy looking after her home and family.

But just when Miss Combs was on the verge of despair over the apparent hopelessness of the situation, she happened to read about Pictorial Review's Spare-Time Plan. She found that no matter how little spare time she had, nor how irregularly she was able to work, she could earn the money she needed.

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The Rover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 138

was very sure which it was, but the rest was current knowledge.

The abbé, who persuaded that any amount of moral turpitude was possible in a godless country, had not accepted all that tale literally. No doubt those people were republican and impious, and the state of affairs there was scandalous and horrible. He struggled with his feelings of repulsion and managed to smooth his brow and waited. He could not imagine what that woman with mature form and a youthful face could want at the presbytery. Suddenly it occurred to him that perhaps she wanted to thank him—it was a very odd occurrence—for interposing between the fury of the villagers and that man. He couldn't call him even in his thoughts her husband, for apart from all other circumstances that connection could not imply any kind of marriage to a priest had even there been any legal form observed. His visitor was apparently distressed by the character of his face, the austere aloofness of his attitude, and only a low murmur escaped her lips. He bent his head and was not very certain of what he had heard.

"You come to seek my aid?" he asked in a doubting voice.

She nodded slightly, and the abbé went to the door she had left half open and looked out. There was not a soul in sight between the presbytery and the village and between the presbytery and the church. He went back to face her, saying:

"We are as alone as we can well be. My servant in the kitchen is as deaf as a post."

Now that he had been looking at her closer, the abbé felt a sort of dread. The curline of those lips, the pellucid, unstained, unfathomable blackness of those eyes, the pallor of her cheeks suggested to him something providentially vague, something distastefully different from the common sinners of this earth. And now she was ready to speak. He arrested her with a raised hand.

"Wait," he said, "I have never seen you before. I don't even know properly who you are. None of you belong to my flock—for you are from Escampobar, are you not?" From under the bony arches he fastened his eyes on her face, noticed the delicacy of features, the naive pertinacity of the eyes. She said:

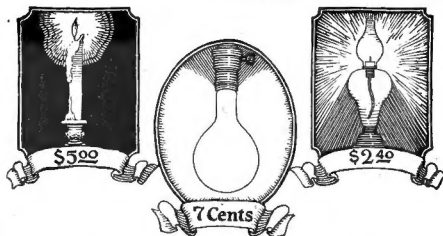
"I am the daughter."

"The daughter—Oh! I understand. Much evil is spoken of you."

She said a little impatiently, "By that riddle?" and the priest remained mute for a moment. "What do they say?" In my father's time they wouldn't have dared to say anything. The only thing I saw of them for years and years was when they were stopping like scurs on the heels of Seville."

The absence of scorn in her tone was perfectly annihilating. Gentle smiles flowed from her lips and a disturbing charm from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 140



The tall candle and whale-oil lamps used by our ancestors cost, for the same amount of light, much more than does the electric light we use

Cheaper Light



MAZDA
The Mark of a
Research Service
Tombaints Research
Laboratories, where the
MAZDA Lamp was pro-
duced and perfected, the
General Electric Com-
pany invests a million
dollars a year. Many of
the contributions result
in lower prices for neces-
sities.

While the cost of almost everything has gone up, the cost of light has gone down.

The pioneer carbon filament lamp gave cheap light as compared with oil or candles. But the MAZDA Lamp is 500% more efficient than its pioneer predecessor, which means that, with the same amount of current, you get six times as much light.

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4486	.35	1/6	1702	.30	1/6	1807	.45	3/8	1808	.45	3/8
4484	.30	1/6	1703	.30	1/6	1809	.35	1/6	1810	.35	1/6
5241	.35	1/6	1708	.30	1/6	1870	.35	1/6	1871	.35	1/6
5287	.25	1/3	1771	.45	2/8	1872	.30	1/6	1873	.45	2/8
5369	.30	1/6	1774	.35	1/6	1874	.45	2/8	1875	.40	2/8
6089	.35	1/6	1776	.45	2/8	1876	.45	2/8	1877	.35	1/6
6298	.35	1/6	1780	.45	2/8	1878	.45	2/8	1879	.40	2/8
6386	.30	1/6	1781	.45	2/8	1880	.35	1/6	1881	.35	1/6
6447	.35	1/6	1788	.40	2/8	1882	.35	1/6	1883	.35	1/6
6597	.35	1/6	1789	.30	1/6	1884	.35	1/6	1885	.45	2/8
6587	.35	1/6	1786	.45	2/8	1886	.35	1/6	1887	.35	1/6
6696	.30	1/6	1788	.45	2/8	1888	.45	2/8	1889	.30	1/6
6979	.30	1/6	1790	.45	2/8	1890	.40	2/8	1891	.45	2/8
9008	.35	1/6	1791	.35	1/6	1892	.45	2/8	1893	.40	2/8
9018	.25	1/3	1792	.35	1/6	1894	.35	1/6	1895	.35	1/6
9041	.30	1/6	1798	.30	1/6	1896	.35	1/6	1897	.35	1/6
9079	.30	1/6	1799	.45	2/8	1898	.45	2/8	1899	.40	2/8
9220	.30	1/6	1802	.45	2/8	1900	.45	2/8	1901	.45	2/8
9279	.30	1/6	1803	.30	1/6	1902	.45	2/8	1903	.40	2/8
9275	.30	1/6	1804	.35	1/6	1904	.35	1/6	1905	.35	1/6
9730	.35	1/6	1812	.45	2/8	1906	.35	1/6	1907	.35	1/6
9834	.30	1/6	1814	.35	1/6	1908	.35	1/6	1909	.35	1/6
9875	.30	1/6	1815	.35	1/6	1910	.40	2/8	1911	.45	2/8
1048	.30	1/6	1816	.35	1/6	1912	.45	2/8	1913	.40	2/8
1083	.30	1/6	1817	.30	1/6	1914	.35	1/6	1915	.35	1/6
1138	.30	1/6	1818	.45	2/8	1916	.35	1/6	1917	.35	1/6
1138	.30	1/6	1821	.30	1/6	1918	.35	1/6	1919	.35	1/6
1239	.30	1/6	1824	.35	1/6	1920	.35	1/6	1921	.35	1/6
1240	.30	1/6	1825	.45	2/8	1922	.35	1/6	1923	.35	1/6
1306	.35	1/6	1828	.45	2/8	1924	.35	1/6	1925	.35	1/6
1315	.35	1/6	1831	.35	1/6	1926	.35	1/6	1927	.35	1/6
1316	.35	1/6	1834	.45	2/8	1928	.35	1/6	1929	.35	1/6
1320	.35	1/6	1839	.45	2/8	1930	.35	1/6	1931	.35	1/6
1327	.35	1/6	1840	.45	2/8	1932	.35	1/6	1933	.35	1/6
1384	.35	1/6	1841	.35	1/6	1934	.35	1/6	1935	.35	1/6
1375	.35	1/6	1842	.30	1/6	1936	.35	1/6	1937	.35	1/6
1400	.35	1/6	1843	.40	2/8	1938	.35	1/6	1939	.35	1/6
1407	.30	1/6	1844	.30	1/6	1940	.35	1/6	1941	.35	1/6
1426	.35	1/6	1845	.30	1/6	1942	.35	1/6	1943	.35	1/6
1437	.35	1/6	1846	.30	1/6	1944	.35	1/6	1945	.35	1/6
1428	.30	1/6	1846	.30	1/6	1946	.35	1/6	1947	.35	1/6
1429	.35	1/6	1847	.45	2/8	1948	.35	1/6	1949	.35	1/6
1448	.35	1/6	1848	.35	1/6	1950	.35	1/6	1951	.35	1/6
1449	.35	1/6	1849	.40	2/8	1952	.35	1/6	1953	.35	1/6
1447	.35	1/6	1850	.35	1/6	1954	.35	1/6	1955	.35	1/6
1450	.35	1/6	1851	.40	2/8	1956	.35	1/6	1957	.35	1/6
1451	.35	1/6	1852	.45	2/8	1958	.35	1/6	1959	.35	1/6
1458	.35	1/6	1853	.35	1/6	1960	.35	1/6	1961	.35	1/6
1459	.35	1/6	1854	.35	1/6	1962	.35	1/6	1963	.35	1/6
1460	.35	1/6	1855	.35	1/6	1964	.35	1/6	1965	.35	1/6
1461	.35	1/6	1856	.30	1/6	1966	.35	1/6	1967	.35	1/6
1462	.35	1/6	1857	.45	2/8	1968	.35	1/6	1969	.35	1/6
1463	.35	1/6	1858	.30	1/6	1970	.35	1/6	1971	.35	1/6
1464	.35	1/6	1859	.45	2/8	1972	.35	1/6	1973	.35	1/6
1465	.35	1/6	1860	.40	2/8	1974	.35	1/6	1975	.35	1/6
1466	.35	1/6	1861	.40	2/8	1976	.35	1/6	1977	.35	1/6
1467	.35	1/6	1862	.40	2/8	1978	.35	1/6	1979	.35	1/6
1468	.35	1/6	1863	.40	2/8	1980	.35	1/6	1981	.35	1/6
1469	.35	1/6	1864	.45	2/8	1982	.35	1/6	1983	.35	1/6
1470	.35	1/6	1865	.35	1/6	1984	.35	1/6	1985	.35	1/6
1739	.45	2/8	1866	.45	2/8	1986	.35	1/6	1987	.35	1/6

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The Rover

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her strange equanimity. The abbé frowned heavily at these fascinations, which seemed to have in them something diabolic.

"They are simple souls, neglected, fallen back into darkness. It isn't their fault, but they have natural feelings of humanity which were outraged. I saved him from their indignation. There are things that must be left to the divine justice."

He was exasperated by the unconsciousness of that fair face.

"That man whose name you have just pronounced and which I have heard coupled with the epithet of blood-drinker is regarded as the master of the Escampobar Farm. He has been living there for years. How is that?"

"Yes, it is a long time ago since he brought me back to the house. Years ago. Catherine let him stay."

"Who is Catherine?" the abbé asked harshly.

"She is my father's sister, who was left at home to wait. She had given up all hope of seeing any of us again, when one morning Scevola came with me to the door. Then she let him stay. He is a poor creature. What else could Catherine have done? And what is it to us up there how the people in the village regard him?" She dropped her eyes and seemed to fall into deep thought, then added: "It was only later that I discovered that he was a poor creature, even quite lately. They call him blood-drinker, do they? What of that? All the time he was afraid of his own shadow."

She ceased, but did not raise her eyes. "You are no longer a child," began the abbé in a severe voice, frowning at her downcast eyes, and he heard a murmur: "Not very long." He disregarded it and continued: "I ask you, is this all that you have to tell me about that man? I hope that at least you are no hypocrite."

"Monsieur l'Abbé," she said, raising her eyes fearlessly, "what more am I to tell about him? I can tell you things that will make your hair stand on end, but it wouldn't be about him."

For all answer the abbé made a weary gesture and turned away to walk up and down the room. His face expressed neither curiosity nor pity, but a sort of repugnance which he made an effort to overcome. He dropped into a deep and shabby old arm-chair, the only object of luxury in the room, and pointed to a wooden straight-backed stool. Arlette sat on it and began to speak. The abbé listened, but looking far away; his big bony hands rested on the arms of the chair. After the first words he interrupted her: "This is your own story you are telling me?"

"Yes," said Arlette. "Is it necessary that I should know?" "Yes, Monsieur l'Abbé." "But why?" He bent his head a little without, however, ceasing to look far away. Her voice now was very low. Suddenly the abbé threw himself back. "You want to tell me your story because you have fallen in love with a man?"

"No, because that brought me back to myself. Nothing else could have done it." He turned his head to look at her grimly, but he said nothing and looked away again. He listened. At the beginning he muttered once or twice, "Yes, I have heard that," and then kept silent, not looking at her at all. Once he interrupted her by a question: "You were confirmed before the convent was forcibly entered and the nuns dispersed?"

"Yes," she said, "a year before that or more."

"And then two of those ladies took you with them toward Toulon?" "Yes, the other girls had their relations near by. They took me with them, thinking to communicate with my parents, but it was difficult. Then the English came, and my parents sailed over to try and get some news of me. It was safe for my father to be in Toulon then. Perhaps you think that he was a traitor to his country?" she asked, and remained with parted lips.

With an impassible face the abbé murmured: "He was a good royalist," in a tone of bitter fatalism which seemed to absolve that man and all the other men of whose actions and errors he had ever heard.

FOR a long time, Arlette continued, her father could not discover the house where the nuns had taken refuge. He only obtained information on the very day before the English evacuated Toulon. Late in the day he appeared before her and took her away. The town was full of retreating foreign troops. Her father left her with her mother and went out again to get the tartan ready for sailing home that very night; but she was no longer in the place where she had been lying. The two Madrague men that he had for a crew had disappeared also. And so the family were trapped in that town full of tumult and confusion. Ships and houses were bursting into flames. Appalling explosions of gunpowder shook the earth. She spent that night on her knees, with her face hidden in her mother's lap, while her father stood by the door with a pistol in each hand

In the morning the house was filled with savage yells. People were heard rushing up the stairs, and the door was burst in. She jumped up at the crash and flung herself on her knees in a corner, with her face to the wall. There was a murderous uproar; she heard two shots fired, then somebody seized her by her arm and pulled her up to her feet. It was Scevola. He dragged her to the door. The bodies of her father and mother were lying across the doorway. The room was full of the smoke of the shots. She wanted to fling herself on the bodies and cling to them, but Scevola took her under the arms and lifted her over them. He seized her hand and made her run down-stairs with him, or rather dragged her down-stairs. Down in the street some dreadful men and a good many fierce women with knives joined them. They ran along the streets, brandishing pikes and sabers, pursuing other groups of unarmed people who fled round corners with loud shrieks.

"I ran in the midst of them, Monsieur l'Abbé," Arlette went on in a breathless murmur. "Whenever I saw any water I wanted to throw myself into it, but I was surrounded on all sides; I was jostled and pushed, and most of the time Scevola held my hand very tight. When they stopped at a wine-shop they would offer me some wine. My tongue stuck to the roof of my mouth and I drank. The wine, the pavements, the arms and faces, everything was red. I had red splashes all over me. I had to run with them all day, and all the time I felt as if I were falling down, and down, and down. The houses were nodding to me. The sun would go out at times. And suddenly I heard myself yelling exactly like the others. Do you understand, Monsieur l'Abbé? The very same words!"

The eyes of the priest in their deep orbits glided toward her and then resumed their far-away fixity. Between his fatalism and his faith he was not very far from the belief of the Satan taking possession of rebellious mankind, exposing the nakedness of hearts like flint and of the homicidal souls of the Revolution.

"I have heard something of that," he whispered stealthily.

She affirmed with quiet earnestness: "Yet at that time I resisted with all my might."

That night Scevola put her under the care of a woman called Perose. She was young and pretty and was a native of Arles, her mother's country. She kept an inn. That woman locked her up in her own room, which was next to the room

where the patriots shouted, sang, made speeches far into the night. Several times the woman looked in for a moment, made a hopeless gesture at her with both arms, and vanished again. Later on other nights, when all the band was asleep on benches and on the floor, that woman would steal into the room, fall on her knees by the bed on which Arlette sat with her knees drawn up, sleepless and raving silently to herself, embrace her feet, and cry until she would fall asleep. In the morning she would jump up and say: "Come. The great thing is to keep our life in our bodies. Come along to the work of justice"; and they would join the band that were making ready. And another day would begin. But after a time the victims, of which the streets were full at first, had to be sought for in back yards, ferreted out of their hiding-places, dragged up out of the cellars, and down from the garrets of the houses, which would be entered by the band with howls of death and vengeance.

"Then, Monsieur l'Abbé," said Arlette, "I let myself go at last. I could resist no longer. I said to myself, if it is so then it must be right. But most of the time I was like a person half asleep who fancies things that it is impossible to grasp. About that time, I don't know why, the woman Perose hinted to me that Scevola was a poor creature. Next night, while all the band lay fast asleep in the big room, Perose and Scevola helped me out of the window into the street and led me to the quay behind the Arsenal."

"Scevola had found our tartan lying at the pontoon and one of the Madrague men with her. The other had disappeared. Perose fell on my neck and cried a little. She gave me a kiss and said: 'My time will come soon. You, Scevola, don't you show up in Toulon, because nobody believes in you any more. Adieu, Arlette. Vive la Nation,' and she vanished in the night. I waited on the pontoon, shivering in my torn clothes, listening to Scevola and the man throwing dead bodies overboard out of the tartan. Splash, splash, splash! And suddenly I thought I would run away, but they were after me in a moment, dragged me back, and threw me down into that cabin, which smelled of blood."

"But when I got back to the farm all feeling left me. I did not feel myself exist. I saw things around me here and there, but I couldn't look at anything for long. Something was gone out of me. I know now that it was not my heart, but then I didn't mind what it was. I felt light and empty, and a little cold all the time, but I could smile at people. Nothing could

matter. Nothing could mean anything. I cared for no one. I wanted nothing. I wasn't there at all, Monsieur l'Abbé. People seemed to see me and would talk to me, and it seemed funny—till one day I felt my heart beat."

"Why precisely did you come to me with this tale?" asked the abbé in a low voice.

"Because you are a priest. Have you forgotten that I have lived for years in a convent? I have not forgotten how to pray. But I am afraid of the world now. What must I do?"

"Repent!" thundered the abbé, getting up. He saw her candid gaze uplifted and lowered his voice forcibly. "Look with fearless sincerity into the darkest places of your soul. Remember whence the only true help can come. Those whom God has visited by a trial such as yours can not be altogether irresponsible for their enormities. Withdraw from the world. Descend within yourself and abandon the vain thoughts of what people call happiness. Be an example to yourself of the weakness of your nature and of the weakness of our humanity. You may have been possessed. What do I know? Perhaps it was permitted in order to lead your soul to saintliness through a life of seclusion and prayer. To that it is my duty to help you. Meantime you must pray to be given strength for a complete renunciation."

ARLETTE lowered her eyes slowly. She appeared to the abbé as if wrapped up in a spiritual mystery. "What are God's designs on this creature?" he asked himself.

"Monsieur le Curé," she said quietly, "I felt the need to pray to-day for the first time in many years. When I left home it was only to go to your church."

"The church stands open to the worst of sinners," said the abbé.

"I know. But I would have had to pass before all those villagers; and you, Abbé, know well what they are capable of."

"Perhaps," murmured the abbé, "it would be better not to put their charity to the test."

"I must pray before I go back again. I thought you would let me come in through the sacristy."

"It would be inhuman to refuse your request," he said, rousing himself and taking down a key that hung on the wall. He put on his broad-brimmed hat and without a word led the way through the wicket gate and along the path which he always used himself and which was out of sight of the village fountain. After they had entered the damp and dilapidated sacristy he locked the door behind them and only then opened another, a smaller one, leading into the church. When he stood aside Arlette became aware of the chilly odor as of turned-up earth mingled with a faint scent of incense. In the deep dusk of the nave a single little flame glimmered before an image of the Virgin. The abbé whispered as she passed on:

"There before the great altar abase yourself and pray for grace and strength and mercy in this world full of crimes against God and men."

She did not look at him. Through the thin soles of her shoes she felt the chill of the flagstones. The abbé, leaving the door ajar, sat down on a rush-bottomed chair, the only one in the sacristy, folded his arms, and let his chin fall on his breast. He had the air of sleeping profoundly, but at the end of half an hour he got up and, going to the doorway, stood looking at the kneeling figure sunk low on the altar steps. Arlette's face was buried in her hands in a passion of piety and prayer. The abbé waited patiently for a good many minutes more before he raised his voice in a grave murmur which filled the whole dark place. "It is time for you to leave. I am going to ring for vespers."

The view of this complete absorption before the Most High had touched him. He stepped back into the sacristy, and after a time heard the faintest possible swish of the black-silk skirt of the Escampobar daughter in her Arlesian costume. She entered the sacristy lightly with shining eyes, and the abbé looked at her with some emotion.

"You have prayed well, my daughter," he said. "No forgiveness will be refused to you, for you have suffered much. Put your trust in the grace of God."

She raised her head and stayed her footsteps for a moment. In the dark little place he could see the gleam of her eyes swimming in tears.

"Yes," Monsieur l'Abbé," she said in her clear, seductive voice. "I have prayed and I feel answered. I entreated the merciful God to keep the heart of the man I love always true to me or else to let me die before I set my eyes on him again."

The abbé paled under his tan of a village priest and leaned his shoulders against the wall without a word.

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PICTORIAL REVIEW is printed in the U. S. A., and published monthly by The Pictorial Review Company, Seventh Ave. and Thirty-ninth St., New York, N. Y., and 163-165 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1, England.

The third instalment of "The Rover" will appear in the next issue of Pictorial Review, published October 15th. If you don't like to read a serial by instalments, save your Pictorial Reviews and read it all at once.